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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY, 1826.

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THE OUDE PAPERS.

In forming a judgment of political questions, we have much more frequently to lament the deficiency of evidence than to be oppressed by its redundancy. No person, however, who has had the patience and resolution to toil through the ponderous volume of official papers concerning the transactions with the Government of Oude, consisting of more than one thousand folio pages, would sigh for *more* information upon the subject; how reluctant soever he may be, out of regard for the characters of those involved in the transactions, to desire *less*. This mass of documents has been submitted to the Proprietors of East-India Stock to enable them, first, to appreciate a portion of the services of the Marquess of Hastings during his administration of their affairs in India; secondly, to decide upon the claims of his Lordship, asserted in his Summary of the events of his government, to the merit of releasing the Nawaub Vizier of Oude from a state of painful and degrading thraldom; and, lastly, to judge of the propriety of the removal of Col. Baillie from the post of British Resident at Lucknow. The last point is that to which the papers, in their present state, are chiefly applicable.

We should have been extremely glad to be relieved from the ungrateful, as well as arduous, office of discussing the topics of controversy between Lord Hastings and Col. Baillie: the fulfilment of this office, however, we conceive to be imposed upon us, as a duty; we have, therefore, no alternative but to enter upon it with as much and as scrupulous impartiality as possible.

None who have perused these documents can doubt that the task committed to Col. Baillie was of the most difficult, delicate, and perplexing nature. It would be impossible to convey, to those who are absolute strangers to the character of Indian princes, and that of eastern diplomacy in general, an adequate description of the artifices, the baseness, the effrontery, and the

tergiversation exhibited at this "corrupt and abominable court." Not only are equivocation and falsehood detected throughout the proceedings of the late Vizier, but that personage avails himself of the peculiarities of the Persian language to justify, in a manner, his recourse to such expedients. He had distinctly promised to the Begum, Shums-oon-Nissa, to give up certain property claimed by her Highness, which promise he subsequently refused to perform, alleging as follows:—"With regard to your Highness's complaint, regarding the house Mutchee Buhwun, it is *very surprising* that your Highness should not have at once understood, that my *promise to give it up to you* was merely a *respectful mode of refusing*. Out of respect, I could not flatly refuse your Highness, and, therefore, I was induced to make a promise" (p. 480). Again, which is more germane to the matter before us, when Col. Baillie reminded his Excellency of certain pledges, he replies, "he never made any *positive* promises;" and, with reference to certain articles of agreement, regularly committed to writing, and executed, he says, "that document may be considered like any other *correspondence* between us, which is still subject to discussion, *because* what is written there is still dependent on discussion, and *on the satisfaction of my mind*" (p. 531).

Although the transactions which led eventually to the removal of Col. Baillie occurred during the government of Lord Hastings, and subsequently to the death of the late Nawaub, yet it is impossible to disconnect that act and its immediate causes from antecedent transactions, extending, in fact, throughout the whole period of that gentleman's Residentship. For example: Lord Hastings specifies, as one ground of dissatisfaction, a failure in the exact degree of respect due from the Resident to the present Nawaub. "I myself have witnessed," observes his Lordship, "in Major Baillie towards the Nawaub Vizier little points of behaviour which could not but wound his Excellency. What the Resident, who had received checks from me by letter on that very head, could not avoid sliding into this error while I was present, it must be imagined that at other times he has been still less measured in his deportment" (p. 925). One of the complaints alleged by the late Vizier against the Resident was a failure of respect towards his Excellency.

It is matter of notoriety that by a treaty concluded in the year 1801, between the Marquess of Wellesley and the late Nawaub Vizier, the latter ceded a portion of his territories to the Company, in consideration of being absolved from the payment of an annual subsidy for the British troops stationed in Oude, by virtue of the existing subsidiary alliance. The authority of the Nawaub in the territories reserved to him was expressly declared by the treaty, and in the final arrangement in the following year, to be completely established, and to be exercised through his own officers and servants; the British Government engaging to guarantee his authority, and the Vizier engaging to establish, in his reserved dominions, "such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the said Hon. Company."

The expediency and policy of the latter stipulation must be apparent from the consideration that the maintenance of public order and tranquillity in Oude devolved upon the Company's troops, which might be employed as instruments for oppressing the people. And so, in fact, it happened; for the tyrannical system of government in this state, the avaricious disposition of the sovereign, and the shameful abuse of power, on the part of his subordinate ministers, seem

seem to have exacted all the zemindars to open rebellion, and the Company's sepoys were necessarily engaged in the detestable service of overpowering resistance to tyranny. The revenue system of Oude is thus described by the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors (p. 789):

> When the lands are let in farm, they are leased on exorbitant terms. The farmer, with a view both to fulfil his engagements and to secure a profit to himself during the limited period of his tenure, naturally exercises rigour and oppression within the limits of his authority. When the lands are held *aumanee*, that is, placed under charge of an officer of the Government appointed to collect the revenue, that officer is rendered responsible for the realization of the imposed jumma, and the excess of the assessment is generally such as cannot be levied without extortion, violence, and injustice. When a compliance with such demands is refused, the farmer, aumil, or officer, represents the zemindar or under-renter to be a defaulter and rebel, and urges the necessity of employing troops for his coercion. Thus the Vizier employs the British troops as the instrument of these wide-extended exactions, while their presence, and the knowledge of the obligations imposed on the British Government to suppress disorders within his Excellency's country, precludes that natural remedy which overstrained and unprotected oppression carries within itself.

The character of "a great majority, if not the whole of the Vizier's Amils," was extremely bad: one of them is represented as refusing to assist the British troops called in at his requisition, and secretly inciting the rebellious zemindar to resistance, that he might reap advantage from the confiscation of his property!

In the territories ceded by the Nawaub to the Company, a settlement of the revenue had been effected, which precluded disputes, and preserved the landholders from oppression; it therefore became an object with our Government to impress upon his Excellency the necessity, with regard to his own interests as well as the Company's, of adopting a settlement in his reserved dominions, conformably to his engagement. As the British Government, by the terms of the treaty, was authorised to offer its advice, Lord Minto and his council, in 1811, proposed a plan of reform in the revenue administration of Oude, which is reducible to four heads, or fundamental principles: first, a just and moderate assessment of the revenue, to be settled with all the landholders; secondly, a settlement for a fixed term not less than three years; thirdly, the conclusion of engagements, in regular gradations, from the government officer to the ryot; fourthly, the guarantee of those engagements by the Government, and the establishment of a mode of obtaining redress in cases of their being violated. These measures it became the duty of the Resident to urge upon the Vizier for adoption.

There was, at first, a decided manifestation of compliance on the Vizier's part, which, however, in the sequel, proved to have been insincere, or to have given way to the representations of his confidential advisers, who were interested in the perpetuation of abuses which the system of reform was designed to remedy. The abrogation of the existing judicial and police system, in which the sole will of the prince was the *suprema lex*, and the establishment of courts of justice for redress of grievances, probably first alarmed the Vizier's jealousy. The changes in the revenue department were recommended by the prospect of an augmented tribute to his treasury; but to be called upon to relinquish his arbitrary controul over the courts, appeared to his greedy and despotic mind, a gratuitous sacrifice of his rights, dignity, and authority.

When the details of the reform came to be discussed, the Vizier's scruples were more and more multiplied. Lord Minto recommended that, instead

of farming districts to Amils, officers of the Government (Ameens, or Tehsildars), should be appointed to ascertain the actual assets and resources of the country, and to conclude Mofussil settlements, on the part of Government, directly with the zemindars or landholders. In the course of the discussions, a distinct claim was advanced by the British Resident to the virtual appointment of the Ameens; and he, moreover, in the draft of purwannah, directing the abolition of the farming system, had assigned, as a motive for the change, the advice and concurrence of the Company's Government, whose interests, the Vizier is made to say, "are identified with my own." Both the claim and the clause were firmly resisted by the Vizier; and the former seems, in our humble judgment, directly at variance with the terms of the treaty, which declares that the reform shall be carried into effect by his Excellency's own officers. In regard to the clause, although the Resident tells the Nawaub that his objection to it is "a cavil, obviously admitting of an inference hostile to his avowed sentiments of friendship to the British Government, as well as desire to conform with its advice" (p. 213); and that its rejection is "injudicious,—unbecoming,—indelicate in the extreme" (p. 199): yet he subsequently acknowledges, in his letter to the Bengal Government (p. 221), that he entertained a doubt "of our positive right to demand the insertion of the words in question in a public proclamation to be issued, under the Vizier's seal, to his subjects."

These, and a variety of other grounds of discussion and disagreement between the Vizier and the Resident, necessarily induced the Bengal Government to deliberate upon the just interpretation to be given to the stipulation in the treaty, which required his Excellency to seek the advice and concurrence of the Company.

It appears evident that the impression upon Col. Baillie's mind led him to consider that the Vizier was bound to comply with every suggestion made on the part of the British Government, at least, with every one from which, after discussion, that Government did not recede. He observes (p. 592), "I have often had occasion to comment on the Vizier's misconstruction of that essential principle of the alliance subsisting between the two states, which prescribes his *universal* consultation with the officers of the British Government in the ordinary exercise of his authority, and his regulating his proceedings by their advice." He observes, in another place (p. 160),

> On the general question of a right in the British Government to offer its opinion and advice regarding the selection and appointment of officers to stations of high trust and importance in his Excellency's administration, I observed that this right had been constantly exercised, and had never once been disputed, since the relation now happily subsisting between the two states was established; that it was founded on the very nature of this relation in itself, and was clearly recognized and confirmed by the spirit of the treaty of 1801, and of his Excellency's subsequent engagement with Marquess Wellesley, as well as by recorded instances in practice during the government of the late Nawaub Asuf-ood-Dowlah, and since his Excellency's accession to the musnud; and that if his Excellency's obligation to conform to the counsels of the British Government "in all affairs connected with the ordinary government of his dominions, and with the usual exercise of his authority," did not imply an obligation to consult and to be guided by the counsels of the British Government, in the selection and appointment of officers to accomplish a reform in his administration, it could not, in my judgment, be susceptible of any other interpretation.

This mistake, if such it be, was extremely natural from the indefinite and peculiar nature of the engagement. The Bengal Government, however, saw the

the mischievous consequences with which such a construction was pregnant, involving measures of absolute compulsion; and how inconsistent it was with the spirit of the treaty to interpret its stipulations as "imposing on the Vizier an obligation absolutely and implicitly to accede to whatever plan of reform the British Government might advise, however adverse to his interests or his prejudices, or to require him, in every concern of his Government, to follow, indiscriminately, every counsel, however injurious or repugnant to his feelings, that either wisdom or error might suggest, on the part of the British Government, under the penalty of forfeiting his claim to the fulfilment of our part of the stipulations of the treaty. A construction so literal," it is justly added, "would obviously be incompatible with the existence of that authority, which, by the same instrument, we have solemnly guaranteed" (p. 235).

The stipulation in the treaty, binding the Nawaub to seek and to conform to the advice of the other contracting party, appears to be much of the nature of a bond without a penalty; for even if, in the alternative of the prince's refusal, we were authorized to withdraw the British troops, or withhold their assistance to preserve tranquillity, we ought, at the same time, to restore the ceded territories, which had now become an integral part of the Company's dominions.

The Vizier's objections to the scheme of reform proposed to him (of the expediency of which Lord Hastings subsequently professed to entertain doubts), though generally frivolous, and indicative of a resolution to retain his despotic power over the property of his subjects, are occasionally specious; and it was perfectly competent to him, as an independent prince, to reject measures which it could not be demonstrated to him would entail no loss of revenue or authority. These are the very grounds upon which he objects (p. 531) to the system proposed by the Resident.

The case of Tuhseen Alee Khan seems to us one in which the interference of the British Government was pushed beyond due bounds. This individual had served, in a confidential capacity, the Vizier Asuf-ool-Dowlah, with zeal and fidelity; he had mainly contributed to the establishment of the late Vizier on the musnud; he had served him likewise with great integrity and attachment till his death; he had also manifested extreme fidelity towards the British Government. By his will, he bequeathed his little property to certain dependants; but the Vizier claimed it as an escheat, ungratefully availing himself of the Mohummedan law, which incapacitates *slaves* and *infidels* from disposing of their property by will. The Resident, with the sanction of our Government, tenaciously withheld this property from the Vizier for some time, and it was relinquished, at last, very unwillingly and ungraciously.*

The topics of altercation between the Vizier and the Resident may be supposed to be numerous, when it is declared by Col. Baillie (15th April 1812) that at that period his representations and complaints to his Excellency, on various subjects, "extended to the number of three or four in a week." We are much inclined to doubt whether this accumulation of subjects of discussion, many of which must be of subordinate importance, did not sometimes exasperate the Vizier's mind, and provoke that refractoriness of which the Resident incessantly complains; and we are fortified in that doubt by the following passage,

* The arguments of the Nawaub for enforcing his right, seem entitled to weight: he says that the case would constitute a precedent; and that if public servants of the character of Tuhseen (who was a slave-eunuch and a Hindoo) were considered to be at liberty to bequeath their property, without the control of government, a door would be opened to fraud and peculation amongst those at present without such temptation to be dishonest.

passage, in a letter from the Government to the Resident, dated 22d January 1813:

It is, indeed, desirable on many grounds of practical expediency, as well as because it is consonant to the general spirit of the treaty, that we should abstain from interposing in cases of inferior importance, as the frequent occurrence of such interposition would be apt, by exciting irritation and discontent, to indispose the Vizier to listen to our remonstrances in affairs of greater magnitude, for which the weight of our authority ought to be reserved. On all these grounds, the Governor-General in Council would have wished that you had not taken up the cause of Hyder Bukhsh so warmly, as your just and natural feeling of compassion for the hardship of his situation, combined with your conviction of his claim to the protection of the British Government, prompted you to do. (p. 348.)

The reader will begin to perceive the difficulties under which Col. Baillie laboured in the management of negociations at this court (and which, from usage, were transacted directly with the prince), without falling short of the instructions and expectations of the British Government, and, at the same time, without violating the respect due to his Excellency, the observance of which is enforced upon the Resident in the "final arrangement" of 1802, in very specific terms:

The Resident must conduct himself towards the Nawaub Vizier, on all occasions, with the utmost degree of respect, conciliation, and attention, and must maintain cordial union and harmony in all transactions, and must endeavour to impart strength and stability to his Excellency's authority.

Whether Col. Baillie did or did not scrupulously fulfil this part of his duty is an essential question, which, as we before observed, links itself with the controversy between that gentleman and Lord Hastings. We have doubts whether it be fair to review this portion of his conduct, since it has received the approbation of the Government of that day; if, however, subsequent events lay it open to re-consideration, still it is extremely difficult for a candid and liberal mind to determine how far the shameful evasions and provoking conduct of the Vizier did or did not justify the severe and pointed expressions which abound in the Resident's communications with that prince. One of the items of the Nawaub Vizier's charge against Col. Baillie (before adverted to) is the adoption of an unauthorized style of address to him; but the Resident not only justified himself from this accusation (as appears from a curious and elaborate report of the Persian Secretary to the Bengal Government), but retorted it upon the Vizier, who was subsequently constrained to exchange his haughty style, for one more respectful. Nevertheless, one of the members of council (Mr. Edmonstone), in a minute recorded upon this report, intimates that "the severity of some occasional passages in the Resident's letters to the Vizier might perhaps have been avoided, without weakening the force and effect of his representations." (P. 376).

The opinion of the Bengal Government, as to the merits of Col. Baillie, is recorded in the following highly encomiastic passage in the despatch of their secretary, 2d July 1813:

Before I proceed to the immediate subject of this despatch, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to convey to you the cordial expression of his Lordship in Council's approbation of the ability, judgment, firmness, and perseverance, which have distinguished your conduct in the arduous and important negotiation to which your despatches refer. The peculiar temper and disposition of the Vizier have, on this, as on former occasions, presented obstacles to the accomplishment of the just views of the British Government at the Court of Lucknow, which no exertion of the qualities above described,

described, without the application of the further direct interference of the Government, could be expected entirely to overcome; while the failure of your utmost efforts, therefore, to obtain his Excellency's concurrence in the whole of the measures which you have been employed in urging him to adopt, has excited regret rather than surprize in the mind of his Lordship in Council, the success which has attended your exertions in accomplishing some objects to which great importance was attached by Government, has afforded his Lordship in Council a high degree of satisfaction; and your conduct, in either case, is considered to have augmented your claim to his distinguished approbation, which has already been so frequently and justly acknowledged.

Before we proceed to consider the other division of Col. Baillie's diplomatic services, there are two other topics necessary to touch upon,—the conduct and character of Hukeem Muhdee, a favourite adviser of the Vizier; and the Resident's warm advocacy of the cause of his own Moonshee, Alee Nuckee Khan, who had suffered from the oppressions of the Amils.

Hukeem Mehdee Alee Khan was originally the Amil of an extensive district (Kyrabad), and we find him, in 1810, praised by Col. Baillie for his zeal and activity (p. 14); as possessed of character and respectability, and as superior in ability to any other servant of the Vizier. (p. 107). The talents of this person seem to have recommended him at court; but no distinct complaint of his influence has appeared to us in the correspondence of the Resident, till the month of December 1813, when he is described as a person "whose disaffection to the British Government, and the general vices of his character, have frequently fallen under his (Col. Baillie's) observation, and have been brought to the notice of Government by his predecessor, as well as by himself;" and whose pernicious counsels, as well as the false reports of intriguing agents employed by the Hukeem, "at the presidency, as well as in the city of Lucknow," induced the Vizier to depart from his promise regarding the measures of reform.

The Moonshee was a landholder in the district of Sandee, and had been unjustly deprived of his rights by the Vizier's officers. The cause of this injured man was taken up by the Bengal Government, who laboured in vain to prevail upon his Excellency to do him justice. The frequency and urgency of Col. Baillie's importunities upon this head would have attracted notice, had the individual been a stranger; as a confidential and highly deserving servant, whose wrongs were more easily appreciable, they cease to be remarkable; but it obviously becomes a question how far it was expedient to make this subject so prominent, which is confessed by the Resident to be "a matter of more immediate and personal interest to himself than any other subject of discussion what had arisen between his Excellency and him during his residence at this court;" and to found upon it such a charge against the Vizier as is implied in the following remark, personally addressed to him: "it was difficult to account for any further delay in the satisfaction of the Moonshee's rights, unless, indeed, it were supposed that the situation of the claimant, as a servant of the British Government, confidentially employed by the Resident, had rendered him obnoxious to his Excellency's displeasure." (P. 416).

The sudden death of the Vizier, Saadut Alee Khan, in July 1814, altered the aspect of affairs at the court of Lucknow. The prompt and judicious measures taken by Col. Baillie * on that occasion, secured the musnud to the rightful successor (Refaut-ood-Dowlah), whose grateful recollections of this service

* The Earl of Moira, then Governor-General, in his letter to the Court of Directors, says (p. 345) that the Resident's conduct "was characterized by the greatest promptitude, vigilance, and prudence, and received his entire approbation."

service might justly be expected to strengthen the influence of the Resident. This event had been preceded, a few months only, by the accession of Lord Hastings (then Earl Moira) to the Government of India, whose principles of administration were of a rather different complexion from those of his predecessor, under whose instructions the Resident had formed and pursued his system of negociation with the ruler of Oude.

His Lordship, in his copious letter of August 15, 1815, has developed the principles adopted by him for the regulation of his policy with that state as follows:—In construing the engagements between the two parties, the most liberal sense should be given to the articles favourable to the weakest; a conclusion, he observes, agreeable to sound policy as well as to abstract equity. If the extremity of being forced to substitute our own Government for the Nawaub's (a proceeding which would be universally stigmatised) were avoided, much would be gained. The only justifiable ground for seizing the possessions of the Nawaub, would be the discovery that he had plotted, in concert with our enemies, the overthrow of our power; a case which could only occur through desperation produced by a course of indignities and provocations. His situation, therefore, should be rendered tranquil and satisfactory; an object no less incumbent on our policy than dictated by our generous feelings. The right of interference with advice or remonstrance upon subjects which might injuriously affect the British interests, clearly implied that in all other respects the Nawaub was free; and, indeed, the tenor of the treaty proved that the uninterrupted exercise of his authority was assured to him in order to qualify the strong step we had taken. The Nawaub was, consequently, to be treated as an independent prince. The Resident should consider himself as the ambassador from the British Government to an acknowledged sovereign; he should carefully abstain from any ostentation of authority, and forbear to countenance opposition to the Nawaub, on the part of his Excellency's servants, or to recommend persons from his own household for reception in the suite of the Nawaub. The latter should be treated with deferential politeness, which could not deceive the Nawaub into resistance, but must rather promote his flexibility, lest he should forfeit this show of respect. (Pp. 853, 854).

We have condensed this passage in the letter for the sake of brevity; but it deserves perusal in the original terms.

His Lordship, during his tour in the Upper Provinces in 1814, had an interview with the Nawaub Vizier; and soon after this occurrence, those extraordinary transactions developed themselves, which eventually led to the removal of Col. Baillie. The details of these transactions are so multifarious, so contradictory, so embarrassed by the covert intrigues of individuals, whose names and objects are only to be guessed at; and the conduct of the Vizier himself is characterized by such avowed and degrading duplicity, that it is scarcely possible to disentangle the web into which the acts and representations of the various agents have involved them, so as to admit of their being presented in a lucid and impartial narrative. The fairest mode, in our opinion, of exhibiting the transactions themselves, and the points at issue between Lord Hastings and Col. Baillie, will be to dissect the respective statements of both parties, incorporating in our abstract the requisite explanatory matter.

The Governor-General, in his minute of 30th November 1814, states that, on his arrival at Cawnpore (8th October), he had no reason to suspect that the Resident was not in high favour with the Nawaub. At an interview with his Excellency, his Lordship remarked a want of satisfaction in the former, when he was told that the Resident possessed his Lordship's entire confidence; and he

he produced (unexpectedly to Col. Baillie) a paper containing remarks upon the reform proposed for the administration of Oude, and a passage relating to the Resident, of the following equivocal import:—

> By your Lordship's kindness, Major Baillie loves me from his heart. Under the influence of this disposition, in consequence of my father's demise, he visits me almost every day; and agreeably to rule, I also have gone to visit him. While Major Baillie may continue to remain here, there is no need for making any representation: after he shall have gone away, it is my wish that the practice of visiting, as observed between the Resident and my father, may be reverted to.

Lord Hastings' secretary having subsequently learned, by means of Mr. Clarke and Capt. McLeod, two English gentlemen in the service of the Nawaub Vizier, that his Excellency was in "absolute despair" at the disappointment of his expectations of being delivered from "the despotism of Col. Baillie," his Lordship sent for them, and learned "that the Nawaub had mentioned many matters of grievance to them; but that his mind was in such subjection to Col. Baillie, that he would never complain of that gentleman in his presence." His Lordship accordingly gave him an opportunity of explaining himself in the absence of the Resident; the Nawaub was "shy of entering into particulars," and promised to send, the following day, a paper containing the subjects of complaint, but which was not forwarded till near a fortnight after, when his Lordship had arrived at Lucknow; and, when sent, contained no reference whatever to Col. Baillie.

Some doubt having fastened itself upon his Lordship's mind, as to his Excellency's preference of Mr. Law, or Mr. Wilson, for his physician, and Col. Baillie having asked the appointment, in the name of the Vizier, for the latter, his Lordship desired Capt. Gilbert, whom the Vizier had invited to breakfast with him, to endeavour to ascertain the real fact. Upon the question being put to the Vizier, he exclaimed, earnestly, that it was Mr. Law, and that the Resident wished to force Mr. Wilson upon him. His Excellency then unfolded a long string of grievances against Col. Baillie, professing, that as long as the latter should remain at Lucknow he (the Nawaub) could never have an hour's comfort.

At a subsequent conference with his Lordship, the Vizier (who had previously confirmed, in the most distinct manner, to Mr. Ricketts, one of the Government-Secretaries, all he had said to Capt. Gilbert) acknowledged he had complaints against the Resident, and presented a paper which he said contained them all. These complaints were, in substance, as follows:—1st, the Resident's absence from the late Vizier's funeral; 2dly, his extorting certain grants from his Excellency for the Moonshee Alee Nuckee Khan; 3dly, his shutting up a high road contiguous to the Residency, and erecting a lofty gate, which overtopped the Vizier's buildings; 4thly, his stationing British guards over the treasuries and jewel rooms; 5thly, his calling [illegible] the late Vizier's ladies into his presence, regardless of his Excellency's late father's honour; 6thly, his bringing with him persons not entitled to sit, and causing them to have chairs; 7thly, his encouragement of complaints from the Vizier's dependants; 8thly, his interference with the concerns of the Vizier's family; 9thly, his placing over the Vizier the sons of Mirza Jāfer, in such a manner, that his Excellency never had a moment's privacy from them; 10thly, his suffering an attack on a horseman in the Vizier's service, which lowered his Excellency in the eyes of the people; 11thly, his perusing the accounts of the country daily, and issuing his own orders, in answer to petitions; nominating Ameens, as if his Excellency had no concern whatever with the Government; assigning

the Muhal of Sandee, the Chowdree's right of which had been usurped by Moonshee Alee Nuckee Khan, to that person's nephew; directing the ministers to attend him for orders, &c. The Vizier added, verbally, that the *nobut*, or state drum in the gateway of the palace, was not suffered to be beaten, because the sound disturbed the Resident, and asked that it might be beaten as formerly, which his Lordship directed.

Upon his Excellency's wishes being consulted as to his ministers, he desired that Hukeem Mehdee might be paishcar to his son, the nominal minister; and on his Lordship's remarking that the Hukeem had not the confidence of the British Government, the Vizier replied that he had his confidence; but he had enemies, because he would not join with the Resident.

On the following day, an old servant of the Vizier, named Agha Meer, was deputed to invite Messrs. Swinton and Adam, the Government Secretaries (who were present at the interview just mentioned), to breakfast with, and to receive a communication from, his Excellency, who, upon their visit, retracted the complaints against Col. Baillie, and charged Capt. McLeod, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Law, and a Mr. De L'Etang (also in the Vizier's service), with having urged him to make them! The Vizier confirmed this declaration by a letter to the Governor-General, wherein he says that he had understood that an accusation against the Resident would be agreeable to his Lordship, whereas he had no cause of complaint or dissatisfaction against that gentleman; and that he had dismissed Mr. Clarke, and the other contrivers of the "sorcery," from his service.

His Lordship, in these perplexing circumstances, deputed Messrs. Ricketts, Adam, and Swinton, to request of the Vizier an explanation of his contradictory statements; apprizing him that the gentlemen charged with instigating the accusation against Col. Baillie desired to attest on oath, that the subject was spontaneously urged upon them by the Vizier; and putting the question, in a solemn manner, to his Excellency's honour, whether (as it had been represented to be his Lordship's wish to hear Col. Baillie criminated) his name had been used to influence his subsequent conduct.

At this conference the Vizier re-asserted, in the most serious and positive manner, his last statement; affirming that he had been deceived by the practices of Mr. Clarke and others, who had influenced his mind by using the Governor-General's name; that, in particular, Mr. Wilson was the physician of his choice, and not Mr. Law; that the declarations of Mr. Clarke and his confederates were false; that Mr. Law first suggested the removal of Major Baillie, whose enemy he was, because he ascribed the preference of Mr. Wilson to his influence. He added, that no person had prompted his retractation: "I passed a sleepless night," he observed, "and the next morning I, of my own free will, determined to dismiss Mr. Clarke and the others from my service, sent the message by Agha Meer." Three days after, his Excellency nominated Agha Meer his minister.

Each of the gentlemen charged by the Vizier has most distinctly and unequivocally denied the matters imputed to them; and the Governor-General has expressed his unwavering conviction of their entire innocence. Capt. McLeod declares his firm belief that Agha Meer, "acting in the interest of another or others," though in the service of the Nawaub, had betrayed and deceived his master, by intimidating him to make his subsequent declaration.

Lord Hastings intimates his persuasion that the Vizier had "floating dissatisfaction" against the Resident; that he had been irritated by points of behaviour in Col. Baillie, some of which (as before stated) his Lordship had himself

himself witnessed; and that he became apt to the purposes of Hukeem Mehdee, whose representations he might have confounded with the names of the gentlemen referred to. His Lordship considers that the affair was an intrigue of Hukeem Mehdee, overset by some other (a branch of which was the recalling the Vizier to a sense of his obligations to Col. Baillie), the success of which intrigue was reaped by Agha Meer, a low man, who had never yet been mentioned as eligible for the appointment of minister.

The paper of complaint against Col. Baillie having been retracted by the Vizier, that gentleman's exculpation of himself from the charges seemed superfluous; he has, however, either totally denied, or satisfactorily explained, each item; observing (p. 897) that they formed "a tissue of the most glaring falsehoods and absurdities, and that he did not, in his conscience, suspect the Vizier of having, even for one moment, entertained the sentiments, far less of having fabricated the assertions conveyed by them."

When, however, the minute of the Governor-General (before quoted) was communicated to the Resident (26th January 1815), and which contained expressions of slight disapprobation towards that gentleman, though accompanied by a letter commending his zeal, talents, and industry, he addressed (20th April) to the Government-Secretary, a letter containing copious remarks upon the preceding transactions.

Col. Baillie begins by adverting to the introduction of Hukeem Mehdee at the late Vizier's court in 1811, and ascribes to that person the obstruction of the reform, and every untoward occurrence which subsequently took place at Lucknow. One of his first devices was to excite a personal enmity in the Vizier towards the Resident, whom he desired to remove from his post. He endeavoured to intrigue, by means of agents, at Calcutta; and when Capt. McLeod arrived at Lucknow in 1811, Col. Baillie was informed that the Hukeem endeavoured to open an intercourse with him; and as Capt. McLeod was on intimate terms with the Resident, the latter cautioned him against the Hukeem. The Vizier's reconciliation with the Resident took place on the 2d October 1813, when Hukeem Mehdee had been banished from his Excellency's councils, and treated as an enemy and traitor.

It is here necessary to break the connexion of Col. Baillie's narrative, and examine the statement of Capt. McLeod. That officer solemnly delares, that when he proposed to take leave of the late Vizier, and embark for Calcutta, "early in the month of October 1813," his Excellency took him aside, with tears in his eyes, and, apparently in the deepest distress, deplored his degraded situation, through the interference of Col. Baillie in every branch of his Government; entreated of Capt. McLeod to represent to the Governor-General that he was the most wretched of beings, and wished death would put an end to his miseries; that the Resident trampled on his authority, gave encouragement to his disobedient servants, &c.; and that he (the Vizier) had no means of imparting his grievances to the British Government but through the Resident, whose interest it would be to withhold the communication, &c. &c.

Col. Baillie proceeds to state that Hukeem Mehdee was soon recalled to the Vizier's councils (about the end of November), and a more perverse conduct on the part of his Excellency was the result of this event, and of "encouragement received from the presidency," by communications from Capt. McLeod (whose acquaintance with Lady Loudon was frequently talked of), or from some native agents at Calcutta. Col. Baillie concludes it to be apparent that there existed "a diabolical intrigue, the object of which was, to frustrate

the just views of our Government, by removing from the situation of Resident the instrument of the accomplishment of those views."

Col. Baillie intimates a strong suspicion that communications passed at this period between the Vizier and the Government of Bengal, on public subjects, to which he was not privy; and he quotes a paper of intelligence, containing a direct assertion of Hukeem Mehdee that Lord Moira had declared, that the adoption or rejection of the reform was to be totally uncontrolled by the advice of the Resident: he also concludes that the untoward proceedings from this period till the death of the Vizier were connected with the "deputation" of Capt. McLeod and the intrigues of Hukeem Mehdee.

The death of the Vizier again destroyed the Hukeem's influence; and the new Vizier's attachment was demonstrated to be animated and ardent towards the Resident up to the moment of Lord Hastings' arrival.

Col. Baillie then details minutely the circumstances attending the appointment of Mr. Wilson as physician to the Vizier, in which he had no concern, but which drew upon him the enmity of Mr. Law, and of his friend Capt. McLeod. He then makes some remarks upon the connexion of Mr. Clarke with these gentlemen, as tending to develope the designs with which he became a party to their measures. Lastly, he vindicates himself from the supposed offence of obtruding the family of Mirza Jáfer upon the Vizier, which appears, he observes, as the only ground of Lord Hastings' censure of his proceedings. With respect to the general remarks of his Lordship, that "there were other particulars in the Resident's conduct which his Lordship found reason to censure, and some on which he suspected that disapprobation should rest;" and with respect also to the points of misbehaviour towards the Vizier in his Lordship's presence; Col. Baillie solemnly disavows, on his honour, his having "made use of any expression, far less committed any act, that could wound his Excellency's feelings, or detract from the dignity or independence of his station."

Col. Baillie then explains the origin of the charges made, and soon after retracted, by the Vizier, which he traces to an intrigue "more base and more complicated" than the former, conducted by Hukeem Mehdee and the European gentlemen already mentioned.

The grounds of the Hukeem's animosity to the Resident must be obvious: he had opposed his accession to power; he had disappointed his views of proceeding to Lord Hastings at Cawnpore, with treasure, which he designed to embezzle; and he had urged a reform which must prejudice his interests.* These, and other grounds, are assigned, or easily assignable.

A few trifling occurrences, wherein diminished attention was accidentally or unavoidably displayed by the Governor-General towards the Resident, is appealed to by Col. Baillie; he dwells, also, in a pointed manner, upon the circumstance of Capt. McLeod and Mr. Clarke being the vehicles of communication between the Vizier and the Governor-General, without the knowledge of the Resident, in violation of the express orders of Government; and upon the irregular visit of Capt. Gilbert. He observes:—

> To this deputation of Capt. Gilbert, and his private conference, assisted by Mr. Clarke, with the Vizier, I ascribe the maturation of the plot: a conspiracy designed by Hukeem Mehdee, most readily entered into by Capt. McLeod and Mr. Clarke, and unintentionally

* Hukeem Mehdee's amlship must have been valuable; the district he farmed yielded a revenue of thirty lacs per annum.

> unintentionally encouraged by Lord Moira; the principal objects of which were the subversion of the reform of this Government, my removal from the office of Resident, and the elevation of Hukeem Mehdee Alee Khan to the station of prime minister to the Vizier. Some other subordinate objects, which have a natural tendency to explain, and were necessary, perhaps, to account for, the extraordinary association and views of the subordinate instruments of the intrigue, have been ascribed to it by general report, which the Vizier, as I understand, has authenticated, and which his minister has frequently declared to me to consist with his personal knowledge. Capt. McLeod and Mr. Clarke are reported to have each had a promise from his Excellency of the sum of a lac of rupees, as the reward of their labours in ascertaining the sentiments of the Governor-General with regard to the reform and the Resident; and his Excellency had further engaged to make good such other douceurs, to a very considerable amount, as Capt. McLeod and Mr. Clarke might recommend to be given to their friends who assisted the progress of their inquiries. Mr. Clarke was to be aide-de-camp and major, with the salary annexed to those offices when held in former times by Mr. Ouseley; and Mr. Law was to be appointed to the office of personal surgeon to the Vizier.

The failure of the conspiracy Col. Baillie shortly explains by stating, that Agha Meer, who had been perfectly aware of the intrigue and its authors, revealed it to the Resident's moonshee (Alee Nuckee Khan), who assured him of its exposure when the matter was investigated. Agha Meer, next day (succeeding that in which the charges had been made), attended the Vizier for orders, and found him in a state of agitation and terror, owing to the occurrence of the preceding evening. Agha Meer declares he sounded the Vizier's mind by seeming to encourage his perseverance in the accusations; but finding his contrition cordial, he changed ground, and recommended a message to Col. Baillie. The Vizier concurred, and directed him to adopt the steps which have been already detailed.

With respect to the appointment of Agha Meer (whom Col. Baillie represents as a seyyud, of respectable parentage and connexions), his nomination originated purely with the Vizier; and there was no person of distinction or note at the court of Lucknow who was eligible for the office of principal minister.

Col. Baillie states, that on discovering what had occurred, he waited on the Governor-General, and in the course of this interview, spoke of the encouragement afforded to the base designs of his (the Resident's) enemies by his Lordship's ignorance of the native character, and declared he must consider Capt. McLeod and Mr. Clarke as authorized spies on his conduct.

In the postscript to his letter, which explains the reasons of its delay (it not being sent till September 29th), Col. Baillie refers to subsequent intrigues, which, "supported by native emissaries, as formerly, in the suite of the Governor-General," had ruined Agha Meer, and impressed the Vizier with a belief that this minister was disliked by his Lordship, and that certain measures, suggested by the Resident, were disapproved by the Governor-General, though prescribed by the Government.

Upon receipt of this communication, the Governor-General declared in council, that his feelings could never allow him to hold confidential intercourse with Col. Baillie; and, from the general tone of the paper, he considered him to be wholly unfit to be continued as his Lordship's representative at the court of Oude. The other members of council concurred in the propriety of his removal.

In a subsequent minute of 3d February 1816, Lord Hastings has entered at great length into a vindication of his own conduct, with respect to Col. Baillie,

Baillie, and an exposure of that gentleman's "perversions." But as the latter has had no opportunity of putting upon official record a counter-statement, and as the minute contains no new facts, but merely reasonings (ingenious and powerful, it must be acknowledged) upon those already detailed, we think it inexpedient to extend this article by examining its contents.

The aforegoing details are not sufficient to qualify the reader to decide upon the merits of the respective cases. A careful and dispassionate examination of the documents has led us to form this conclusion; namely, that under all the peculiar circumstances, neither party could have *acted* otherwise than he did. That suspicions should have been engendered on both sides was hardly to be avoided. The circumstances of Col. Baillie were by far the most difficult and embarrassing of the two, and therefore his case demands the most indulgence. The mere act of removal may be left out of the question; for we apprehend, when Col. Baillie penned his letter of April 29th, he must have contemplated that result. How far the impression which seems to have taken hold of Lord Hastings' mind, that the Resident's demeanour towards the late and present Vizier was characterized by a just degree of respect, is a question which must be left to inference and conjecture. It constitutes the only ground of doubt in our mind; and we have endeavoured, for that reason, to describe the nature of the negociations which the Resident had to manage, the character of those with whom he conducted them, the view which he entertained of their obligations, and the language he employed in his intercourse, as the only materials which can help us to a conclusion. It is observable that Col. Baillie admits (p. 527) his "immediate control" over the late Vizier's actions, "through the operation of *fear* on his mind."

The subject of the loan we must despatch briefly: the contradictions in this matter appear very unaccountable. The statement in Lord Hastings' "Summary" gives us distinctly to understand that the loan from the Vizier was a spontaneous act of gratitude for being liberated from the state of thraldom in which he had been held by the British Resident: in his Lordship's letter to the Court of Directors, he describes the first loan of one crore as tendered to him by the Vizier as a proof of his friendship, and the cordial interest he felt in the Company's prosperity. The fact, however, appears to be, that Col. Baillie was instructed by his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Ricketts, to open a negociation with the Vizier for the first loan, "to appear as a voluntary offer to Lord Moira:" and with respect to the second, the suggestion came from the Governor-General (as appears from Mr. Rickett's letter, p. 1031), and it was proposed to the Vizier by the Resident, who procured it with infinite difficulty, and when obtained, the loan was tagged with a most ungracious request from the Vizier, "that he might be exempted from future demands, and have assurances to that effect from his Lordship, that his Excellency's mind might be at rest."

Our readers are doubtless aware that three Directors questioned the propriety of publishing *some* of these papers. One ground of their dissent is important:—

5th. Because Col. Baillie, professing to have in his possession original letters written to him by order of the Governor-General, &c., the Court, in lending themselves to the publication of copies of such letters, seem to sanction what to us appears a most questionable proceeding; namely, the abstraction, by any public functionary, on quitting office, of original documents connected with important negociations, and liable on future occasions to be referred to, and which, belonging to the station, not to the man, ought to have been left in the archives of the office.

THE ISLAND OF HAINAN.*

THE island of Hai-nan (correctly *Hai-lam*, or the western country) lies between the eighteenth and twentieth degrees of north latitude; it is about 165 miles in extreme length, and 75 in extreme breadth. Its surface is composed of high primitive mountains, sandy plains, or savannas, intersected here and there by rocky ridges, and a few fertile vallies. The eastern coast is commonly steep and rocky; and to the south it is indented by some fine bays, affording ample shelter in the north-east monsoon, but none in the south-western. The north-western shore, forming the eastern boundary of the Gulf of Tonquin, is, on other hand, low, with shoals and sand-banks running into the sea. The soil of Hai-nan, according to the report of the late visitors† to it, is thin and sterile, with the exception of a few fertile vallies. The island forms a portion of the government of Canton, the governor being only a lieutenant of the viceroy of that province. Notwithstanding its sterility, it is populous, and contains many walled towns, not less, it is said, than fourteen. The vallies, wherever there is soil and water enough, are cultivated with rice; but the most frequent object of husbandry is the hardy and productive batata, or sweet potatoe (*convolvolus batatas*), which appears to afford the principal means of subsistence to the poor and swarming inhabitants; so that it would appear that Ireland is not the only great island in the world with what has been emphatically termed a *potatoe population*.

The Chinese of Hai-nan, although assimilated in manners, habits, and appearance with the other inhabitants of the Chinese empire, speak a distinct language from that of the continental portion of the province of Canton, and appear to have been a distinct race, gradually subdued in the progress of conquest and civilization. Of the primitive unmixed inhabitants, a very considerable number are still said to exist in the mountains unsubdued and untamed.

The recent British visitors found the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants extremely inoffensive. During their residence, they made frequent excursions of fifty and sixty miles into the interior of the island without encountering any obstruction whatever, and indeed without annoyance, save what was occasioned by a little inordinate curiosity. The circumstances which most forcibly attracted the attention of our countrymen were, the sandy barrenness of the soil; the poverty of the peasantry; the timidity of the men; the numbers of women (many of them with small feet) performing field-labour; the multitude of children and of dogs; and the want of all defence against invasion, especially evinced by the mouldering and neglected condition of the ivy-covered walls of the fortified towns, which had all the appearance of antiquity and inutility. The chief city of Hai-nan is Kiun-tcheou-tou, situated within the Gulf of Tonquin. From the port of this place, and of several others on the same side of the island, a considerable foreign traffic is carried on with Macao, Tonquin, Cochin China, Siam, and, since last season, with Singapore. With Tonquin, and some of the northern ports of Cochin China, voyages are performed at all seasons of the year; but with all countries south of Hai-nan, only by favour of the monsoons. The junks which visit Siam annually are seldom fewer than forty in number; those which visit Lower Cochin China amount to about twenty-five, and those which frequent Tonquin and

* From the *Singapore Chronicle*, March 3, 1825.

† Two British vessels have been recently wrecked on the island.

and the northern ports of Cochin China are ordinarily about fifty. Their size is commonly from 100 to 150 tons, being the smallest, the poorest, but the most numerous, of all descriptions of Chinese junks carrying on foreign trade.

We ought not to close this brief notice without adverting to the great dearth of all sensible, rational, and intelligent details on the subject of Chinese geography and statistics. Du Halde and Grosier have servilely copied Chinese writers, apparently extracting the most fabulous, the most injudicious, or the most puerile of their details; and, with their absurd taste for the marvellous, throwing an air of extravagance and incredibility upon every thing which they attempt to describe. We shall beg leave to quote two or three examples from Grosier, himself a most vituperative ecclesiastic, who charges every one who differs from him with calumny, falsehood, want of truth, and want of decency, to use his own expressions. Speaking of Hai-nan, he informs us that its capital stands on a promontory; but on what promontory of a coast of 480 miles in extent he does not condescend to inform us; and, in short, all he says about the said capital amounts to this, that it is situated upon a nameless promontory, and that "ships often anchor near its walls." On the subject of its natural history we have the following edifying information: "There are also found here starlings, which have a small crescent on their bills; *black birds*, of a deep *blue* colour, with yellow ears rising half an inch; and a multitude of other birds remarkable for their colour or song."* The meaning of this in plain English, is, that Hai-nan, in common with most other countries of tropical Asia, produces the common minar (*coracias Indica*), and the hill minar (*gracula religiosa*). Instead of representing Hai-nan as a poor country, as it is too well known to be, he praises it for its mines of gold and *lapis lazuli*, the abundance of its curious woods, and its general wealth!

By the recent notices of new works from England, we perceive that we are promised an extensive statistical work on the Chinese empire, which, it is to be hoped, will be composed in a style different from that of the Jesuits. On the subject of Chinese law we have had a good deal which is of some use; on the subject of philology a great deal which is of very little, at least until applied to useful purposes; on the subject of the wars and history of China a vast deal which is of little or none at all, resembling too much the wars of the Saxon heptarchy, which Milton and Hume thought of equal dignity with the quarrels of the kites and cranes of the same period; and on the subject of Chinese ethics, folio upon folio, which savours at least of inconsistency and supererogation, since the Chinese are admitted, on all hands, to have less religion and worse morals than any people on earth. It is full time, therefore, that our writers should begin to treat of facts and things, instead of words; that we should at length have something of the natural history of China, of the practical details of its agriculture, of its commerce, of its population, and of its geography.

* The text of the French author will not support the *Hibernianism* imputed to him by the writer of this article; it is as follows:—

"Parmi les animaux que l'isle produit, on distingue une espèce curieuse de grands singes noirs, qui ont les traits et la figure de l'homme; on prétend qu'ils sont très-amoureux des femmes. On y trouve aussi des corbeaux ornés de cravates blanches; des étourneaux qui portent sur le bec une petite lunette; des merles d'un bleu foncé avec deux oreilles jaunes, élevées d'un demi-pouce, et une foule d'autres oiseaux remarquables par leurs couleurs et leur chant." *Descr. Gén. de la Chine, tom.* 1, *p.* 122.—*Ed.*

PROGRESS

PROGRESS OF THE BURMESE WAR.

IN resuming our historical narrative* of the transactions in Ava, the object of which is, to furnish a clear and connected detail of the military events of the war, we are desirous of premising a few remarks upon the policy to be adopted towards the Burmese court, should success continue to attend our arms.

The mischiefs resulting from an encroaching and aggrandizing system, on the part of a government constituted as that of British India, and remote from the seat of empire, are obvious; and the Parliament of England has accordingly imposed the utmost practicable restraint upon the indulgence of a spirit of ambition, either in the East-India Company, or their representatives in the East. The precautions taken by the British Legislature relate necessarily to the origin and commencement of warfare in India. Although extension of territory in our eastern possessions be, under all circumstances, always a subject of regret, it is regarded by the Legislature, and must be so viewed by all men of sober reason, as pernicious only when it is the object and motive of war. Self-defence must render hostilities sometimes inevitable; and the mere display of power to repel aggression, affords no sufficient protection against reiterated injury and insult, especially when the aggressor be, as in India, half-civilized, and incapable of justly appreciating the grounds of forbearance: he must be convinced by loss of power and curtailment of territory (and the rulers of surrounding states by his example) of the impolicy of violence and injustice.

It is plain, therefore, that if war be sometimes unavoidable in India, increase of territory, or of political influence, must be equally so. The first object of the Government should be, as it notoriously is, to abstain as much as possible from measures which may lead to disputes with our neighbours, and to shun every temptation to enlarge our present possessions. But when all endeavours to maintain peace are fruitless, and war can be averted only by sacrifices incompatible with our safety in a country where our footing is by no means secure, it behoves a sound politician to extract from the evil as much practical good as he is able, by such a judicious and temperate application of the enemy's forfeited power as shall strengthen and consolidate our own.

We make these observations in order to anticipate the objections which will probably be made to what follows; namely, our urgent recommendation that, if the despot of Ava should be humbled by the British arms, no weak scruples and stale arguments against the increase of our territory in the East, should prevail upon us to reject advantages we may justly retain, and which will be highly beneficial to our eastern possessions, and to the interests of British commerce.

It requires no parade of ratiocination to prove that the eastern frontier of Bengal is naturally almost defenceless: the fact is apparent enough. At the commencement of the present war, the consternation which prevailed at Calcutta when a report was raised that the enemy had invaded Chittagong, though groundless, was by no means absurd; for if the Burmese troops and their commander had possessed sufficient resolution, they might perhaps have approached within gun-shot of Fort-William: the British force in that quarter was comparatively small, and a panic might have seized the sepoys, as at Ramoo.

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* Continued from vol. xix, p. 763.

The several states, formerly independent, and subsequently absorbed by the Burman empire, forming its northern and north-western frontiers, are calculated to supply a strong geographical boundary between the British and Burmese territories. To detach these states from their connexion with Ava, would be attended with less violence than any of the territorial arrangements consequent upon our successes in Hindostan. The inhabitants are discriminated from the proper Burmese by language and character, as well as by hostile sentiments; and the court of Ava could feel least of all the loss of possessions which it holds by a *de facto* title only; the *right* vesting in the original possessors. These petty states might be erected into independent principalities; or, which would perhaps be more advantageous for the natives, annexed at once to the presidency of Fort William.

In respect to commerce in general, its interests would be materially promoted by the Burmese being deprived of the sea-coasts of ancient Pegu (in which the port of Rangoon is included), Martaban, and Tenasserim; all of which have been wrested, by the insatiable ambition of the rulers of Ava, either from Siam (as in the case of the latter province), or from independent princes. The anti-mercantile policy of the Burmese government demands some check. Not content with the bare possession of Martaban, which was once the capital of a kingdom, and a place of considerable trade, the barbarian conquerors destroyed its port by sinking vessels filled with stones at the mouth of the harbour, so that large vessels cannot enter. The ports of Tavoy and Mergui* have also seriously declined since their conquest by the Burmese. The judicious and politic appropriation of the conquered territory on the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal would strengthen our own power, restrain the ambition of the Burmese, conciliate friendly states, and benefit the general interests of commerce.

These speculations may be by some pronounced extravagant and premature: our object, in introducing the remarks which led to them, was, to vindicate the principle of retaining or appropriating a portion of the territory conquered from the enemy by the British arms, the progress of which we now proceed to detail.

Our last article closed with the desperate attacks of Bundoolah, and the total defeat of the enemy at Corkain (or Cambah), on the 15th December 1824. From this period till the month of February, the only operation of the Rangoon army was the assault and capture of the stockade and pagoda of Syriam, by Lieut. Col. Elrington, on the 11th January. The Lieut. Colonel, with 200 men of H.M.'s 47th Regt., and a detachment of seamen and marines in the King's and Company's services, carried the fort, which was strong, by storm.

Meanwhile, the operations in Assam were closed by the surrender of Rungpore, the capital, and the evacuation of the province by the Burmese troops, by convention with Lieut. Col. Richards, the commander of the British force. This event was preceded by sundry actions between detachments of the army and the Burmese, in which the latter were invariably defeated. Capt. Martin, on the 10th January, captured the stockade of Deorgong; and that of Moora Mookh was taken by surprise, on the 13th, by Lieut. Walden. On the 27th, the advanced position of Col. Richards' force, under Capt. Macleod, at Namdong Nullah, was attacked by the enemy in considerable numbers: Col. Richards, on joining the detachment, directed the enemy's position to be charged; the

* This port is accessible at all seasons, and is said to be the only safe and convenient harbour on the whole eastern coast of the bay of Bengal.

the Burmese fled after the first fire, but were overtaken, and lost 100 men killed, besides three phokuns or chiefs: our loss was trifling. On the 29th, Col. Richards advanced across a jungly country towards Rungpore; on the road he was obstructed by a strong stockade, in which the enemy was entrenched, whose first discharge brought down more than half of the leading division, which created a momentary check. The stockade was, however, assaulted in the most gallant style by Capt. Macleod, with detachments from the 57th and 46th regiments; and the Burmese fled as soon as the troops began to scale. The enemy this day suffered a loss of 100 men.

Preparations were now made for the attack of the fort of Rungpore, which was strong and extensive, containing 300 pieces of ordnance, and garrisoned by 10,000 men; but on the 30th, a flag of truce was brought to the camp by a native of Ceylon (a raj gooroo, or Burmese chief-priest), deputed by the phokuns in the city to negociate with the British commander. An armistice took place, and, after a short intercourse between the parties, a treaty was agreed upon, by which the fort was delivered up, with the arms and warlike stores of all descriptions; and the Burmese troops evacuated the territory of Assam.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 29th January upon the island of Ramree, by part of the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Hampton at Cheduba, aided by the marine force under Capt. Hardy, of the H.C.'s frigate *Hastings*. The attempt failed through the treachery of the guides employed to lead the column of attack. Our loss was six killed and twenty-two wounded.

To repair the disasters sustained in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, the court of Ava re-assembled another powerful army, under its generalissimo, Maha Bundoolah; who announced the fact indirectly to Sir A. Campbell, in a letter addressed to certain residents at Rangoon, the ostensible object of which was, to inquire the reason why the Burmese territories were invaded by the British troops!

Previous to the commencement of the campaign, Lieut. Col. Godwin was sent with a body of troops to take possession of the enemy's works at Tantabain, or Quangalle. He reached them on the 6th February. The enemy's position was imposing; situated upon a peninsula, strongly stockaded and abbatised down to the bank of the river, but open in the rear. The broadside of the *Satellite* armed vessel, and the rockets thrown by the Bengal corps from on board the steam-vessel employed to tow her, created surprise and consternation amongst the Burmese; and in ten minutes after the signal of attack was made, the place was stormed and taken, together with thirty-four pieces of cannon. The enemy suffered severely; our loss was comparatively nothing.

A few days after this affair the army advanced from Rangoon in several columns, a proclamation having been previously issued by the commander of the forces, addressed "to the inhabitants of the Burmese empire," explaining the causes of the invasion of their country (of which the Bundoolah professed be ignorant), and promising to spare and to protect the peaceable natives. The land force, under Sir A. Campbell's immediate command, proceeded in the direction of Prome; the marine column, under Brig. Gen. Cotton, advanced towards Panlang and Donabew. The latter portion of the force embarked on the 16th February, and, after destroying some stockades on the river, reached Panlang on the 18th. Upon reconnoitring next day, it was found, that besides the principal stockade, which was very extensive and well-built,

built, subordinate works had been constructed at Youtheet and Mighee, on each side of the river. Preparations were accordingly made for a very serious resistance; but the enemy (whose numbers were between 4,000 and 5,000 men) deserted all the works successively, as soon as the troops advanced to storm. On the 25th the flotilla proceeded up a branch of the Irrawuddy towards Donabew. The enemy was first encountered on the 28th at Youngyoun, on the left bank of the river; this appeared to be an outpost of Donabew. Several skirmishes took place between the flotilla and the Burmese war-boats; owing to which, and to the difficulty of getting the heavy vessels over the shallows and bar, the British troops did not reach their position before Donabew till the 6th of March. Its defences consisted of a succession of formidable stockades, commencing at a pagoda some distance from the principal fort, and increasing in strength until completed by the main work, which was seated upon a commanding site, surrounded by deep abbatis, with all the customary defences. The artillery was numerous; the garrison was estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men (of whom 10,000 were musqueteers), commanded by Bundoolah in person.

A summons to surrender was refused in civil terms; and at sunrise on the 7th an attack was made on the pagoda stockade, by two columns of 250 men each, under Lieut. Col. O'Donaghue and Major Basden. The enemy, whose fire was heavy and well-directed, behaved with great spirit; the stockade, however, was carried; the Burmese lost 450 men, of which number 280 were prisoners: our loss was about twenty killed and wounded. A force of 200 men, under Capt. Rose, then advanced, in two parties, to storm the second stockade, about 500 yards from the first; but the destructive fire from the face of the work caused the columns to diverge from the point of attack, and get into a ditch filled with spikes, and exposed to the enemy's fire, whereby Capts. Rose and Cannon were killed, and a heavy loss was sustained. The storming party retired; and as Gen. Cotton deemed it imprudent to renew his attacks upon a place of such unlooked-for strength, with his small force (only 600 bayonets), he re-embarked on the 8th without any description of loss, and waited at Youngyoun for a reinforcement from Gen. Campbell.

Sir Archibald had, in the mean time, prosecuted his march, without interruption, to Sarrawah, where he heard the cannonade at Donabew, which he concluded had fallen, and continued his advance to U-andeet, twenty-six miles farther, where he arrived on the 16th, with every prospect of speedily reaching Prome. Learning, however, the state of affairs at Donabew, he determined immediately to retrograde, and assist in the reduction of that place, the key of his future operations, and commanding the river by which his supplies were received. The passage of the Irrawuddy, and the march from its west bank to Donabew, were attended with great toil and difficulty; and sixteen days elapsed before the two corps were in communication.

Whilst employed in preparations for reducing Donabew, the army was joined by the detachment under Major Sale, which had succeeded in expelling the enemy from Bassein, the only maritime possession remaining to the Burmese from Cape Negrais to Tenasserim. The enemy set fire to the town and destroyed it.

Gen. Campbell, judging it advisable to attack the fort systematically, had begun (April 2d) to open his batteries of heavy guns and mortars, when the enemy evacuated the place, leaving behind dépôts of grain sufficient for several months' consumption, besides 140 pieces of ordnance, and 269 jingals. During the siege several bold and desperate sallies were made from the fort, though uniformly repulsed; in one of which seventeen elephants, each carrying

ing a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were charged by the body-guard, under Capt. Sneyd, and driven back into the fort, with great loss. A more important event attending this siege, and to which may be ascribed its sudden and unexpected termination, was the death of Bundoolah, who was killed by a rocket or shell from the British batteries on the 1st April.

After the reduction of Donabew, Sir A. Campbell resumed his march to Prome. He arrived on the 24th within eight miles of the city, when the enemy retired in the greatest confusion, and the British troops took possession of it without firing a shot. They found there about 100 pieces of artillery, and extensive well-filled granaries, which had probably been devoted to destruction, as the town was on fire when the British entered, and much grain was, in fact, consumed in one quarter, which was reduced to ashes.

The place was well adapted for defence. The stockade was complete, and surpassed, in materials as well as workmanship, all which had been hitherto seen in the country. Most of the surrounding hills were fortified to the very summits, commanding the approach, and presenting a position naturally strong, and of so formidable a character, that 10,000 steady soldiers could have defended it against an attack by ten times their number.

Whilst these important transactions were taking place in the principal seat of operations, the south-eastern division of the invading army, under Brig. Gen. Morrison, had made a conquest of Arracan. On the 24th March, this officer advanced from the camp on the Ooratung river, and, upon entering the passes of this difficult country, encountered the enemy on the 26th, who occupied the hills in force. The Burmese troops were speedily driven into the jungles, from whence they fled for shelter to their works on the Mahattee, abandoning the stockades they had constructed at Chamballa. These works were attacked on the ensuing day. The enemy's position was well-chosen; it was situated on a peninsula, protected by a broad river, fordable only at nearly low-water, the banks steep and covered with sharp stakes. The defences consisted of deep intrenchments along the margin; in the rear, high conical hills, surrounded by entrenched pagodas, served as citadels. Strong as these works were, the enemy, after sustaining a short cannonade, deserted them as soon as the British troops began to cross the river. On the 29th, the troops, joined by Brig. Gen. M'Bean's brigade, moved forward towards Arracan, and approached the position taken up by the enemy for the defence of that capital. It occupied a range of connected hills, strong by nature, further strengthened by art, with only one pass to the city; these heights were defended by artillery, and by about 9,000 Burmese.

The advance under Brig. Gen. M'Bean attempted the steep and nearly perpendicular heights in the first range; and although many (amongst others Lieut. Clarke) gained the summit, they were unable to preserve their footing: large stones were rolled on them, and, in spite of their efforts, which lasted till every officer was wounded, the assailants were precipitated to the bottom. The troops and guns were withdrawn without loss; and it being now ascertained that the right of the enemy's defences was the key of his position, and, being naturally strong, was less guarded by men, this point was selected as the object of attack. Brig. Gen. Richards was directed to storm those heights on the evening of the 31st, which he carried without the loss of a man killed, though the enemy's fire was heavy. Amongst the first who entered the stockade on the summit was Summer Sing, a havildar of the 26th regiment of Native

Native Infantry, one of the corps concerned in the unhappy affair at Barrackpore.*

Arrangements were made next day to storm the work at the pass, and the defences on the intervening heights. The enemy's troops were, however, panic-struck; as soon as the British moved forward to the assault, the heights were all abandoned, opposition ceased, and the city of Arracan was gained.

The obstacles with which this division of the army had to contend, besides the resistance of the enemy, render the acquisition of Arracan one of the most striking features of the war. No less than 150 miles of road were to be made over hills and across innumerable nullahs, through forests, jungles, and morasses.

Brig. Gen. Morrison, upon the occupation of Arracan, despatched a force, under Brig. Gen. M'Bean, to expel the Burmese from the island of Ramree, before the commencement of the rains. That officer reached Ramree Creek on the 21st April, and the following morning the troops were disembarked, and took possession of the town of Ramree without opposition. Gen. M'Bean and Commodore Hayes then proceeded to clear the banks of the Sandowey river of the Burmese troops, who retreated from their works.

The rainy season soon after suspended operations at all points.

* This individual is described by Brig. Gen. Richards as setting an example of great coolness to his followers. The Brig. General takes occasion in his despatch to remark, that the conduct of this regiment, ever since its employment in the arduous operations in Arracan, has been most exemplary, with respect to gallantry, discipline, steadiness in the field, and patient endurance of privations. The Bengal Government has evinced its sense of this conduct by restoring to the regiment the King's colour, which had been carried over to the mutineers in the affair referred to.

TO ——

WHEN savage wolves forget to prey;
When misers lavish hoarded gold;
When lambs with lions sport and play;
When every grain of sand is told;

When ocean's mighty bed is dry,
And flocks and herds find pasture there;
When feathered tribes forsake the sky,
And fishes flutter in the air;

When the pale moon shall rule the day,
And suns shall wax and wane at night;
When summers shall their snow display,
And winters boast their warmth and light;

When flattery's just; when fools are wise;
When envy's mute, and worth caress'd;
When peace from Virtue's bosom flies,
To nestle in a murderer's breast:

Then, not till then, my heart shall glow
With gentler flame, dear maid, for thee;
And look, or word, or action show,
I love not with sincerity.

E. R.

TRAVELS

TRAVELS OF A POUND OF COTTON.

BY A. MOREAU DE JONNES.

WE are far remote from the period when men lived and died, like plants, in the spot where destiny had produced them. During the last half-century especially, the human race has been possessed with the mania of travelling. A resident of Calcutta, born on the banks of the Thames, tormented by the jungle-fever, or by the *ennui* attendant upon wealth, is now accustomed every year to proceed, for change of air, to the Cape of Good Hope, without feeling the smallest uneasiness either concerning the Giant Adamastor, or the storms which terrified Vasco de Gama. The King of the Sandwich Islands pays a visit to Covent Garden Theatre: Russians cross the continents of Europe and Asia to hunt otters in America: highwaymen, escaped from the soil of Botany Bay, become chamberlains to the petty monarchs of Polynesia: Hungarian soldiers mount sentry on the rocks of Sylla and Charybdis: merchants of London occupy the throne and sway the sceptre of Aurungzebe: we have even beheld the savages of Upper Asia rub their hair with the bark of the trees in the Champs Elysées. English ladies'-maids, moreover, with rose-coloured spencer and umbrella in hand, walk amidst the ruins of Thebes, and trample under foot the wrecks of the magnificence of Pharaoh.*

But of all the travels originating in curiosity, ambition, or the love of lucre, not one can be compared in the importance of its results, its extent, or the influence which it has exerted, to the mere transport of the produce of a weak shrub,—to the travels which industry has imposed upon the wool of a cotton-tree, the metamorphoses of which are as innumerable as our wants and desires. A complete volume would scarcely suffice to contain the whole history: let us then endeavour to sketch, in a few lines only, a brief itinerary. Before we thus compress our subject, however, let us consider its real extent.†

From a thousand divers points in the two hemispheres, are conveyed to the British isles and to France, every year, two hundred and eight millions of pounds weight of cotton-wool. England received, in 1823, 167,935,000 lbs.;‡ and France, 40,755,000. The value of the aggregate importation amounts to ten millions and a half sterling. It supposes a forest of 1,684 square leagues of cotton-trees, covering a space of 400 square leagues, 25 to a degree. The 806,000 bales which it composes, after being submitted to the strongest power of compression, give at a minimum 161,000 tons of bulk, the freightage of which requires a fleet of 1,600 vessels, and which, if arranged in a single line, would occupy a space of fifty-five leagues.—Let us restrict our researches to the *two-hundred-and-eight-millionth*-part of this immense mass, and accompany it in its various journeys, from its origin to its final destination.

In the ninety-five millions of pounds of cotton-wool received into the warehouses of Calcutta, one pound, amongst others of that species termed *long-silky*, came from certain new plantations in the province of Delhi. The shrub which produced it flourished, at length, and for the first time, in a soil condemned

* This refers to an incident mentioned by Count Forbin, who states that he saw the maid-servant of Lady Belmour, in a rose-coloured spencer, with an umbrella in her hand, tranquilly sauntering amongst the ruins of Thebes.—*Ed.*

† It will be readily perceived, that the calculations in the subsequent part of this article are by no means exact.—*Ed.*

‡ The quantity of cotton-wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1823, from all parts, was 180,233,795 lbs.—*Ed.*

demned for a century back to frightful aridity, but now fertilized by means of an admirable and laboriously constructed canal, more than sixty leagues in length.* The husbandman who gathered it was one of those Bheels who were renowned a few years since for the audacity of their incursions and the ferocity of their character, but are now reckoned amongst the most intelligent and hospitable of Indian labourers:† a double example of the benefits which a statesman can confer, who, like the Marquess of Hastings, is able to conceive great things, and to find talents to execute them.

Descending the stream of the Jumna to that of the Ganges, and arriving at the rich metropolis of British India, our cargo might receive four very different destinations. Carried to China, it might have entered into the hundred millions of pounds of cotton which England annually sells in the market of Canton, and which, in addition to her manufactures, obtains for her twenty-five millions of pounds weight of tea, purchased at ninepence [eighteen-pence] per pound, and sold for five shillings to consumers on the European continent. Embarked on board American ships, it would have composed a part of those re-exported foreign products which supply the United States with an annual commerce to the amount of six millions and a quarter sterling, over and above the value of their own indigenous exports. Conveyed to Europe, it might perhaps have been converted, in French manufactories, into a fabric worthy, from its elegance and novelty, to obtain the rewards of the Louvre. It took, however, the road to England, and formed a part of the two hundred millions of pounds of cotton which are annually transported thither from Calcutta and Bombay alone, in order to be subsequently distributed throughout all the countries of the world tributary to British commerce.

The single pound which is the subject of our present inquiry, having been landed at London, was sent into the county of Lancaster, to Manchester, in order to be spun by one of the 300 steam-engines in that rich and populous town. The perfection of the means employed in this operation is so great, that there were drawn from this pound of cotton 380 skeins of thread, each 900 yards, which gives a total length of more than 340,000 yards, or upwards of 190 miles. After this metamorphosis, it was sent to Paisley, in Scotland, to a manufactory, from whence issues every week 88,000 ells of cloth. The stuff made of it there was carried into the county of Ayr, there to undergo some preparation; thence it was reconveyed to Paisley, to be striped by means of complicated, but prompt and ingenious processes. To be embroidered it was obliged to be sent to the artisans in the county of Dumbarton, whose skill is unrivalled in this kind of work. It was forced to make another journey to Renfrew, for the purpose of being bleached, whence it took its departure for Paisley again, to acquire a new shape: it at length proceeded to Glasgow, where it was completed for sale. From this port it was despatched to London, and became one of the atoms of which the colossus of British commerce is compounded.

Four years had now passed away, from the moment when the Indian husbandman gathered the material from his cotton-tree, to the period when, transformed by the joint agency of mechanism, chemistry, and design, into a fabric of the utmost beauty, this vegetable product was able to repass the seas with a value infinitely enhanced. Without the aid of the arts it might have merely

* The restoration of the great canal of Delhi was undertaken, by the direction of Lord Hastings, in 1817, and completed in 1820. Its length is 180 miles.—*Ed.*

† See Sir John Malcolm's *Central India*, vol. ii, p. 179.—*Ed.*

merely served, in the shape of a clumsy wick, to assist some scholar in his fruitless nocturnal studies. But by a series of ingenious contrivances, it may now adorn the favourite of the seraglio, please the monarchs of Asia, and captivate the republicans of South America by the charms of European luxury. To acquire it, India herself, which produced it, will give a thousand times the price which she formerly obtained for it; China will suspend its prohibitory laws, hitherto as immutable as its manners; and the mines of Mexico and Potosi will expand their treasures. By what strange concurrence of circumstances have these marvellous effects been produced? It was necessary that the product of a little tree should travel 300 leagues over the plains of Hindostan to arrive at Calcutta; that it should then navigate 4,000 leagues of ocean to reach the British isles; that it should there traverse, by means of canals, iron rail-roads and accelerated vehicles, a distance of 310 leagues; employing, from its transport till its transformation, more than 150 persons, who derived their subsistence from it. For this object it was necessary that industry, availing itself of the prodigies of philosophy, should satisfy its wants by the agency of fire, and render docile the most intractable and most destructive element; that navigation should bring closer to each other the banks of the Ganges and the Thames; that the Mogul empire should become the inheritance of a company of merchants; and that its provinces should be restored to fertility, and its people to civilization, by conquerors, who were but barbarians twenty centuries after the countries of Asia, which they now teach, possessed all the advantages of science, arts, and industry!

THE CHOHANS OF DELHI.*

Honour to Prithwiraja's name!
To Raina-si eternal fame,
Who for his sinking country fell!
Let deathless verse their glory tell,
In strains that with their martial fire
May every mortal breast inspire,
Instruct the dullest, rudest boor,
Make misers scorn their hoarded store,
The dumb gesticulate delight,
And cowards rush into the fight:
Such strains as soothe immortal ears,
And Uma's self enraptured hears.

What can ensure such sweet reward
As eulogy from tongue of bard?
It cures all ills, subdues all foes,
Wealth and posterity bestows;
And though death's sting it cannot heal,
Makes others wish the sting to feel.

* Imitated from the concluding verses of a poem of Chand, the bard of Prithwiraja, the Chohan sovereign of Hindustan. They are by the son and successor of Chand, and refer to the sack of Delhi, and the death of prince Raina-si, the son of Prithwiraja. See Capt. Tod's *Comments on a Sanscrit Inscription, &c.* Trans. of Roy. As. Soc., part i., p. 153.

THE SOUTH COAST OF CRIMEA.

(From the Journal of a Russian Officer.)

SEVASTOPOL, the first town of Crimea, and the most beautifully situated in all Russia, was not in existence at the conquest of the country in 1783. An insignificant village lay on the right shore of the bay, in the midst of a thick forest; and on this spot Sevastopol was built, which now contains above 20,000 inhabitants, mostly soldiers and sailors. The town is seated on the declivity of a hill, forming a promontory between two bays. The houses are chiefly of one story, white, covered with red tiles, and surrounded with fruit-trees. The principal street (the houses of which are two stories) runs along the foot of the hill.

Its advantages as a sea-port are perhaps unequalled. The roads are formed by a bay about a werst and a half wide, by seven wersts long, and from seven to ten fathoms deep. The anchorage is excellent, and vessels are protected against every wind, except from the west, on entering. From the southern entrance, it comprehends four capacious bays, *viz.* Artillery-bay, South-bay, Ship's-bay, and the careening-bay. The 2d and 3d are by nature so secure, that a ship may sail with all her canvass into the roads. In Ship's-bay, vessels of a hundred guns with full cargo lie close in-shore. Each vessel has a store-house cut out of the rock, where all her stores are deposited, except the artillery, which remains on board. The admiralty is on the west side of South-bay, and separated by a wall from the town.

One of the greatest advantages of this place, as a military harbour, is that, except in stormy weather, the wind blows from morning till noon from the east, out of the harbour; and then, shifting, blows from the west into the harbour. The entrance of the roads on that side is not above 400 fathoms; and the fortifications, carrying nearly 600 pieces of artillery, would suffice, with two or three vessels, to keep off any hostile force. The situation of Sevastopol is such, that with an army of 20,000 men it would be impregnable. Proper docks are, however, wanted for building and repairing ships, especially as the sea is full of wood-worms. The ships brought here from Cherson lose much in the carriage, and have often to be repaired on their arrival. Moreover, there is no fresh water in the place, and it must be brought from a considerable distance.

The town is rapidly extending, and promises to become the first in southern Russia, on account of its situation, so favourable to commerce, and the fertility of the surrounding provinces. The woods in the vicinity have entirely disappeared, the land having been granted to officers of the fleet, on condition of their inclosing and cultivating it. A spot without the town, called the Balka (valley) of Ushakow, adorned with pleasure-houses and swings, is set apart for public amusement.

At the extremity of the roads is the site of the ancient town of Ingerman, of which nothing remains but a few caverns in a neighbouring hill, one of which had evidently served as a church. There are many such caverns about Crimea, which seem to have been made for places of refuge. Ruins of the ancient fortress of Dori are found on the top of the hill.

Of the ruins of Cherson or Chersonesus, whence the Christian religion was originally introduced into Russia, little now remains besides a dilapidated tower, a decayed aqueduct, and the foundations of houses; the greater part of the stones of this ancient city having been employed in building Sevastopol. The ruins are but two wersts from this place; but the harbour bears no comparison

parison with that of the new town, being exposed to the prevailing north winds. Greek, Roman, Bosphoric, and Chersonese coins are still found amongst the rubbish of the place. A light-house, forty-two fathoms high, has been built on Cape Chersonese.

Ten wersts from Sevastopol begins the south coast of Crimea. Here is the site of an ancient temple of Diana, the ruins of which, now mere heaps of stones, and used by the inhabitants as building materials, cover a small hill. Having ascended the steep rocks on the sea-shore, the traveller beholds a mean edifice built against the side of the rock. This is the convent of Georgiewski. The monks see nothing from their cells but sky and water; a narrow gallery cut in the rock leads to their church, the most ancient in these parts—having been cut out of the rock nearly ten centuries ago. It is consecrated to St. George; and a piece of wood, representing a miraculous image of this saint, draws annually, on the 23d of April, a great many pilgrims to this place, whose donations support the monks. A new and handsome church is now building here by subscription. The old one is poorly ornamented, and its paintings are very indifferent: the spot is one of the most lonely imaginable. The gallery abovementioned is placed perpendicularly over the sea, to which there is a descent by steps cut in the solid rock.

Balaklawa is a new town, built by Albanian refugees from Cyprus. Its situation is singular. Imagine a narrow bay, formed between two steep wild rocks, piercing the clouds; against one of these rocks is built a row of stone houses, and opposite to them another, low and very plain, making one street, which is the whole town. Each family has sufficient land to grow vegetables and corn for their consumption; and some carry on a pretty lucrative trade in fish, which they carry in small boats to Sevastopol, Koslow, and Odessa. The men form a battalion, and, with the Cossacs, perform the quarantine duty of the peninsula, and are occasionally employed on the fleet. They are armed in the Greek fashion, with a long Turkish gun, a sword, a yatagan or short dagger, and a pair of pistols, provided at their own expense. They receive pay only when on actual service. They are excellent marksmen, and have distinguished themselves on many occasions against the Turks and Tartars. Balaklawa is built on the site of the ancient Symbolan. The old fortress is so far preserved, that its square shape is discernible; and two of its towers are still so perfect, that one is used for a light-house. It is situated on a very high steep rock, at one of the extremities of the bay; and, before the introduction of gun-powder, must have been impregnable. We found many petrified shells, the mountains on the coast of Crimea being chiefly formed of slanting strata of that kind of fossil. The prospect from the light-house was truly sublime, and strongly reminded me of the wild scenery described in Ossian.

On leaving this town we proceeded for twenty-five wersts on a road made for Catherine II. when she visited Baidary. It is falling into decay, and we had to proceed on our horses one by one, over a succession of hills, one towering above the other, mostly covered with forests, in some of which we found ripe cherries. We reached, at last, the valley of Baidary, which equals, in my opinion, the poetical description of Tempe. It has no vines; but produces plenty of corn and various fruits and vegetables. The greater part of it belongs to Admiral Mordwinow, and the rest to a few Tartar villages, which pay a tithe of their produce. We alighted at the house of the chief of one of those villages, who received us with the utmost hospitality. The place is delightfully situated, and the mosque is embosomed in a grove of high

 poplar

poplar-trees. The Tartar-houses are low and badly built of stone, with flat roofs: but, on entering, you find a large clean apartment, with a hearth against one of the walls, and a chimney over it, the fire supplying both heat and light. The windows have no glass, and merely consist of lattice-work. The whole furniture consists of carpets spread along the opposite wall, and used instead of divans.

A mŭllah (priest) gave us a dish of trout; wishing to have them dressed, I went in search of the kitchen, and entered, inadvertently, into the harem. There were several pretty young women, who, on seeing me, screamed, and, dropping their work from their hands, threw themselves on the floor, and endeavoured to conceal their bare arms, faces and necks. I retreated a step; their noise ceased, and I stopped: pleased, perhaps, at my expression of agreeable surprise, they raised their heads and smiled. I advanced a step; no more screaming; the alarm had ceased—I put down the fish, requesting, by signs, to have them dressed. One laughed; another got up, put on a shawl, and approached me: they then began to whisper together, and in a few minutes all crowded round me. One took a peep at my order, another examined my bright buttons, a third admired my watch-chain, took my watch, put it to her ear, showed it to another, and then returned it to me. All this inspired me with confidence in my turn. I admired the belt of one, examined another's rings and bracelets, and was in ecstacy with the neat shoe and pretty foot of the third. Nor was there the least backwardness on their part to gratify my curiosity; and we began to be much pleased with each other, when the door suddenly opened: they all screamed, and threw themselves on the floor. An old woman entered with dishevelled hair, painted red. I made a hasty retreat, leaving the trout behind. When the general (with whom I was travelling) was informed of this adventure, he reprimanded me for my imprudence.

We left this village; and, after about an hour's ride, reached the end of the valley; and again ascended a steep hill, called Mount Aii. We were now in the higher regions, the Tshatur-dag alone, with his cloud-capped summit, being a little above us. I sat on a projecting mossy stone. A long chain of hills runs like a wall from east to west, protecting the southern coast against the chilling north winds. Close to me, the tops of trees rose from a deep abyss; below them I discovered large heaps of stone; farther down, the habitations of men; and, quite below, the Black Sea, with its tranquil waves reaching to a vast extent, and ships, like black spots, scattered over it. The silence prevailing around was occasionally interrupted by a sudden northern blast, which bent down the tops of the trees, and then all was still again.

After a short rest, we remounted our horses; but when our guide began to descend the steep declivity of the hill, and I cast a glance into the deep that lay before us, my blood curdled in my veins. A narrow rugged pass, covered with large stones, wound itself in steep paths along the side of the rocks, surrounded on every side by precipices. Being a bad horseman, I wished to alight; but was assured that my horse would carry me down more safely than I could walk. It is wonderful, indeed, to see with what sagacity these animals perform their perilous task. They are often obliged to squat on their haunches; often to rear completely; then again press with their whole weight close against the rock, first to the right, then to the left, treading cautiously the giddy precipice. The farther we descended, the steeper the path. At times it seemed lost; and I then felt as if suspended over the mouth of Tartarus. My horse, regardless of my checks, proceeded rapidly, to avoid rolling

rolling headlong; and, in order to preserve myself from falling, I let go the reins, and held fast by the animal's neck. We rested half-way. I never beheld a more desolate and dreary spot; large black fragments of stone, and trees fallen from the top of the hill, on all sides; impending rocks above, and unfathomable abysses below,—no trace of life, no tree, not even a blade of grass—a horrid image of death and desolation! The sun was just setting; and the universal gloom and silence were only interrupted by the faint dashing of the sea. Yet this is the only means of communication between the valley of Baidary and the southern coast.

We slept at the village of Michalatka, twenty wersts from Baidary. It is small and insignificant, and inhabited by Tartars, some of whom were sitting on the terraces before their cottages cross-legged, smoking their pipes, without being disturbed by our arrival. The country around has a bleak and deserted aspect; and this village, surrounded by gardens and fruit-trees, seems like a delightful oasis in the midst of it.

We proceeded towards Kutshuk-koi, on a path even more dangerous than the preceding. At about four wersts from the village, we were shown the spot where it formerly stood, and whence it was swept away in the year 1786: nothing but fallen rocks, chasms and precipices, are now visible in a place so lately occupied by houses and gardens. The soil consists of a kind of aluminous slate and decayed trap, which is often carried down to the sea in large masses by the rain; and thus the mountain is rendered more precipitous, and the path constantly approaches its summit. At present it is so narrow that the horses had scarcely any footing. We at last reached the spot considered most dangerous, which extends for about a werst. We made a short halt, during which our guide examined the saddles and tightened the girths. He then led, and we followed one by one: we edged a precipice of above 200 fathoms. The manœuvres of the horses were amazing; still I cannot conceive how they contrived to proceed without losing their balance. Once I struck my shoulder against a projection of the rock, by which I lost my balance, and should have been precipitated into eternity, had not a dexterous turn of my horse saved me from falling. A shower of rain in this spot is inevitable ruin.

The path led us to a mass of clay, which, rising like a column from a deep chasm, leaned on one side against the rock, leaving, however, a space of about five feet, which our horses had to leap. Many a traveller had been carried off from this clay column in high wind; it was indeed a dreary spot: wherever I turned my eyes, I saw nothing but deep chasms filled with water, and enormous fallen stones and lumps of clay. The path now suddenly turned to the left, and led slanting down the hill. I was told that all danger was over; but still large fragments of earth constantly gave way under us, and fell with a loud noise into the deep.

The path again ascended, and many clumps of trees became visible at a distance. Proceeding still higher, we came to the village of Kikeneiss, where nature again smiles in all her beauty. In this place is a walnut-tree which is considered the largest in the Crimea; in good years it is said to bear from 80,000 to 120,000 walnuts, valued at from 480 to 720 paper-roubles.

Alupka, our next station, is a Tartar village of about forty houses and a mosque: its situation is retired, picturesque, and delightful. It forms an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and the small buildings are scattered between large fragments of rocks which have fallen from the overhanging mountains, and embosomed amidst large trees, fig, olive, pomegranate, peach, cypress, &c., the produce of a southern climate, intermixed with roses, jasmines, lilies, &c.

&c. The hill above is crowned with a forest of laurels. Clear springs rise in every direction, fertilize the fields and gardens, and flow in united streams round the houses; falling, at last, in foaming cataracts into the sea. The fertility of this charming spot, justly called the *Ornament of Crimea*, is extraordinary, it being completely sheltered against the northerly winds, and fully exposed to the genial breezes of the south, so that the blasts of winter are never known.

Its inhabitants are said to have been originally Greeks, who, having remained in the country after the Tartar conquest, and having adopted the religion and manners of their conquerors, have lost every recollection of their parentage; but still retain the beautiful forms and features peculiar to the Greek race.

Near Yalta, the hills form a picturesque semicircle towards the sea. On their summit is an extensive and fertile table-land, on which the Tartars keep cattle during the summer season. We rode in sight of the sea through a kind of natural garden: wild vines, ivy, and other creeping plants had overrun the trees in such a manner as rendered the forests sometimes impenetrable, and in many places the majestic oaks formed natural arches over the road. Many fountains, built by pious Musulmans, and numerous springs, relieved the stern character of the landscape. The settlements of Autkas, Mussekho, Kureiss, and Gaspra, lie in the midst of the woods and meadows of this delightful country. Yalta, now an insignificant village, was anciently called Jalita, and was famous for its extensive commerce. On a steep hill behind it are the ruins of a fort, destroyed by an earthquake in the fifteenth century; and this is all that now remains of a once splendid city: this village is, however, the centre of the traffic of these parts. There is no merchant or artizan on the whole southern coast, owing to its dangerous navigation. Occasionally some of the natives freight a bark with small wood, wild currants, onions, garlic, and excellent flax. These articles are sent to Feodosia; and wheat, Turkey silks, salt, and other manufactures of domestic use are brought back in return. There are few places along the southern coast where the anchorage is safe; but that at Yalta is one of the worst: nevertheless, no boat is allowed to land at Feodosia without first obtaining pratique from the quarantine establishment: a measure which the fatalism of our Mohammedan subjects may render necessary, but which cannot but be injurious to the trade of the country.

Passing over Cape Kikeneiss, we saw the beautiful cataract called by the Tartars *Akar-woo* (White Water), which falls from the steep rocks into the sea, from a height of ten fathoms. The water originates from several springs near the summit of the hill. During the dry season, it may be crossed on any point without danger, but in rainy weather it has the appearance of a mighty column of snow. Amongst the most inaccessible parts of the surrounding cliffs, the strawberry-tree is occasionally found.

Thirty wersts from Yalta we reached the imperial garden of Nikitin; it is a nursery for trees and plants, and was raised out of a wilderness, under the auspices of the Duc de Richelieu, at whose representation the emperor granted 10,000 roubles per annum for its maintenance. There are already 80,000 young trees ready for delivery at an extremely low rate; but the Tartars seem little inclined to purchase.

The road to Gurssuf is very difficult, and in many places we were obliged to ride over necks of land covered by the sea, the spray of which, although the weather was tolerably calm, wetted us to the skin. The village of Gurssuf (called,

(called, during the dominion of the Greeks, Eristhena, *the powerful*) consists of a number of cottages scattered over a narrow valley between two mountains, separated by a rivulet, the sides of which, to the very summits, are covered with fruit trees. The Duc de Richelieu is building himself a seat here. One of these mountains, called Aiidag, stands apart from the others close to the sea-shore, and is the site of an ancient castle and church; and among their ruins are several columns, which, by some antiquaries, are thought to have belonged to the Parthenon at Athens. The remaining walls and loop-holes rest against the steep rocks, from whence the cruel ruler of Tauris used to hurl into the sea all strangers who fell into his hands.

On the other side of the Aiidag is the delightful village of Parthenit, which has still preserved its Greek name. A high cape near it, which projects far into the sea, forms nearly a perfect cone, and consists of a hard kind of lava, called *peperino*, and which is susceptible of polish. On the other side of Parthenit we saw ripe wheat, being of the first crop, which ripens in June; the second crop attains maturity in September; but it is seldom the lazy Tartars sow more than once.

The country about Kutchuk-Lambat is beautiful. The mountains rise in regular gradation from the sea; the tops of the farthest ranges are covered with firs and junipers, others are clothed with fruit-trees. The valleys consist of meadows and corn-fields; Tartar villages and gentlemen's houses adorn the hills, enlivening the scene by their brilliant white walls and red roofs.

The road from Lambat led over hills subsiding gradually into an extensive valley, out of which, at the distance of about five wersts from the sea, Tchatur-dag, the colossus of the Crimea, raises its isolated head to the height of 1,250 fathoms above the level of the sea; its base extends above twenty wersts in every direction. The top of this mountain, the first landmark for the mariner who approaches the peninsula, has the appearance of an open tent: hence its name. It lies in the centre of Crimea, and all the great rivers of the country flow from its base in an easterly direction. The east and west sides are steep, the others are sloping: these are covered with forests towards the sea, but are naked towards the summit, near which are three open spots covered with a rich soil, which produces alpine plants. Some hollows, inaccessible to the rays of the sun, are filled with perpetual snow. The pasturage has ever been the common property of the surrounding inhabitants, and their cattle are annually brought here and left to graze during the summer, without any care, each owner having a particular mark by which he distinguishes his property at the approach of winter, when the flocks and herds are taken home. The Merino sheep thrive here remarkably well.

The road beyond Tchatur-dag became again very difficult, and even dangerous. We attempted to cross Mount Kostel, which the sea is gradually washing away; but the ground was so loose that our horses would not proceed on it, and we were compelled to ride under it, along the sea-shore, in perpetual danger of being buried under its falling masses.

The whole of the southern coast is, during the winter months, subject to sudden inundations, caused by heavy rains among the mountains. The poor inhabitants, after losing their all in the general destruction, are often shut up in their dwellings for a fortnight, all communication with their neighbours being cut off by the depth of the mud and new ravines.

The first village we reached after passing the above dangerous spot was Alushta, where the free communication with the interior again begins, and is carried on by means of country waggons, called *arbas*. The mountains behind this

this village are again high, naked, and bearing a few stunted juniper-trees. Every object is cold and melancholy; but the scenery is grand and majestic.

At Kutchuk-Usen we visited a gentleman who had made a successful attempt to introduce the silk-worm. The mulberry-trees grow here very quickly, and without much attention, and the proprietor already derives a considerable income from the silk. This village is situated at the foot of naked hills of red-stone; but is surrounded on all sides by gardens, vineyards, and mulberry-plantations. The wine produced here is tolerably good.

The road led again over sterile mountains, without a single tree. This melancholy aspect continued till we had ascended the last range, when we suddenly beheld, on the other declivity, the cheerful village of Tuwak, inclosed with fruit-trees. A colony of Germans has settled here, and the whole has the appearance of a Swiss valley. The mountain we had just passed is nearly as high as the Tchatur-dag, and has a very particular appearance; a great number of towers, pyramids, and columns of clay, as if made by human hands, covering its summit.

In this mountainous desert I was left behind, with two others, by the guides and the rest of our party, in the midst of towering rocks and frightful precipices. The only living beings we saw were a few mountain-eagles, which, unacquainted with danger in this solitude, fearlessly hovered round our heads. At last we were fortunate enough to fall in with a Tartar goatherd, who pointed out a path which brought us to the sea-side, whence, after doubling a far-projecting cape, we saw the poplars of the village of Yusskut, where we found our party, as tired as ourselves, having also missed their road. We travelled that day at least ninety wersts.

Yusskut is the richest and most populous settlement on the southern coast, cultivation extending several wersts from the village, which is distributed over an amphitheatre of three stages. The common Tartar cottages are interspersed amongst houses of two stories; in the midst is a mosque, with a beautiful minaret, bearing a gilt crescent: the burying-ground, with its marble tombs, surmounted with turbans and shapeless masks, forms a picturesque object. The inhabitants trade with Constantinople, and, owing to their frequent intercourse with strangers, are civil and polite; even the women are not concealed. Upon asking my host for a pipe of tobacco, he gave me a pouch-full, of excellent quality, with three Turkish pipes, called *stambulki*. On my offering payment, the Tartar placed his hand on his breast, and said, with an expressive smile, "We do not receive payment from our guests; I beg you will accept these trifles as a present from me." These people acknowledged themselves very grateful to the Russian Government: for they not only enjoy the fullest protection of the law, but have all the privileges of noble proprietors, and are exempt from personal service to the crown; they are, however, worthy of this lenity, and in the memorable year of 1812, the Tartars of Crimea mounted 4,000 horsemen at their own expense, and placed all their young men at the disposal of Government. This was so great a sacrifice, that the Emperor returned them public thanks, and accepted scarcely the fourth part of their offer.

The mountains separate here, and the road to Karass-Basar leads through the valley formed by their separation, the entrance to which is indicated by two high conical rocks standing on both sides. The road is rather hilly, and little wooded; yet all the villages through which we came were shaded by an abundance of trees. It is surprising with what skill the Asiatics avail themselves of every rill of water to improve their soil. The mills, too, in this country,

country, are remarkable. A small rill of water falls on a wheel, which sets in motion the mill-stones, simply supported by poles fixed in the ground: no flood can destroy these mills, since they are secured by merely taking the wheel with its axis out of the frame, which is done in a minute.

About ten wersts from Yusskut are the ruins of a fortress on a lofty cape; the Tartars now call it Tchaban-Kale (herdsmen's fortress), because the herdsmen take refuge there in stormy weather. Twenty wersts farther, nature again assumes a rich and romantic appearance; shady fruit-trees line the road, which is wide enough for vehicles of every description.

Ssudak lies in a valley extending for ten wersts from north to south, and entirely planted with vines, interspersed with neat stone cottages and long wine-vaults above ground. The wine made in this valley is not good, owing to the practice which prevails almost universally throughout the Crimea, of watering the vineyards several times in the year, till the soil in which they stand resembles a marsh: another bad practice here is that, during the vintage, ripe and unripe grapes are mixed together. Carefully cultivated, the soil yields excellent wine, both white and red, as we found from experience at the house of the Dutch director of the imperial gardens.

Ssudak is entirely inhabited by Greeks, who, by their greediness after gain, formed a striking contrast with the frank hospitality of the Tartars, who, content with voluntary poverty, seem never happier than when they receive a stranger under their humble roof. This place, under the dominion of the Genoese, was a considerable city, then named Soldaja; its trade was flourishing; but now the vineyards cover the site of the city. The only remains of it are the ruins of a fortress, standing on a pointed rock which rises 150 fathoms perpendicularly from the sea, and is only accessible on one side by means of a flight of steps cut in the rock. Another rock of a similar description, but exceeding all the others in height, is seen at some distance from it, and is remarkable for a number of large pillars of indurated clay on its brow.

The harbour is tolerably safe, except in being exposed to the southern gales. Nevertheless, by a perverse arrangement, the wine of this place, instead of being shipped direct for Cherson, is sent overland to Charkow at an enormous expense. The population does not exceed a hundred, mostly old soldiers; but in spring and autumn, about 2,000 labourers from the neighbourhood are employed in the vineyards. Y. Z.

THE SUICIDE.

A MARTYR, not a murderer, art thou!
Black perfidy provoked thy frantic mind
To plot against thy life: thou, ever kind
To others, could'st not be thy proper foe.
O, who can ample store of vengeance find
To blast the wretch that laid such beauty low!
Nor beauty only fell; but sense combined
With gentleness, with meekness, with a glow
Of charity, that seemed of heavenly birth.
Severe thy doom!—yet shall weak mortal eyes
Presume to scan heaven's deepest mysteries?—
Since this world has no equal to thy worth,
Why weep we thy translation to the skies,
Where goodness meets its like, and never dies! H.

NECROLOGY.

No. IX.

COMMODORE JOSEPH NOURSE, C.B.

LATE IN COMMAND OF THE NAVAL STATION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE are happy to communicate to our readers the following brief memoir of this valuable officer, from the pen of one who intimately knew him.

Commodore Nourse began his naval career in 1793, under the command and auspices of Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport, in the *Royal George*. With the intention of enabling him to see more service, the Admiral placed him on board the *Audacious*, under the command of his nephew. After a time, he returned to the *Royal George;* and, in 1795, was in the battle off Port L'Orient, with Lord Bridport. The writer of this has frequently heard his deceased friend describe his feelings in that short, but sanguinary battle. The *Royal George* had two ships engaged with her at the same time, one of eighty, and one of ninety guns. The havoc and carnage must have been dreadful, and certainly not the most gentle introduction: the Admiral's Captain, now at or near the summit of the service, gave such an example of coolness and intrepidity, as in a moment to inspire every officer and man; he took out his watch, and informed them that he allowed twenty minutes for the unrigging of those two ships. The orders were received with cheers, and were *very punctually obeyed*. The appalling nature of my young friend's duty on board one of the prizes, immediately after such a work of death and destruction, may be easily conceived.

In 1796, or the beginning of 1797, he was acting lieutenant on board the *Alcmene*, Capt. Henry Browne. They took a small prize, on board of which he was sent with a few men; and, as soon as the prize had parted company, the prisoners reported that Capt. Browne would never again see his officers or men, as there was an enemy on board who would rise up and devour them. The fact was, they had bored holes in the bottom of the ship, and it was with the greatest difficulty, pumping day and night, and almost starved, that the captors reached Lough Swilly, not their destined port—Capt. Browne having given up all hopes of their safety.

Before being confirmed as a lieutenant, he was for a time under the command of Lord St. Vincent, and then with Capt. Hood, in the *Zealous;* he was with him in the engagement off Algeziras Bay. He also formed a part of the detachment from the fleet at Vigo Bay, on the expedition under Sir James Pulteney. He returned to England, and remained till the year 1802, when he had the command of the *Advice* brig, one of the tenders to Sir Samuel Hood, as naval commissioner at Trinidad, where he acted on shore as one of Sir Samuel's aides-de-camp. He was soon afterwards appointed to the *Cyane*, and was so active and successful in clearing those of French privateers, that the merchants of Barbadoes, having purchased the *Brave*, formerly a French privateer, presented her to Government, soliciting that Capt. Nourse might be appointed to her, as an acknowledgment and reward of his important services. This was confirmed by Sir Samuel Hood, then commodore on the West India station, and afterwards by the Admiralty. The vessel was called the *Barbadoes*, and he was made post captain into her.

The opinion which Sir Samuel Hood entertained of Capt. Nourse (and the opinion of such an officer must be a pledge of merit), may be collected from the various

various opportunities he sought of attaching him to his service, whether at sea or on shore. He was also one of Sir Samuel's esquires when invested with the Order of the Bath at Barbadoes; and previously to his having the command of the *Brave*, above referred to, he wrote to Capt. Nourse in the following terms:—

"*Centaur*, February 18, 1804.

"My Dear Sir: You will have my letter of approbation of your conduct. I have a hint that the merchants of Barbadoes mean to ask for your appointment to the *Brave*. I do not know one I should give her to with such satisfaction as to you; and I shall be glad if you will give me your ideas of her wants," &c.

He continued in that service till 1805 or 1806, when he returned to England in ill-health. In 1808 he was appointed to the *Fredericstein;* but, not being sufficiently recovered to join her, Capt. Searle had the temporary command: Capt. Nourse afterwards joined, and proceeded to the Mediterranean. He was appointed to the *Severn* in 1812 or 1813, and signalized himself in America, under Sir George Cockburn, from whose report of Capt. Nourse's conduct, in his public despatches, he had the honour, on his return to England, of being made a Companion of the Bath.

The peace with America was succeeded by the peace with all Europe; and it is no inconsiderable testimony to the professional character of Capt. Nourse, that, among so many distinguished officers, he should (in 1821) be appointed to the *Andromache*, in the naval command of the Cape of Good Hope station.

In March, 1822, he sailed with the rank of commodore; and, on his arrival at the Cape, he appears to have discharged the duties which devolved upon him with great spirit and judgment. They partook of a civil, as well as naval character; and required that degree, as well as quality of talent, for which Capt. Nourse was eminent:—promptitude, without precipitation; decision, founded on reflection; and a consequent determination of conduct, though altogether remote from obstinacy.

As the period of Capt. Nourse's command was that of profound peace, his private instructions, no doubt, directed his attention to the cultivation of such connexions and relations with the settlements within the limits of his command, as might lay the foundation of respect and confidence towards the nation he represented: and, without meaning to insinuate a doubt, that very many brave and accomplished officers of the British navy would have discharged the duty as well, there is much reason to believe that few, if any, could better have represented the dignity and power with which England would protect her own rights; the respect she would always show towards those of other nations, as well as her disposition to adjust and settle, by her friendly interference, the differences which might, and, in fact, did, exist between the various governments and people inhabiting the islands in those seas.

In the several cruizes which Capt. Nourse made, those were among the principal objects of his visits; it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that he probably fell a victim to the climate, and to the inconveniencies to which he was exposed. The following extract of a letter, from one who was witness to almost all that passed during those latter visits, cannot but be interesting:—

"You would have heard from ——— of the sailing of our lamented friend, with the *Andromache* and *Espiegle*, on the 5th of July, in prosecution of his intended cruize. I followed in the *Wizard*, commanded by Lieut. Maynard, his nephew, on the 15th, and joined him in Bembatook Bay, Madagascar, on the 24th, with his whole squadron, having arrived on the 20th, all well, and

continued prosecuting the object of his visit there;—gratified with the favourable impression he had created with Radama the king, pleased with his personal intercourse with him, and satisfied of the importance of his proceedings in a public point of view. Here he exposed himself to much exertion, both of body and mind, receiving on board, and visiting in his camp up the country, about forty miles, going up the river and remaining absent about five days; but no ill effects were perceptible, beyond fatigue, either to him or any other of the party, except the German botanist, Mr. Boyer, who accompanied him: he was attacked with fever, to which his employment, and more than ordinary zeal and exertion, particularly exposed him; but he recovered in a few days. He left Madagascar on the 6th of August, and proceeded to Zanzibar, where we arrived on the 12th; here we staid some days—the Commodore, as usual, pursuing his object with an anxious zeal; his mind occupied and harassed to form a clear view and judgment of men, and circumstances of this place, as a basis of public representation in furtherance of the objects of his expedition, of which this island appeared minutely deserving. He was daily engaged on shore, holding conferences with the Governor, and in travelling the town and vicinity, occasionally riding out, having landed the horses he brought with him here. On one occasion a party was made to visit the country residence of the Governor, and the Arab Sallia, whom the Commodore on his former visit had nominated British agent, and who has introduced the growth of cloves here, and had ten thousand fine flourishing trees then in bearing, extraordinarily productive. This party consisted of the following persons:—the lamented Commodore; Mr. Lewis, of the engineers; Mr. Weatherall, of the artillery; Mr. Boyer, the botanist; Lieut. Grant, of the *Espiegle;* Mr. Stretbury, the Commodore's secretary; myself, and Scrofton, the steward; and a servant to the botanist. These places are situated about nine or ten miles towards the centre of the island; and we were surprised at the extreme fertility and beauty of the country. The party dined at the Governor's, and were served separately with a variety of Arab mixtures, in their taste of the best—the Governor and his party dining on mats on the ground, according to their custom, close by: under the same overhanging palm leaves of the building we passed the evening, and all slept there, some inside the house, and some out. The next morning was employed in reconnoitring the country, and we all returned to the town, and on board, more or less fatigued. I have so far mentioned these particulars, because circumstances have caused some observations and feelings, which I cannot think well founded, however this expedition may have had its contributary effects. We left Zanzibar on the 19th of August, and on the morning of the 21st anchored at Pemba. The Commodore had here to undergo the same fatigue of receiving chiefs, arranging disputed claims, and settling mutual relations of intercourse for the people of Mombas (from whom this island had been recently taken by the Imaum of Muscat), for their government, pending the determination and arrangements of the government at home, with respect to them and it. Anxious to get away, and always moving with alacrity himself; limited to time, and punctual to his determination; regardless of the climate for himself, but anxious for every one under his command, to the meanest—he harassed himself to get the boats of the squadron off, evidently heated and uneasy. We arrived at Mombas on the 25th; here some important and decided arrangements became necessary, in consequence of the cession of this island, and its dependencies, to Capt. Owen, of his Majesty's ship *Severn*, on behalf of his Majesty. He held conferences with the chiefs. A clear and substantial arrangement and understanding with this class of persons (Moors

(Moors and Arabs), whose language was not understood, required months instead of days; and the period of his promised return, with a long beating passage to the Mauritius, was fast approaching. He was harassed by this: to fail in any point of duty he could not bear; and having given such instructions as he thought expedient for the guidance of those left in command, pending the receipt of advices from home, he announced his determination to the chiefs on the 29th, and decided on his immediate departure. Here I parted from him. He was uneasy before I left him about his steward, Scrofton; and the botanist and Lieut. Grant were also ill: he was anxious for every one. I now believe that he entertained some apprehensions respecting himself, but would not allow that to interfere with the arrangements made. On the 31st, when at sea, he began a letter of instructions relative to the squadron, in the event of his demise, but which he never concluded. On the 1st of September he gave up the charge of the ship, and retired within himself:—when approached he would hold up his hands to negative an advance. To his officers his ideas of service would not, perhaps, permit him to express his feelings, and show weakness to those he commanded; but, calm and dignified, he submitted to what might be his fate with resignation. At half-past three P.M. on the 4th of September, he resigned his last breath, so calmly, so quietly, that those about him were for a time unconscious of it."

On the 24th of September the *Andromache* arrived at the Mauritius with his body on board; and on the 1st of October the funeral took place. The customary honours were *of course* paid to his rank, but the more gratifying and consolatory expression of regard and regret arose from the *spontaneous* effusions of those sentiments through all the gradations of society there, from the Governor to every subordinate officer; and by all, of every rank, who had been, in any degree, acquainted with him. It need scarcely be added, that the officers and ship's company of the *Andromache* manifested those feelings in a pre-eminent degree.

To whatever secondary causes his removal may be attributed, the event cannot have failed to produce very sincere and poignant regret. In all the relations of friendship, and the still nearer endearments by which he was connected, the writer of this paper can safely affirm, that it has inflicted a deep wound, and left a very important chasm. His professional character and talents are best shewn in the very honourable testimony which has always been borne to his conduct in the several gradations through which he passed. Since the earlier period of his professional life, he had not been much in action; but the ardour of his attachment to the service, his deeply-rooted love of his country, and jealousy of every point connected with her honour and rank among nations, forbid any doubt of his devotedness to her cause, and to his own duty. No apology is offered by the writer for adverting to an instance which occurred at his own residence in the country, where Commodore Nourse was paying, as it unhappily proved, his last visit of friendship.

They were reading together the despatch from Admiral Collingwood, of the battle of Trafalgar; and, at that part which referred particularly to the death of Lord Nelson, the writer of this paper had made a quotation from Tacitus' Life of Agricola:—" Thou hast been happy indeed, not only in the brilliancy of thy life, but even in the occasion of thy death:"—" *Tu verò felix non tantùm vitæ claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*" He will not soon forget (for subsequent circumstances have given it additional force) the delight with which Commodore Nourse entered into the sentiment, and with what feeling he expressed the difficulty of such a life, and the glory of such a death.

It

It is to truth, not insensible to, though not carried away by friendship—it is to the memory of an honourable man, and one of this country's most meritorious officers, but of whom, with gratitude be it acknowledged, a numerous and noble band still remain;—that the writer of this brief and imperfect memoir offers the tribute of respect and regard. May his example stimulate others—may his early fate be averted from them—and may his friends and relatives, near and dear, be consoled in the recollection of his excellent qualities! G.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES FROM THE GOLDEN EMPIRE.

[*For the Asiatic Journal.*]

ARRACAN.

THE existing accounts of Arracan are entirely destitute of truth. The geographical details are strikingly defective and inaccurate; and the particulars heretofore given of the people are little to be relied on. The farther we proceed in this country, the more are we assured of the fact, that many writers have been deceived by intentional misrepresentations; the errors can hardly be accounted for upon any other supposition. For example, the Mayoo, represented as an insignificant stream, has been found to be a large river, three or four miles wide at its embouchure: the people have been described as effeminate and cowardly; but, although the Mugs differ somewhat in character in different parts of the country, in the vicinity of the capital they are of a robust make, and far from timorous in disposition. The features of the country have been variously delineated: in fact, beyond the hills, the land exhibits every symptom of fertility and luxuriance; groves of trees, and tanks or reservoirs of water, are intermixed with villages, which, though deserted and dull at this period of war and invasion, in a time of peace would doubtless display all the cheerful attributes of rural felicity. The number of villages in Arracan proper is about eighty; and their evident prosperity, under a government so despotic as that of Ava, is a sure proof that the soil is highly fertile and productive; the climate healthy (as indeed we find it to be) and propitious to cultivation. The crops of grain appear to be abundant; one evidence of which may be inferred from the quantity accumulated in the stores of the capital: about half a million maunds of paddy were deposited in the fort of Arracan, at the period of its capture by the British troops.

The city of Arracan exhibits a very peculiar appearance. It is built upon a plain, or it may be called a valley, about four miles in circumference, of a quadrangular form, and entirely surrounded by hills, some of which are 500 feet high. The plain itself is hard and rocky; it is intersected by divers nullahs and streams, which occasionally join each other and fall into the river; some of them rush with violence through chasms and fissures in the rock, and one flows directly through the city, which is thus divided into two parts, connected by means of strong but clumsy wooden bridges. This stream ebbs and flows with the tide, and at high-water boats are able to navigate it. These nullahs are off-shoots, as it were, of a stream which separates from the great river at Muhatti, and traverses the plain in which the city stands.

As the site of the city is thus pervaded by water, it is overflowed during the rains; consequently the houses are raised upon piles, or strong posts of timber. These houses, or rather huts, are miserable structures, little more than

than four feet from the ground, composed of bamboos or timber, thatched with straw or mats, and only one story high. They are ranged with considerable regularity in streets; the principal street is on either side of the stream which runs through the city. The number of houses is nearly 19,000: reckoning five persons to a house, the number of inhabitants in Arracan, before its capture by our troops, must have been about 95,000; and this estimate is said to be below the truth. Many of the houses (perhaps nearly half) are now unroofed or damaged, and some are burnt. A considerable space was obliged to be cleared to allow of commodious buildings for the accommodation of our troops during the wet season. Although many of the inhabitants have returned, the native population of the city does not now exceed 20,000, a large proportion of whom are priests, who were almost the only residents when our army entered the place; which presented a singular spectacle, from its marks of recent populousness, and its then stillness, and aspect of desolation.

The most curious object within the city is the ancient fort (the only building of durable materials in the place), which is surrounded by three quadrangular concentric walls, each about twenty feet high, and of considerable thickness. They are formed of large stones, put together with great labour, and are evidently of some antiquity. Those parts which are decayed have been repaired by pieces of timber being inserted in the interstices. The outer wall is partly natural, and of considerable extent. The inner space is the citadel, and here resided the governor, the public officers, &c.; and here also were situated the public granaries. The distance between the walls varies in different places; sometimes being about 100 feet, and sometimes not half so much. Upon the whole, this remnant of the power of the ancient kingdom of Arracan is highly deserving of attention, and will probably induce some one, more competent to the task than I am, to furnish a fuller and better account of its character and history.

The heights which surround the city are covered with pagodas, the gilt spires of which, shooting up from every pinnacle around, and glittering in the sun, contribute greatly to the singular and picturesque appearance of the place. Upwards of sixty of these temples, the shapes of which are various, can be counted at once; each contains an image of Gaudama. Many of these buildings disclose subterranean passages, which our fellow-soldiers are busy in exploring.* The architecture of the temples in this country is curious; although the style has no pretensions to real taste, it is not unsightly, and some of the porticos of the better sort of pagodas are handsome. There is a profusion of gilding and painting in most of them; even marble is often covered with gold leaf. Sometimes a deception is practised, as in English architecture, where humble stucco assumes the character of a more costly material: wooden pillars are occasionally coated with a sort of composition, or cement, which gives them the appearance of dark marble. Independently of the fort, the temples are the only stone or pucka buildings about Arracan; and without them, this capital of an extensive province, once an independent state, would only deserve the name of a large but very beggarly village.

* See an article in our last volume, p. 695.

THE

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC composition is affirmed to be of very early date in China; anterior, perhaps, to the period of its invention in Greece. Like all the other arts of that peculiar nation, however, it seems to have become stationary at a certain point, far distant from that of perfection.

Theatrical amusements are highly relished by all classes of the Chinese: they not only compose a part of their entertainments at public festivals, but individuals of opulence are accustomed to employ players for the amusement of their guests, and convenient halls are commonly provided in their houses for that purpose. Taverns, likewise, have accommodations for dramatic exhibitions, as was once the practice in England.* It is even asserted by Des Guignes, that *temples* in China are not unfrequently the scene of theatrical performances.

Works adapted for the stage are therefore numerous in that country, and large collections of plays exist in print. Nevertheless, Europeans, ignorant of the language of China, are probably less acquainted with this than with any other department of its literature; for of the multitude of dramatic pieces extant there, two only, we believe, have hitherto been translated into any European tongue, and but one of them has acquired an English dress. The collection of the Jesuit missionary Du Halde, contains a French translation, by Prémare, a fellow-missionary, of the *Tchao-chi-cou-ell*, or "Little Orphan of the House of Tchao," the chief incidents of which have constituted the ground-work of Voltaire's "*Orphelin de la Chine*," and of Arthur Murphy's "Orphan of China." Neither of these two pieces affords the least idea of the original, or of the state and character of the Chinese drama. The remarks upon the original work, as exhibited by Du Halde, and upon the Chinese theatre, which the French author has prefixed to his tragedy, are as loose, vague, and inaccurate, as can well be conceived.

Mr. Davis, of Canton, performed a very grateful service to literature in translating a Chinese comedy (from the large collection in which the preceding piece is found), entitled *Laou-seng-urh*, "An Heir in his Old Age," which was published in England in 1817. From these two specimens we may derive some knowledge of the condition of the stage in China. If we compare these pieces, which were composed, at the latest, towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, with the productions of European writers at the same period, the comparison will be highly to the advantage of the former; but assuming that they are the best which the Chinese stage can now furnish, it would be preposterous to institute a parallel betwixt the European and the Chinese drama at the present day.

The comedy introduced to our knowledge by Mr. Davis is much inferior to the piece in Du Halde. The former is a tale related in dialogue, with very little dramatic effect. The "Orphan of Tchao," on the contrary, exhibits passages wherein the dialogue is really dramatic: we detect in it, moreover, something like strong conception and discrimination of character. Voltaire remarks that it discovers no eloquence, no passion (though the strong emotions of the speakers are invariably expressed, according to the practice of the Chinese stage, in verses, which the translator has omitted); yet he confesses

* The balconies to be seen in the yards of old inns were the boxes, pit, and gallery, and the area was the stage, upon those occasions.

fesses that it is highly interesting. The contempt which the Chinese author has manifested towards the sacred laws of *the unities* was amply sufficient to arouse the keen indignation of Voltaire, who observes, with characteristic severity, "the action of the Chinese piece lasts for twenty-five years, like the *monstrous farces* of Shakspeare and Lopez de Vega, which are miscalled *tragedies*."

The Editor of Mr. Davis's piece has indeed alleged, that the translation of Prémare (which Du Halde describes as exact,—*exactement traduit*,) is *garbled*. This allegation may be correct, but it is not stated upon what authority it is made; neither is it clear whether more is meant than that the translator has excluded the poetical passages in the dialogue, which the same editor declares to be "the very best parts of the play."

We are induced to think that the publication of the Chinese tragedy in English, from Du Halde's work, which is not very accessible, will please the readers of this Journal; who will probably derive from the perusal of it more than the mere gratification which curiosity receives from such an uncommon object as a CHINESE TRAGEDY.

The only passages retrenched in the following translation are the introductory addresses of the various speakers, who begin by telling the audience their names, their characters, and their business: a practice which must greatly impair the effect of dramatic deception, but which is, perhaps, indispensable in the present circumstances of the Chinese stage.

THE ORPHAN OF THE HOUSE OF TCHAO;

A Chinese Tragedy.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

TOU NGAN-COU, *prime minister (of war) to the King of Tsin.*

TCHING-ING, *a physician of the household of Tchao-so, son of Tchao-tun, the late minister of the civil department.*

HAN-QUA, *military officer of rank, under Tou-ngan-cou.*

KONG-LEN, *an old courtier, friend of Tchao-tun.*

TCHING-FOEI, *the orphan, son of Tchao-so, but supposing himself the son of Tching-ing.*

WEI-FONG, *great officer of the court.*

The daughter of the King, widow of Tchao-so.

[The prologue (*sia-tsee*), which is opened by Tou-ngan-cou, relates the transactions antecedent to the drama, and furnishes a clue to the fable. At the court of Ling-Kong, king of Tsin, the direction of affairs was in the hands of two mandarins, one belonging to the civil order, named Tchao-tun; the other the above-named Tou-ngan-cou, who was of the military class, and minister of war. Jealousies arose betwixt them, and the latter took measures to destroy his adversary. He employed an assassin to scale the walls of Tchao-tun's palace, and stab him; but the attempt failed. It happened that a "king of the West" had presented to Ling-Kong a large dog, named Chin-ngao, which his Majesty gave to Tou-ngan-cou, who made use of the animal as an instrument for his purpose. He adopted an expedient similar to that practised by the romantic hero, Saint George of Cappadocia, in training his dogs to contend with the dragon: he made a figure of the height and bulk of Tchao, and dressed exactly in his manner, placing sheep's entrails in the body of the figure, which he instructed the dog, who was kept fasting, to attack. Entering the royal presence, Tou-ngan-cou declared to his Majesty that there was a traitor in the court, and that the dog which the King had given

given him would point out the individual. The dog was produced, by desire of his Majesty; and the ravenous animal, seeing Tchao-tun by the King's side, leaped upon him, and would have torn him in pieces; but the intended victim escaped, and entered his carriage in order to retire from the palace. His treacherous rival had, however, to make assurance doubly sure, damaged one of the wheels, so that it broke down; but a passenger on the road supported the vehicle on his shoulder, and stopped the horses: this individual proved to be a man whom Tchao had formerly relieved when perishing with want. Tou-ngan-cou made the King believe that the utter destruction of Tchao-tun was essential to his safety, and procured his family and domestics, to the number of 300 persons, to be massacred. The only relics of the family were Tchao-so (the son of Tchao-tun) and his wife, a daughter of the King, whose destruction he was obliged to compass by fraud: he accordingly forged an order from the King, and sent to Tchao-so a rope, some poisoned wine, and a dagger, with the customary compliment of allowing him to choose his mode of death. Tchao-so stabbed himself; the princess, his wife, was confined to her own house, where, soon afterwards, she was delivered of a son. —At this period of time the piece opens.]

ACT I.

SCENE I.—*The palace of Tou-ngan-cou.*

TOU-NGAN-COU, *attended.*

Tou. I fear the wife of Tchao-so may bring a son into the world; if so, when he attains mature age, he will be a formidable enemy to me; I therefore keep her in confinement. Night approaches; what can occasion the delay of my messenger?

Enter a Soldier.

Sold. The princess is delivered of a son, who is called *the Orphan of the house of Tchao.*

Tou. Can it be so? What! this abortion called the Orphan of the house of Tchao? A month's delay will do no harm; I shall still have time to rid myself of this little orphan—go and command Han-qua to guard well the entrance of the palace where dwells the widow of Tchao; desire him in particular to examine every one who leaves it: should any one be bold enough to conceal this infant of Tchao, he and his whole race shall die. Publish this order every where; let the inferior mandarins be acquainted with it: if any one presume to contravene it, he shall suffer the punishment. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.—*The palace of the Princess.*

Enter the Princess.

Prin. All the woes of mankind seem congregated in my heart. The traitor Tou-ngan-cou has exterminated our family. None is left me but this poor orphan, whom I carry in my arms. His father, my husband, ere he died, left as a legacy to me these words: "My Princess," he said, "if you have a son, name it *the Orphan of the house of Tchao;* preserve him with great care, so that, when he reaches maturity, he may revenge his family."—By what means shall I withdraw my child from this prison?—A thought occurs to me: I have no parent, no friend, but Tching-ing; he belonged to my husband's household, and his name was happily not found upon the sanguinary list. I will confide to him my secret.

Enter TCHING-ING, *with his box of medicines.*

Tching. You desired me, madam, to be called; what is your pleasure with me?

Prin.

Prin. Alas! the cruel destruction of our house!—Tching-ing, I indeed sent for you, and this is the cause: the father of this infant, ere he died, gave him the name of *the Orphan of the house of Tchao.*—Tching-ing, you belonged to our household; we have always treated you with kindness:—are there no means of withdrawing my child from hence, that he may one day avenge his family?

Tching. I perceive, madam, you are not yet fully aware of your situation. The traitor Tou-ngan-cou knows you have a son, and has placarded all the gates with an order to the effect, that if any one dare to conceal this little orphan, he and all his family shall be put to death. Now, pray, how is he to be concealed or withdrawn from the palace?

Prin. Tching-ing, it is a common saying, when we want speedy relief we resort to our parents; when we are in danger we have recourse to our friends: if you save my son, our house will in him possess an heir. [*She falls on her knees.*] Tching-ing, have compassion upon me; the three hundred persons massacred by Tou-ngan-cou are centered in this orphan.

Tching. Rise, madam, I entreat you.—If I conceal my young master, and the traitor should happen to know it, he will ask you where your son is; you will say, I gave him to Tching-ing: then I and all my family will be put to death; and how will that preserve your son?

Prin. Then all is over: go, Tching-ing; be under no apprehension: observe me—behold my tears:—his father died beneath the knife; his mother now follows. [*She strangles herself with her girdle.*]

Tching. I could not have supposed that the princess would strangle herself as she has done. I dare not stay here an instant. Let me open my medicine-box, and put the young prince into it, and cover him with packets of medicinal herbs. O heaven! have pity upon us; the house of Tchao has perished: this poor orphan alone remains. If I save him, it will yield me happiness, and I shall acquire no little merit. But if I am discovered! then I and all mine must die!—Reflect a little in thine own mind, Tching-ing: if thou desirest to save this orphan, thou must contrive to get out of the clutches of Tou-ngan-cou; and to hope to accomplish that, is to hope to get beyond heaven and earth. [*Exit.*

SCENE III.—*The exterior of the palace of the Princess.*

Enter HAN-QUA, *attended by soldiers.*

Han. Tou-ngan-cou has ordered me to guard this palace: and for what reason? because the princess has had a son, and he fears it may be carried off. He desires me to take especial care; and if any one attempts to withdraw the child, he and his family are to lose their heads. Well, Tou-ngan-cou, you devote to death, according to your pleasure, the best subjects of the realm; those especially who are the most meritorious.—[*To his soldiers.*] Be upon your guard, and if any one leaves the palace, let me know it.

Enter TCHING-ING, *from the palace.*

Han. Seize that fellow with the box of medicines:—who are you?

Tching. I am a poor physician, named Tching-ing.

Han. Whence come you? whither are you going?

Tching. I come from the princess; I have been taking some physic to her.

Han. What physic have you been giving her?

Tching. Such as is usually given to ladies in her condition.

Han. What have you got in that box?

Tching. It is full of various medicines.

Han. What medicines?

Tching. Common medicines.

Han. Is there nothing in it besides?

Tching. No; there is nothing besides.

Han. If that be the case, go your way; begone!—[*He calls him back.*] Tching-ing! come back!—what have you really got in your box?

Tching. Medicines.

Han. And nothing besides?

Tching. Nothing at all.

Han. Away, then!—[*He calls him back again.*] There is certainly something concealed in that box: when I say, begone! you fly; but when I desire you to return, you do not advance a step without infinite reluctance. Do you fancy, Tching-ing, that I am deceived? You are of the house of Tchao; I am under the orders of Tou-ngan-cou; it must be that you are carrying away the child. O, Tching-ing! how will you be able to leave this tiger's den? Am I not the second general next to Tou-ngan-cou? Ought I to allow you to pass without interrogation? Tching-ing, I know you are under great obligations to the family of Tchao.

Tching. I avow it: I am sensible of them, and wish to repay them.

Han. You say you wish to repay the benefits you have received; but I fear you will not be able to save yourself.—[*To his attendants.*] Retire; you need not approach till I call you.

Han. [*Opening the box.*] O, Tching-ing! you said here was only medicine; but behold a little man!

Tching. [*Falling on his knees in terror.*] Great sir, do not be angry; let me reveal to you the real state of the case: Tchao-tun was one of the most faithful subjects of the King; Tou-ngan-cou was jealous of him; he wished to destroy him by means of a dog; Tchao-tun escaped, and fled from the palace; his carriage would not proceed; the brave Ling-tcha remembered his obligations to Tchao-tun, and bore him to the mountains; no one knows what has become of him. The King believed the calumnies of Tou-ngan-cou; the son of Tchao was ordered to kill himself; the princess was confined to her palace: she had a son, whom she called the Orphan; mother and child were succourless; the princess confided her offspring to me; I have fallen in with you, sir, and persuaded myself that you would not blame me.—Can you prevail upon yourself to tear away this poor tender sprout, and extinguish his family for ever?

Han. Tching-ing, you cannot but be sensible that if I carried this child to its enemy, the wealth and honours I should obtain would be unlimited; but Han-qua has too much virtue to commit such an act.—Tching-ing, carefully cover up this dear orphan; if Tou-ngan-cou inquires of me where it is, I will answer for you.

Tching. Great sir, I am extremely obliged to you. [*He covers up the child, goes, and returns, falling upon his knees.*]

Han. Tching-ing, when I desired you to go, it was not my design to betray you; go away quickly.

Tching. A thousand thanks to you, great sir. [*Goes, and again returns.*]

Han. Why do you retrace your steps so often? You fear I shall deceive you. O, Tching-ing, if you have not the courage to expose your life, why attempt to save that of the orphan? Who imposes the office upon you?—Know that a faithful subject dreads not death; he that fears to die is no faithful subject.

Tching.

Tching. Great sir, if I leave the palace, I shall be pursued and taken, and this poor orphan will be put to death: let me be arrested at once: go, sir, receive your reward; all I wish is to die with the orphan of the house of Tchao.

Han. Tching-ing, you may easily save yourself and the orphan too: but you have no resolution. [*Stabs himself.*]

Tching. What do I see? Han-qua slain by his own hand! If any of his soldiers should advertise Tou-ngan-cou of this affair, what will become of me and the child? Let me retreat with expedition; I will bend my course, without manifesting alarm, towards the village of Tai-ping, and there consider what further steps are to be taken. [*Exit.*

ACT II.

SCENE I.—*Palace of Tou-ngan-cou.*

Enter TOU-NGAN-COU, *attended by soldiers.*

Tou. To ensure our success in an undertaking, we should not be too eager. When I learned that the princess had a son, named the Orphan of Tchao, I sent Han-qua to guard the avenues of the palace, and published an order, that if any person concealed or carried off the orphan, the offender and his whole family should die: this miserable abortion cannot surely escape beyond the sky.—Yet I receive no intelligence, which disturbs me.—Let some one inquire without.—

Sold. Sir, there is very bad news.

Tou. Whence, and of what kind?

Sold. The princess has strangled herself with her girdle, and Han-qua has killed himself with a dagger.

Tou. Han-qua destroyed himself! The orphan has surely been carried off! What intelligence is this!—What is to be done!—The only expedient I can think of is, to forge an order of the King, and command that all the children throughout the kingdom, under the age of six months, be brought to my palace, and I will stab them with my own hand.* The orphan will doubtless be of the number, and I shall then be sure of being rid of it.—[*To his attendants.*] See my will obeyed! Let an order be fixed up, that all those who have sons under six months old, do bring them to me at my palace; and that if any one presume to disobey, he and all his family shall be put to death.—I will destroy all the children in the kingdom of Tsin; the orphan will die, and he shall have no sepulture: though he be made of gold and precious stones, he cannot escape the edge of my sword. [*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.—*The village of Tai-ping.*

Enter TCHING-ING, *with his box upon his back.*

Tching. Tching-ing, what hast thou to fear?—My little master, how dear art thou to me!—Tou-ngan-cou, how I abhor thee!—Scarcely had I got this little victim beyond the walls, when I learned that Tou-ngan-cou had heard of its escape, and that he has ordered all children under half a year old to be brought to him; and then, without inquiring whether the orphan is amongst them or not, he will dismember them, and cut them into pieces. Where can I conceal it?—This is the village of Tai-ping, the retreat of Kong-lun: this old gentleman was one of the friends of Tchao-tun; he has quitted the court, and passes his life calmly in this retreat; he is a man of honour and sincerity; I will lodge my treasure with him. I will go to him directly: I will hang my box

* Tou-ngan-cou here literally out-Herods Herod.

box beneath these banyan-trees:—my dear little master, wait here a moment for me; as soon as I have seen Kong-lun, I will return to you. [*Exit.*

SCENE III.—*Kong-lun's house.*

Enter KONG-LUN *and* TCHING-ING.

Kong. Tching-ing, what business brings you here?

Tching. Finding that you had secured yourself in this retreat, I have come to pay my respects to you.

Kong. Have all the great officers of the court been well since my retirement from thence?

Tching. Ah! matters are not as when you were in office; Tou-ngan-cou is master, and all is greatly changed.

Kong. The King should be informed then.

Tching. My lord, you well know that villains have always existed: were there not four wicked men in the reigns of Yao and Tchun? [*Kong-lun here intimates that he knows what has happened to Tchao-tun.*] Heaven, my lord, has good eye-sight:—the house of Tchao is not without an heir.

Kong. All his family, to the number of three hundred persons, has perished; his son has stabbed himself; the princess, his daughter-in-law, has strangled herself;—where is the heir you speak of?

Tching. My lord, since you know so well what has happened, I shall say no more; yet, I will tell you what, perhaps, you do not know; that the princess, whilst a prisoner in her own palace, brought a son into the world, whom she named *the Orphan of the house of Tchao;*—now are you ignorant of the heir of whom I speak?—All I fear is, that Tou-ngan-cou should come to know it, and should seize it; for if it once falls into his gripe, he will put it to a cruel death; and then the house of Tchao will be indeed without an heir.

Kong. Has any one saved the poor little orphan?—where is it?

Tching. My lord, you manifest so much compassion for this family, that I can hide nothing from you.—The princess, before her death, entrusted her son to me, conjuring me to take care of him till he was of a proper age to wreak vengeance on the enemy of his house. When I left the palace, with the precious deposit, I found Han-qua at the door; he suffered me to come out, and killed himself in my presence. I fled with the little orphan, and can discover no safer retreat for it than your house. I know, my lord, that you were the intimate friend of Tchao-tun; and I doubt not you will have pity upon his poor grandson, and save his innocent life.

Kong. Where have you left the dear child?

Tching. Beneath the banyan-trees without.

Kong. Fear not; go and bring him in.

Tching. Blessed be heaven and earth!—The little prince was asleep. [*Exit.*

Kong. Tching-ing says that all the hopes of the family of Tchao are vested in this child; I am of opinion, however, that he is the cause of all his house's misfortunes.

TCHING-ING *returns.*

Tching. My lord, you know not that Tou-ngan-cou, finding the orphan had escaped, wishes to destroy all the children of his age; I thought of concealing the infant with you; thereby I shall acquit myself of my obligations towards his parents, and I shall save the lives of all the little innocents in the kingdom by the following expedient: I am in my forty-fifth year; I have a son of the age of our dear orphan; it shall pass for the little Tchao; you shall go and give information to Tou-ngan-cou, and accuse me of harbouring the orphan, which

which he will search for. I and my son will die: you shall raise up the heir of your friend until he is of an age to avenge his parents. What say you to this plan?—Do you not approve of it?

Kong. What is your age, do you say?

Tching. Forty-five.

Kong. Twenty years must elapse before this orphan can avenge the wrongs of his family. You will then be sixty-five; but I shall be ninety. How could I assist him at that age? O, Tching-ing, since you have the resolution to sacrifice your son, bring him hither, and accuse me to Tou-ngan-cou; tell him that I conceal in my house the orphan he seeks. He will surround the village with troops; I shall die along with your son, and you will rear the orphan of Tchao till he can avenge his whole family. This project is surer than yours: what say you?

Tching. The plan is good enough; but it will cost you too dear. Let my child have the dress of little Tchao; impeach me to the tyrant, and let my son and me die together.

Kong. What I have proposed I resolve on: do not attempt to oppose it. Twenty years hence we shall be revenged. Could I expect to live so long?

Tching. My lord, you are vigorous.

Kong. I am not what I have been; but I will do what I can: Tching-ing, follow my advice.

Tching. You lived in tranquillity here, and I have thoughtlessly obtruded this mischief upon you: how I repent it!

Kong. What do you tell me?—A man of seventy, like me, must expect death shortly; of what consequence is it to go a day or two earlier?

Tching. My lord, you have proposed this plan; take heed how you retract: observe well your promise.

Kong. Of what use are promises if they cannot be depended upon.

Tching. If you save the orphan, you will obtain immortal glory. But, my lord, if Tou-ngan-cou arrest you, how will you answer his interrogatories, and endure the torture? You will disclose my name; my son and I are sure to die; I only regret that the heir of Tchao cannot thereby be preserved, and that it is I who have inveigled you into this distressing affair.

Kong. I know that the two houses were irreconcileable. When Tou-ngan-cou shall arrest me, he will offer me numberless insults: "old rascal, old wretch," will he say, "although you knew my orders, you concealed my enemy expressly to effect my ruin."—However, fear nothing, Tching-ing: when the hour arrives I will not fail: do you take care of the orphan: it is of little consequence what becomes of an old man like me.

Tching. Such being the case, then, there is no time to lose: I will soon bring hither my son; it is with joy I substitute him for the orphan: on my side it is a species of justice; the sacrifice of the magnanimous Kong-lun is an act of generosity. [*Exeunt.*

[*To be concluded next month.*]

EPIGRAM.

FROM AUDŒNUS.

To a poor Physician.

You give a patient drugs, he gives a fee,
And thus each cures the other's malady.

LAND

LAND TENURES OF INDIA.

MALABAR.*

IN this province the exclusive right to the hereditary possession and usufruct of the soil belonged to the ryot, or farmer, and was termed *jenm*, or birthright. It originally vested in the Namboories, or Brahmins of the western coast, and in the Nairs, who, though Sudras, were the chief landed proprietors and military tribe of Malabar. Latterly the Mapellas, or Moplas (Musulmans of Arabian descent), possessed themselves by degrees of much of the jenm property in this province. Till the conquest of Malabar by the Mohammedan princes of Mysore, the jenmkars seem to have paid no dues to the government: a land revenue appears till then to have been unknown, though Sir Thos. Munro thinks that, at least, contributions from landholders were occasionally exacted by the raja. The province was divided into petty principalities, and the revenue of the prince consisted (besides the jenm of his hereditary lands) of various fines, escheats, offerings, and dues unconnected with landed property, unless the tax on the estates of deceased Moplas may be considered as a land-tax.†

The jenmkars, holding their lands on the tenure of the sword, yet entitled to subsistence-money when called into active service, and exempt from all tax on the land, were independent owners. They held by right of birth, not of the prince, but in common with him; so that they possessed a property in the soil more absolute than even that of the European landlord.

The Namboories, however, as well as the rajahs, Mopla merchants, and some other jenmkars, being precluded by their several avocations from farming occupations, leased their lands and *slaves* ‡ for a limited period to an inferior class of ryots, termed *patomkars*, who, in consideration of a fixed rent, in kind or money paid by them to the jenmkar, acquired, during the period of the lease, all his rights, except the disposal of the jenm. Though many jenmkars thus rented out their lands to tenants, many also cultivated their own estates. All were remarkably tenacious of their jenm, with which they parted only through the most urgent necessity. This strong attachment to their hereditary property seems to have given rise to another class; namely, the *kanumkars*, or holders of the *kanum*, a species of land-mortgage prevalent in this province, the peculiarity of which consists in its never admitting of foreclosure, and in its containing, within itself, an inherent principle of self-redemption. When in distress, the jenmkar borrowed money on his land, which he pledged for the interest on the debt; and by a series of deeds, he could gradually raise nearly the full price of his estate on this kind of mortgage. The

* As the subject of property in land amongst the natives of India is highly curious and interesting, we propose to lay before our readers, in this and succeeding numbers, a succinct account of the original tenures in the provinces subject to the Madras Government, compiled from the official papers selected and printed from the Records at the East-India House, and chiefly from a Minute of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 5th January 1818.

† See our last volume, p. 270. Some slight discrepancy will be perceived between the former article and the present: in the former (extracted from Sir Thos. Munro's statement) the subject of tenures was touched incidentally only.

‡ In Malabar and Canara, the inferior labourer is generally the personal slave of the proprietor, and is sold and mortgaged by him, independently of his lands. These slaves, belonging to the most degraded class of Hindoos, generally outcasts, usually reside in the outskirts of the villages, receiving from their employers little more than food, with a scanty supply of raiment. In some provinces (as in the Tamil country) these domestic slaves are *adscripti glebæ*, and may even claim *meraha*, or hereditary private property, in the incidents of their villeinage; but, in Malabar and Canara, though it is not the landlord's interest to sell the slaves who cultivate their lands, yet they dispose of the increasing stock; and their power to dispose of all their slaves, independently of their lands, seems undisputed.

The debt became fastened, as it were, to the soil, from which it never could be separated: if the jenmkar transferred his land, the incumbrance went with it.

So long as the interest on the debt was paid, the mortgagee had no control over the soil; but on failure of payment of the interest, the kanumkar was entitled to possession, and might then rent out the land to new patomkars, or cultivate it himself: but he was obliged to pay the jenmkar all excess of rent or produce beyond the interest on the debt: and though the latter might, in consideration of a further advance from the mortgagee, transfer to him the jenm, and thereby make him landlord; the kanumkar, as such, could never foreclose or dispose of the jenm to satisfy his debt; he must wait the convenience of the jenmkar, or sell or mortgage his own kanum.

Where the debt was light, the jenmkar still retained so valuable a property in the soil, that he seldom lost possession; but where the debt became heavy, so that the interest absorbed the chief part of the landlord's rent, the mortgagee often acquired possession, and the jenmkar's property in the land was frequently reduced to a handful of grain, or some nominal surplus, paid merely to mark the nature of the tenure. The jenmkar might, however, always redeem the kanum by paying off the principal; but if the kanumkar had obtained possession of the land, the jenmkar was bound to pay him also the value of any permanent improvements.

This species of redeemable mortgage is known in other provinces; but in Malabar alone it possesses the peculiarity of an inherent principle of self-redemption or extinction. All kanum-deeds were to be renewed after the lapse of a certain number of years, or on the death of the jenmkar; and when the new deeds were issued, thirteen per cent. was deducted from the original principal. In the course of time, therefore, the land became released from the mortgage, and reverted to the heirs of the mortgager free of incumbrance. This rule is not now strictly observed, owing to its not appearing in the written instruments, and perhaps to our courts deeming it inequitable to the mortgagee.

Such was the nature of landed tenures in Malabar when Hyder Ali invaded the province in the year 1766. The conqueror immediately levied a land-tax, which he at first declared should be half the produce of the soil; but which was afterwards altered to a fixed portion of the jenmkar's rent.

The absence of all accounts and materials for assessing this tax (in a country where no revenue was derived from the soil), and the interested misrepresentations of the people, created much confusion and inequality in the assessment. When the province came into British possession, though the principle of the assessment was known, the actual rate of taxation was found to be different in every district.

The land-tax introduced by Hyder was an assessment of so much money upon each *paramba* (garden, or plantation), and so much upon each *batty* (seed or paddy field), which averaged about eighty per cent. of the jenmkar's patom, or rent, in the southern talooks, and about fifty in the northern. Accordingly, there still remained to the landlord, after payment of this tax, a surplus, which he could dispose of as formerly; but at this period the greatest portion of the estates in Malabar were pledged in kanum, and many were, under the circumstances explained, in possession of the kanumkars. The jenmkars, being entitled to all the surplus beyond the kanum interest, had hitherto enjoyed a landlord's profit even from those estates; but this was now almost universally absorbed by the public dues: the deficiencies fell upon the kanumkars.

This assessment, therefore, by destroying or reducing the income derived by the jenmkar from the land, dissolved, or materially loosened the ties which bound him to the soil: but it acted contrariwise with respect to the kanumkar; for in proportion as it affected his immediate interests, the more strongly did it connect him with the land, since, by encroaching on that portion of the landlord's rent appropriated to the payment of the interest on the kanum, it necessarily protracted the period of its discharge. Many jenmkars, in consequence, who had hitherto retained possession of their lands, though pledged, being unable to discharge the interest of their debt in addition to the public assessment, relinquished their estates to the kanumkars, with little prospect of their ever being able to redeem them.

This transfer of the landlord's rights to the kanumkars was further promoted and accelerated by the extraordinary edict of Tippoo Saib, Hyder's son, for the compulsory conversion of the Hindoo population of Malabar to the Musulman faith. Alarmed at a mandate which threatened loss of caste (for even forcible circumcision excludes a Hindoo from his tribe), the jenmkars fled from the country, previously granting, in consideration of small sums of money to supply their immediate necessities, large kanum assignments of their lands to Moplas; who, being Mohammedans, had no ground for alarm, and dexterously availed themselves of the consternation of their Hindoo neighbours to apply advantageously their accumulated wealth.

In the year 1818 the number of jenms, or estates, in Malabar, was 44,378; and the land-assessment being about Star Pags. 4,80,000, each estate, consequently, averaged little more than ten pagodas per annum. Few of the jenmkars, however, were then in possession of their lands. Many of the Namboory or Brahmin landlords never returned from Travancore, whither they fled on the first promulgation of Tippoo's edict, leaving their lands in the possession either of their mortgagees or their tenants; and, although many of them have agents in Malabar, who collect and remit to them any surplus rent or produce, others have never settled with their kanumkars for years.

It is computed that about three-fourths of the landlord's rent in Malabar has become vested intrinsically in the kanumkars and patomkars. The rights of each, however, though altered in value, are not in their nature changed. The privileges attached to the patom, the kanum, and the jenm, remain as heretofore; and notwithstanding the latter has lost much of its value, such is still the attachment of the people to rights transmitted from their ancestors, that, although a great number of Hindoo jenmkars, who emigrated from Malabar in consequence of the edict of Tippoo, were forced to pledge their lands almost irrecoverably in kanum, there is not a single instance in which the jenm has been disposed of.

CANARA.

The landed tenures of this province resemble those of Malabar, though they are not precisely the same. What is termed *jenm* in the latter, is denominated *wurgha* (separate independent property) in Canara. It seems to have been originally vested in the Nairs, once the exclusive *mulees* or landlords in this province. They had under them a great number of inferior ryots, termed *guenies*, or tenants, either permanent or temporary. The *mul-guenies*, or permanent tenants, were those who had a grant, in writing, from the mulee of a certain portion of land, to be held by them and their heirs for ever, on condition of paying a specified invariable rent; this right could be mortgaged, though not sold, by the mul-guenies. The rent was either in money or grain, as mutually agreed upon; but never a share of the produce. The land, thus alienated,

alienated, never lapsed to the mulee (so long as the stipulated rent was paid) unless through failure of heirs to the mul-guenies. The temporary tenants, or *chalie-guenies*, rented farms at a fixed rent, in money or grain, for a limited period, either from the original landlords, or the mul-guenies; they corresponded precisely with the patomkars of Malabar.

On the conquest of Canara by the Pandian princes of Madura, in early times, the Nair landlords were mostly extirpated, and were replaced by the Huliers and other castes now in possession of the mulee-rights. The descendants of the original permanent tenants are now termed *Nair* mul-guenies, to distinguish them from the *Shud* mul-guenies, whose permanent tenures are of a less ancient origin.

Besides the mulees, mul-guenies, and chalie-guenies, there are possessors of land on a perpetually redeemable mortgage, differing from the kanum of Malabar only in the absence of the obligation to renew the deed (which involved the ultimate extinction of the debt); and also in its having two denominations; namely, *tooradhoo* (pledge shewn), where the mortgagee is without possession of the land; and *bogyadhi* (positive enjoyment), when, in default of payment of interest on the debt, the mortgagee assumes possession.

An essential difference, however, existed between the jenmkars of Malabar and the mulees of Canara, in that the former enjoyed their hereditary rights free from assessment; whereas, the landlords of Canara held their tenures under the express condition of a payment to government, which seems to have existed from time immemorial, and was originally one-sixth of the produce. On the conquest of Canara before-mentioned, the assessment was increased to about one-tenth of the produce, and so continued till the province was annexed to the new empire of Bijnagur, about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Hurryhur Roy, one of the first kings of that dynasty, is said to have remodelled the land-assessment of Canara; raising it to nearly one-fourth of the produce, by levying a fixed sum of *money* on each estate, and apparently each field: one pagoda was required from so much land as required two and a half kautees of rice (the staple grain) to sow it. The seed is calculated to bear to the produce the proportion of one to twelve.

This assessment, called the *rekha*, or standard tax of Canara, continued fixed for upwards of two centuries, till, under the Bednore government, it was increased about ten per cent. But when the province fell under the baneful administration of the Musulman princes of Mysore, the extra-assessments, as in Malabar, nearly annihilated private property in the soil; so that, at its acquisition by the British, many of the landlords had sunk to the condition of mere labourers on their own estates.

The first British collector in Canara was Colonel (now Sir Thomas) Munro, under whose judicious arrangements the assessment was reduced to about thirty-four per cent. on the ancient rekha; in consequence of which relief, prosperity began immediately to re-appear in the province, and innumerable claims arose to land, which resumed its former value. The destructive effects of the Mysore system had so confused the rights of property, that it became difficult to distinguish between mulees, mortgagees, and guenies, more especially as the absolute transfer of the landlord's rights was more common in Canara than in Malabar. Private property in land, however, is still highly valuable. The sale price of estates differs according to circumstances; but the result of a calculation founded on actual sales, in the different talooks of this province, gave, in 1818, on an average, eleven years' purchase.

The provinces of Malabar and Canara seem originally to have constituted one distinct Hindoo state. Language and other peculiarities discriminate three of these states in the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George. The five northern circars of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor, together with the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Palnaud, and Nellore, or wherever the *Telinga* is the language of the people, may be considered one of these; the second may be said to include the district of Chingleput, the two divisions of the Arcot Subah, Salem, Baramahl, Coimbatore, Madura, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly, or wherever the Tamil language is spoken; and the third comprises the provinces of Malabar and Canara, where the Malayalim and Tulavoo are the vernacular dialects.

THE BURRAMPOOTER, OR BRAHMAPUTRA.

We extract the following observations upon the source and course of this important river from the Calcutta *Government Gazette* of May 9.

" The late operations to the eastward have already added materially to our knowledge of the countries in that direction, and will lead to the most important improvements in their geography. Among the objects of the first interest is the real source of the Burrampooter, which, there is reason to think, will require a correction very analogous to that made in the origin of the Ganges, and which, by cutting off several hundred miles of a singularly and improbably devious course, will be found much nearer to the plains through which it flows, than has hitherto been imagined. The Burrampooter has been identified with the San-po, which the Chinese geographers traced through Great Tibet, running from west to east. They lost it on its turn to the south; but the Jesuit missionaries very justly concluded that it must pour its waters into the Bay of Bengal. In conformity with this notion, M. D'Anville was disposed to think it the same with the river of Ava, or Irrawuddy; he was probably in the right. Major Rennell, however, connected the San-po at its bend with the Burrampooter, in consequence of his tracing its course, in 1765, from the east, and not, as before represented, from the north. The inquiries to which this discovery led, furnished him with an account of its general course to within 100 miles of the place where Du Halde left the San-po; on which he adds, 'I could no longer doubt that the Burrampooter and the San-po were one and the same river;' and to this were added the positive assurances of the Assamese, that their river came from the north-west, through the Bootan mountains. The Ava River, Major Rennell identifies with the Now Kian River of Yunan.

" The connexion of the San-po and Burrampooter is, however, upon Major Rennell's own showing, entirely conjectural; and it does not follow that, because the streams were traced to within 100 miles of each other, they were the same. At any rate, if the same, we must conclude that the Burrampooter, after flowing many hundred miles, must be a deep, broad, and stately stream, unless we can imagine any such diversion of its waters as would amount, indeed, to the different direction of the main river, whilst the Burrampooter was only an inconsiderable branch. The San-po, where left by the Chinese, is called a very large river, and the name itself, San-po, is said to imply *The River*, κατ' εξοχην. How happens it, then, upon entering Assam, to have lost all claim to such a character, and to be little more than a hill torrent, with only three or four feet of water in its greatest depth? Such, at least, appears to be

be the case, by the following communication from Lieut. Burlton :*—The width is rather considerable, it is true, but not sufficient to authorize the idea that the stream has travelled some six or seven hundred miles.

" Lieut. Burlton's letter is dated 'on the River Burrampooter, N. lat. 27° 54′, E. long. 95° 24′, March 31st, 1825.' He reports that he had that day got as high up the river as it was navigable: the bed of the river was a complete mass of rocks, with only a depth of three or four feet of water in the deepest part; the rapidity of the current was also so great that no boat could track against it, putting the danger of striking on the rocks out of the question. He considers it as about the size of the Kullung River (150 yards across), and the extreme banks as being not more than 600 yards apart. Lieut. Burlton regrets that he could not proceed farther either by land or water. It was represented to be at least ten days' journey to the Brahma Koond, and he had but a few days' provisions left. What he had learned respecting the course of the river above was, 'that it runs easterly till it reaches the lowest range of mountains (Lieutenant Burlton could see this range, and supposed it to be about fifty miles distant), where it falls from a perpendicular height of about 120 feet, and forms a large bottomless bay, which is called the Brahma Koond.' Above the low range are some high mountains, which are covered with snow; and, from the narrowness of the water, he imagined that the source of the Burrampooter must be there, as it seemed very improbable such a small body of water could run the distance it is represented or supposed to do.

" From what the natives said respecting the Seeree Serhit, or Irrawuddy, Lieutenant Burlton was inclined to think that that river rises at the same place."

The same paper, of June 30, contains the ensuing additional particulars:—

" By means of some Khangtis, originally from the Bor Khangti country, Lieut. Neufville† has been able to give some more intelligence respecting the rivers. The Bor Khangti territory lies on the other side of the high snowy hills of the Brahma Koond. These ranges he now finds extend back to a far greater depth than he had at first supposed, and, he is assured, to a far higher altitude than any of those now visible. The Burrampooter, of Luhit, accessible only as far as the reservoir of the Brahma Koond (unless, perhaps, to the hill Meeshmees), takes its original rise very considerably to the eastward, issuing from the snow at one of the loftiest of the ranges; thence it falls, a mere mountain rivulet, to the basin of the Brahma Koond, which receives also the tribute of three streams from the Meeshmee hills, called Juhjung, Tisseek, and Digaroo. From the opposite side of the same mountains, which give the primal rise to the Burrampooter, the Khangtis state that the Irrawuddy takes its source, running south, intersecting their country, and flowing to the Ava empire. This theory of the sources of the streams is thought by far the most probable; and it agrees more with the general accounts and the geographical features of the country.

" A little to the northward of east (the opening of the Brahma Koond) is another less defined dip in the lofty line of the Meeshmee hills, through which Lieut. Neufville has received a route, accessible to mountaineers, of twenty days to the country of the Lama.

" There is said also to exist a passage somewhere through the Abor hills to Nipal; but he could find no one able to give him satisfactory intelligence on that head."

* This officer has been employed upon a survey of this river in Assam.—*Ed.*
† Also employed to survey.—*Ed.*

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: An event of material importance to science is now in progress, and calls for the aid of your excellent publication, with a view of promoting a requisite co-operation in India. The celebrated Professor Hansteen, under royal patronage, proceeds to Siberia, in confident expectation of discovering there a north-east magnetic pole.* He is to be accompanied by an eminent French philosopher, Monsieur Coupter. This cannot be the magnetic pole imagined by Dr. Halley, who situated his north-east pole at the intersection of the meridian of 38° east longitude, by the parallel of 76° 30′ north latitude. Halley situated his north-west pole in Baffin's Bay. Three other writers, as stated in Encyclopœdiæ, placed their poles in both hemispheres, where recent observations cannot sanction either their position or existence. As formerly stated, by three series of approximations deduced from the observations of Captains Parry and Francklin, and by taking one-third part of the amount of three approximations to the latitude and longitude of the north-west magnetic pole, we cannot be far from the truth in placing it at the intersection of the meridian of 100° west longitude, and the parallel of 70° north latitude. According to the theory of variation which I have been establishing, there can be no variation of the magnetic needle, in the northern hemisphere, in all places under the meridian of the north-west pole, with a small modification to be adverted to. From the time when the variation was nothing in London, till in 1817, the west began to decrease, 160 years passed; and therefore the time of a revolution must be 720 years, and not 1096, according to Churchman. Observations do not admit of assigning fractions of time. The pole appears to be moving *eastward*, at the rate of half a degree of reduced longitude annually; and this occasions the variation on the surface of the earth; and it will be increasing or diminishing according as the moving pole is advancing to, or receding from, the meridian of any place. At present, accordingly, the variation is diminishing. In 200 years from 1817, there will be no variation at London, because the magnetic pole will be under its meridian. An east-variation will go on during 160 years, when again there will be a decreasing variation, because the moving pole will be advancing to the meridian of London, on the other side of the north pole of the earth, which has no magnetic attraction whatever, but is a requisite point from which the reckoning is made for nautical purposes. After that, a west-variation will commence, as in 1657; to cease, as lately, when the pole has attained its maximum of westing. The different cases are applicable, *cæteris paribus*, to all places in our hemisphere; and, *vice versâ*, in the southern, where the south-east pole moves in a *contrary direction*, or *westward*. It is now generally admitted, on scriptural and philosophical grounds, that the earth is not solid, but "*void*;" and that it moves in its orbit in the ether of Sir Isaac Newton, on a similar principle to that by which a balloon floats in the atmosphere. Infinite Power gave the orbicular motion, and that round the axis necessarily followed. The physical cause of the movement of the two magnetic poles within the earth is unknown. These poles are manifestly possessed of the contrary polarity, and, consequently, they must, on known magnetic principles, have a strong mutual attraction:

* We learn that the journey of Profeisor Hansteen has been postponed. He is in the meantime providing himself with every instrument requisite for his purposes.—*Ed.*

attraction; while it may be rationally supposed, that the Deity, for wise purposes, gave them an orbicular motion. The dipping-needle will stand perpendicular on the oblate spheroid of the globe, where the two magnetic poles are situated. If the line of the needle on each pole is supposed to be produced to an intersection of the earth's axis, probably not more than a third part of that axis will remain intercepted between the points of intersection; and a compressed gaseous fluid may prevent a nearer approach, in addition to the action of the orbicular force. Be this as it may, evidently these poles move in contrary directions within the earth, and obviously cause the variation, increasing and decreasing, as stated. The irregularity in the progress of the variation may be naturally accounted for, by the action of magnetic masses found in various places in the shell of the earth. It is manifest, that where such strata lie in the variation-line, some degree of irregular movement must arise till the greater power of the moving pole draws the needle away from such temporary influence. Having necessarily premised thus much, I may presume to think, that the two profound philosophers mentioned will not find a magnetic pole in Siberia. This matter cannot be mistaken, as a pole will throw the dipping-needle into a perpendicular attitude. The dip at Tobolsk will be found nearly similar to what it is in London; and when the investigating men of science proceed as far east as the meridian of 80°, they will find themselves on the north-east line of no variation. In moving north on this line, the dip of the needle will increase, though not, probably, to more than 75°, as far north as the land will carry them. It will be of great service, however, to lay off a meridian on the line of no variation, in order, at a future period, to find how much, annually, a commencing west-variation, on such line, may amount to; for it is by observing such increase and decrease, in various places, by means of true meridians, that the true rate of movement of the pole, and the occasional irregularities, will be nearly ascertained.

I come now, sir, to the wished-for co-operation in India. If a line, passing through the north-west and south-east magnetic poles, be drawn all round the earth, the needle, on any part of that line, will point to both poles; but in every other situation, the nearest extremity of the needle will be attracted by the pole of the same name, in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance; and experiments with magnets tend to confirm this. On whatever meridian a little to the east of 80° east longitude the two philosophers find the north-east line of no variation, to ascertain it *truly*, a proportional allowance must be made for the attraction eastward of the south end of the needle, and this will be *more*, on the *same* meridian, near Nagpore and Madras, than in the north of Russia. A comparison of the increasing west-variation on such meridian, for a series of years, will prove the fact; and with this view, it is hoped that, in those places in India under the meridian of the line of no variation to the east of Tobolsk, meridians will be *truly* laid off in India, in order to compare the quantum of variation in *different places* under it, and at *different periods*, in time to come.

There is a passage through Behring's Straits, for tides, currents, and fish; but for commercial purposes it would be useless, because it could not be reached without extreme danger, were even a passage to these straits discovered. The discovery of the *precise site* of the north-west pole becomes, however, an object of the utmost importance to navigation and commerce; and now the completion of it can be effected with safety and facility. The approximated position of the pole, in 70° north latitude, and 100° west longitude

tude, is contiguous to Coppermine River, and can be ascertained from thence. Capt. Parry will next year, probably, pass through Regent's Channel, in which case the position of the pole will be directly in his course. If he should not find an open sea in this channel, he will attempt to pass into the Polar Basin, where he may find an open sea, and be enabled to lay down the geography of these unknown regions.

If we cannot say in what line or curve the pole moves, we certainly can indicate that in which it does not revolve. It was laid down by Churchman, that it moved under a parallel of latitude. The gentlemen in habits of observing the variation at Somerset House and Greenwich, differed as to the fact of the commencing decrease of the west-variation. All agree now as to the decrease from 1817; and, from my inquiries, the observers at Paris confirm the case. Now, if the pole moved under a parallel of latitude, the angle of variation would continue to *increase* for above seventy years more, or till the pole arrived at the part of the parallel of 70° touched by a tangent drawn from London; but, instead of this, the angle is decidedly *diminishing*. The pole cannot be moving in the plane of any certain meridian, as, in that case, we should have what is not fact, that is, no variation under such meridian in our hemisphere. Again, it is not moving under any line not immediately under the pole of the earth, as all places under such line would *always* have the *same variation*, excepting when the pole was directly under any place on the line. This case, however, has never occurred. The question, then, is narrowed to the movement in some eccentric elliptical curve, or in some other irregular curve, whose conjugate diameter is nearly under the meridian of London, and must be short, while the transverse must lie between 100° west and 80° east longitude. For above half a century to come, the site of the pole may be visited from the hyperborean coast of America; and thus, the latitude and longitude of many polar sites being made out, a line drawn through them will furnish a near approximation to the nature of the polar tract: and here, at present, a question must rest, that cannot be solved by any calculation.

By a concentration of several variations taken by Capt. Cook, the south-east magnetic pole must be not far from 75° south latitude; and probably under the meridian of 117° east, if it has moved at the rate of the other pole from its line of no variation, situated above fifty years ago, according to the same able navigator, nearly under the meridian of 144° east longitude. As we do not know the place of the present south-east line of no variation, no calculation of the time of a revolution can be made. An enterprizing naval commander has lately found a clear, open sea, not far from this pole, and this may induce the Admiralty to send out ships to make a discovery, which foreign nations will otherwise accomplish, as their ships are now constantly out, making useful researches. For instance, two of them lately have confirmed my observations of the *diurnal variation* at Bencoolen and St. Helena, as published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1796 and 1797. This description of variation I ascribe to the action of solar heat and light on the needle, and of the former on the nearest pole. It moves in a contrary direction to that observed in London, and is much less. If, however, it had been observed as far south, as London is north, from the magnetic equator, I have reason to think that little or no difference in quantum would have been found. My idea of the much-disputed subject of a magnetic equator is, that if a line can be supposed drawn round the earth, through all the points where the magnetic needle would rest horizontal, because acted on equally by both poles, such line must be the magnetic equator, which is constantly shifting, because both poles are perpetually moving.

It must always be recollected, that the magnetic needle, excepting on one circumference mentioned, cannot, in general, point exactly to either of the magnetic poles. To elucidate this, let it be supposed that there is no south-east pole, and that a needle is situated on the present north-west line of no variation, under nearly the meridian of the city of Mexico, where there would be no variation. Suppose, in this state of things, that the south-east pole were suddenly replaced, by a *fiat* of the Almighty, this pole, according to its present situation, would be above a hundred degrees to the west of the meridian of Mexico, and the consequence would be, what it actually is, that the south end of the needle would be drawn *westward*, occasioning an inclination of its north end *eastward* into an *east-variation*. From the same cause, there is a great west-variation under the meridian of 80° east in the southern hemisphere, though the exploring foreign philosophers will, in the northern hemisphere, find a line of no variation nearly under this meridian. It is on this account, also, that the west-variation increases so rapidly between the Straits of Sunda and the Cape of Good Hope: for as the south-east line of no variation is departed from, the south extremity of the needle is strongly attracted eastward by the nearest pole, which inclines the north end into a great west-variation, aided by the attraction of the north-west pole in the same direction, both poles acting in the inverse ratio of the square of relative distance.

It may be remarked here, that the south-east pole cannot be situated as given by four eminent encyclopædists of olden times, because Capt. Cook, and other navigators, in visiting the ascribed sites nearly, found no symptoms of the existence of the imagined poles.

An officer on board the *Hecla* was furnished with my calculations of the movement of the north-west pole in the course of five years, in case there might be an opportunity of trying the supposed fact in former situations, if by chance repaired to. These calculations, though not so exact as could be wished, would shew whether or not the magnetic *dip* increased on the east, and diminished on the west, side of the pole. I also adverted to a relative difference which would arise in the variation, on the supposition of the polar movement. I have not heard that any opportunity of verifying these suppositions occurred. One or both of these facts would go far to prove the actuality of the movement of the north-west pole in an eastern direction.

Yours, &c.

Summerlands, Nov. 4, 1825. JOHN MACDONALD.

THE BEE INCLOSED IN AMBER.

From MARTIAL, *Lib.* II, *Ep.* 53.

BURIED yet seen within this lucid tomb,
The insect could desire no brighter doom,
Than (since nor bees nor men death's flood can stem)
To die in honey hardened to a gem.

MAUSOLEUM AND SHRINE OF IMAUM REZA, IN PERSIA.

Imaum Reza was a priest of the sect of Ali, in such high repute for sanctity throughout Persia, that his popularity occasioned considerable uneasiness to Mamoun-al-Raschid, son and successor of the celebrated Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. The Imaum, in consequence of his increasing political influence, seems to have experienced, by the contrivance of the caliph, a fate similar to that of our Thomas à Becket; although some Mohammedan historians aver that he died a natural death, in the year of the Hejira 203. About 300 years after his death, the odour of his sanctity still remained amongst the followers of Ali; and Sultan Sanjer, moved, it is pretended, by a well-authenticated report of a miracle performed upon the spot where the Imaum was interred, erected a superb mausoleum over his tomb, of the most durable materials; the cement (said to be composed of Armenian bole, jelly of grape-juice, and goats' hair) is of so hard a substance, that it is extremely difficult to break it. Successive princes added to the splendour of this edifice; especially Nadir Shah, who bestowed many costly gifts to adorn the mausoleum, and enriched the shrine with jewels and other expensive decorations. The city of Meshid, the present capital of Khorasan, was gradually built around it.

This celebrated structure consists of a magnificent cluster of domes and minarets, situated in the centre of the city. A noble quadrangle, called the Sahn, about one hundred and sixty yards long by seventy-five broad, is the first object which attracts the eye. It is built in the form of a caravanserai, with two stories of apartments all round, opening into an arcaded gallery. In the centre of each side and end is a superb and lofty gateway, the whole completely incrusted with Mosaic work, composed of painted tiles in tasteful patterns. In the midst of the area stands a building called the Succah-khaneh, or water-house, which is gilt, and surrounded with small aqueducts for the purposes of ablution. The gateways exhibit exquisite specimens of Eastern ornamental architecture; the beauty of the style vying with the costliness of the materials. That on the south-west admits into the mausoleum; the corresponding gate is built merely for uniformity; though its ornaments are different.

The dome of the mausoleum is covered with a coating of gilt tiles; and bands of azure, with Arabic inscriptions, surround the neck. Two minarets, of a beautiful model, are very striking objects; one springs from a part of the mausoleum, the other from behind the opposite gateway.

The mausoleum itself is to the south-west of the square; the space it occupies is about equal to the area of the Sahn, but it is encompassed by wretched mud fabrics, which partly conceal it. The centre, or chief apartment, beneath the gilt cupola, is entered by a silver gate, the gift of Nadir Shah, which opens into the passage leading thereto. This apartment is of magnificent dimensions, rising into a dome, and branching, below, into the form of a cross; tiles of the richest colours, intermixed with azure and gold, are tastefully disposed into garlands and devices, mingled with texts from the Koran. A candlestick of solid silver hangs in the centre.

The holy shrine, where are deposited the remains of Imaum Reza, and of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid (the father of the prince alleged to have been the Imaum's murderer), occupies an octagonal room, as richly ornamented as the preceding, entered by a doorway in the arch to the north-west. Opposite to the shrine is a door covered with gold and jewels.

From

From the archway to the south-west, in the great central chamber, a broad passage leads through the mausoleum to the court of a mosque, which is described as one of the most beautiful and magnificent in Persia. Both sides of the area are formed of buildings like those of the Sahn, having two stories of niches, or compartments; in the centre is a small tank to supply water for ablution. The whole court is adorned with mosaic work of coloured tiles.

A door in one of the arched niches, on the north-eastern side of the Sahn, leads to the Madrissa (or college) of Meerza Jaffier. This building consists of an oblong quadrangle, about sixty yards long by forty wide, surrounded, like the Sahn, with a range of buildings, containing a succession of chambers in two stories, each opening into arcaded balconies, which look out upon the area and upon a little garden in the centre of it.

This splendid collection of edifices continues to receive fresh augmentations: the present Shah of Persia is building another square, surrounded also with a two-storied range of apartments, on the south side of the Sahn.

Mr. Fraser, in travelling through Khorasan, obtained admission, with great difficulty and risk, into the interior of this sacred place, and thus describes what he saw:*

"We entered the magnificent gilded archway; and being admitted through Nadir's silver gate, where we left our slippers in charge of the porter, we proceeded to the lofty central apartment, than which I have seldom seen a more happy union of the beautiful and grand; it is difficult to say which was most to be admired, the great size and elegant proportions of this noble hall, or the richness and beauty of its ornaments, seen, as they were, by a mellow and uncertain light, which veiled every thing that might have been harsh or glaring.

"After viewing this apartment for a while, we approached that which contains the shrine itself; pausing on its threshold, my guide, bowing himself until his head touched the ground, said a long prayer in Arabic, motioning me to follow him in action, as well as word, which I did implicitly, but, of course, without understanding one word. We then entered, and repeated forms of prayer at each of the four sides of the tomb, bowing every time very low; after which we examined the apartment, and went through the rest of the place.

"Although the Meerza had assured me that this was the most private hour of the day, there was, nevertheless, no inconsiderable crowd about the tomb: a number of pilgrims were paying their devotions at the shrine, and performing, under the tuition of the khadums (officers or servants attached to the shrine), the same ceremonies I had myself gone through. Many were seated in corners in the ante-rooms reading the Koran, and a multitude of gowned and turbaned figures flitted about through the lofty mysterious rooms: all was silent and death-like, except the low hum of prayer, or the subdued and measured intonations of those who recited the Koran; sounds producing an effect even more striking than total silence. I should gladly have enjoyed for a longer time the impressive scene before me; but I could not forget that I was in a place where a Christian, if discovered, would assuredly meet a violent death. I was sensible of the intrusion which I had committed, and felt as if many of the eyes that were around were suspiciously glancing at me. It was fortunate that the uncertain light aided my disguise, as the awkwardness of my movements,

* Journey into Khorasan, p. 447.

ments, in performing the ceremonies of the place, and the uncommon gestures that accompany their religious observances, would unavoidably have betrayed me, had any attention been paid to our party. I saw that the khadum himself was uneasy, and hurried me rapidly from place to place; and I cannot but confess that I felt relieved when, after having seen every thing that is shewn of the place, and gone through all its ceremonies, we repassed the silver gate, crossed the Sahn, and retired from view into one of the cells of the Madrissa Meerza Jaffier."

THE VISIONARY.

WHILST wrapt in reverie I sate,
Intent upon—a blazing grate,
Fantastic objects seemed to rise
Within it, to my charmed eyes:—
A castle on a flaming hill—
A bird with vast expanded bill—
Beasts of all shapes, both small and big—
A red-hot face in cinder-wig—
A warrior's bust with laurel crown—
A scull—a waggon broken down:
Forms more grotesque my fancy drew,
Than Buddh's or Brahma's temples shew.
At length, the aliment was spent
That fed the flame—and out it went.
Then fancy's reign was over,—then
Vanished at once the fairy scene:
Castle, and hill, and laurelled bust,
All sunk, and crumbled into dust.

Restored to reason's sober sway,
The dream, that melted thus away,
Reflection led me to compare
With such as form men's daily care:
Ambition, avarice, pleasure, pride,
Fame, and a thousand more beside,
Charm with their art our mental eyes,
And make fantastic objects rise,
Whose varying forms our minds seduce
With visions of as little use.
We people airy vacancy;
We brood on what will never be;
And, as the fires of life decay,
So pass our mouldering hopes away.

E. R.

VARIETIES;

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of October 3d. The following persons were admitted members:—Mr. Henry Calthorpe, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; M. Marcel, late director of the Royal Printing-Office; the Baron de Rayneval, ambassador from France to the Helvetic confederation.

A translation of a letter in the Armenian language from M. Aslan Athabakian, Petersburgh, was communicated, which contained an offer of sending to the council a work, composed by the writer, in Armenian, relative to the Asiatic Inscriptions in Armenia, which he proposes to publish. This work, which is divided into 185 chapters, contains a selection of Armenian inscriptions from stone crosses, tombs, and ruins of monasteries in Eastern Armenia, as well as histories of Armenian princes and chronological documents extracted from ancient manuscripts, particularly those found in 1797 in a subterraneous chamber at the monastery of Sanahin. It likewise contains a considerable number of letters and official documents in the Armenian tongue, written by the sovereigns of Armenia, with an explanation of difficult terms, or such as belong to other languages, of which there is a great number. Full details are also given respecting the genealogy of the royal families of Armenia and Georgia, as well as concerning the history of the latter country. In order to ensure the accuracy of his researches, and the fidelity of the copies made by him from the ancient monuments, which he proposes to publish, the author undertook two journeys into Armenia, in 1808 and 1823.

M. Saint Martin was commissioned to thank M. Athabakian for his communication, and to request him to allow M. Saint Martin to inspect the work, in order to enable him to furnish the Society with a more exact account of it.

M. Amédée Jaubert communicated a letter from M. Desbassayns de Richemont, dated Tabriz, relating particularly to the state of instruction in the countries which he has visited, and also two letters, written in Persian, by Prince Abbas Mirza, one of which, addressed to Mr. Wolf, is as follows:—

"Since the very exalted, very learned, and very virtuous, the chosen of Christian scholars, Mr. Joseph Wolf, of England, has been admitted into our august presence, and has presented to us, in the name of the very noble lord, the model of the great ones of Christianity, the honourable Henry Drummond, a request tending to obtain the institution of a college in the royal residence of Tabriz, where English professors may fix their residence in order to instruct and give lessons to children: and whereas the moral dispositions of persons high in rank ought always to be favourable to what is good and useful; and whereas there exists between this power (Persia)—the duration of which may God prolong!—and that of England, no difference of views or interests, this request has been agreeable to us. We have, therefore, permitted the aforesaid person to establish the said school: we direct that a house be appropriated to this object, and this present has emanated to show our consent.

"If it please God, the establishment, which is the object of this person's solicitude, shall attain all the perfection desired; and English scholars may devote themselves to the exercise of instruction, under the shadow of our favour and protection. Whatever is necessary to them shall be granted."

M. Schulz has informed the council that the printing of his memoir on the Persian translation of the *Mahabharata*,* which he had submitted to their notice, appearing to require more time than he could possibly pass in Paris at present, he was obliged to postpone it.

M. Klaproth proposed to the council the printing of a Japanese dictionary. This proposition, which was seconded by M. Abel-Rémusat, was referred to the consideration of a committee composed of M. M. Klaproth, Abel-Rémusat, and Amédée Jaubert.

M. Eugène Coquebert de Montbret communicated the conclusion of his extracts from Ibn Khaldoun.

M. Abel-Rémusat read a biographical article on the Mongol General Souboutai.

Amongst the donations were twenty volumes of the Holy Scriptures translated into various tongues, from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

DEFINITION OF FO OR BUDDHA.

"What is Fo?" said an Indian king to a disciple of a saint of Hindostan, named Tamo. This disciple, whose name was Poloti, replied: "Fo is nothing else than the perfect knowledge of nature—intelligent nature."—"Where is this nature to be found?" rejoined the king. "In the knowledge

* See our last volume, p. 632.

knowledge of Fo," answered the disciple; "that is, in the understanding which comprehends intelligent nature." The king reiterated the question, "where does it reside, then?" The disciple replied: "in use and knowledge."—"What is this use?" said the king, "for I do not comprehend it." Poloti replied: "in that you speak, you use this nature; but," added he, "you do not perceive it on account of your blindness."—"What," said the king, "does this nature reside in me?" The disciple replied: "if you knew how to make use of it, you would find it throughout you; since you do not use it, you cannot discern it."—"But in how many places does it reveal itself to those who use it?" inquired the king. "In eight," replied the disciple, adding as follows:—"Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching, speaking, and walking, are our corporeal faculties; but there is yet another faculty in us, and throughout us, which includes in itself the three worlds, and comprehends all things in the small space of our bodies. This faculty is called *nature* by wise men, and *soul* by fools."—The king then became converted; and having sent for Tamo, by the advice of Poloti, embraced the religion of Fo, whose mysteries were fully explained to him by the saint.

IMAGE OF GAUDAMA.

Extract of a letter from Arracan:—"A very remarkable image, of Phra Phra (a name of Gaudma, or Buddha), was discovered a few days ago in a sequestered part of the jungles, in the vicinity of this encamping ground, by Col. Smith, of the 49th N.I. Through the politeness of that gentleman, I had an opportunity of examining, yesterday, this idolatrous bauble, for such in part it is, consisting of a wooden figure, in the usual attitude which distinguishes the Burmah Gaudma, placed on a hollow pedestal, richly ornamented with coloured glass, and slips of looking-glasses arranged into the figures of snakes, and ferocious representations of their object of worship, apparently in the act of destroying their invaders. Similar images, cast in brass, were common amongst the Nepaulese during the Goorkah war, and, I have no doubt, the figure discovered by Col. Smith was made with the view of rendering a propitiatory offering to Phra Phra, invoking his assistance for the destruction of the British army. The whole has a tinsel gaudy effect; but the workmanship, although profusely decorated with gilding, is extremely coarse."

THE STEAM-GUN.

A trial of Mr. Perkins' steam-gun took place December 6, at his manufactory near the Regent's Park, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington (master-general of the ordnance) and his staff; the Marquess of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate-General, and many military officers of the highest rank, together with a committee of engineer and artillery officers.

The discharges of steam were almost incessant for two hours, during which, its force and rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they passed through eleven one-inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. This was declared to be the utmost force that gunpowder could exert. This plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder.

The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety.

Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket-balls might be projected by steam. To effect this he screwed on to the gun-barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited), nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam-gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam-gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it.

Most surprise was created by the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one-

one-half through its thickness. Several officers declared their belief, that, had the balls been of iron instead of lead, they would have made a breach through it: the wall was eighteen inches thick.

SURVEY OF THE ARABIAN SHORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

From the mouth of the Euphrates, where the survey commenced, nothing was seen worthy of note until the arrival of the vessels at Grane, which, as a place of trade, is of much importance. The inhabitants are Arabs, and have been long famed for their enterprizing commercial spirit. Trading from the gulf to the Red Sea, Scind, and Guzerat, and most parts of the western side of India, they employ a large number of vessels, and import grain, coffee, and Indian produce for the supply of the interior. The town itself contains nothing remarkable; the country in the vicinity is low and partially cultivated, affording nothing worthy of notice. The harbour is large, well sheltered, and has sufficient water for the large ships. Off the entrance is a low island, called Pheleche, eighteen miles in circumference, that protects the haven from heavy seas. It contains a few small towns, subject to the Sheik of Grane. From this island a series of triangles was carried to the southward and eastward, in order to connect the coast; an operation, it would appear, of some difficulty, the shore being generally low, and indented by small bays, with many reefs off it. No remarkable feature, nor any thing meriting a description, was observed until the arrival of the vessels off Katiff, a large town, situated in a bay of the same name, but not approachable by large vessels: less information was gained concerning this place than could have been wished, from the natives having thrown obstacles in the way. The island of Tirhoot, off the entrance of the bay, is flat, covered with date trees, and appears well inhabited. From this bay, contrary to the old charts, the coast takes a southerly direction as far as latitude 26° 10′, where it terminates in a deep bight, called Dooat Es Elva, immediately south of Bahrein, which has water sufficient for large vessels within; but from Katiff to the entrance of this inlet, and easterly to Bahrein, is a continued chain of reefs, which are unapproachable for vessels drawing more than 12 feet water. Ayndar, the port to the late Wahabee capital of Deriah, is situated within this bight; but nothing else remarkable was seen, the land being sterile and thinly inhabited. From this place the coast turns rather abruptly to the northward, as far as Ras Reccan, a little to the southward of which the survey of last season terminated.

The island of Bahrein, spoken of, from the earliest times, as a place of importance, is situated at the entrance of Dooat Es Elva, and is still of consequence from the share its inhabitants have in the pearl-fishery. The Portuguese established settlements on it about the time Ormuz fell into their hands, and monopolized the greater portion of the profits of the pearl-fishery. They were expelled by the Persians soon after the capture of Ormuz by Shah Abbas; and the island, after changing masters several times, the Persians and Arabs having successively conquered and reconquered it, was finally brought under the power of the latter in 1790. It is about eighty miles in circumference, but is not of the importance hitherto supposed, in itself, as only about one-fifth of its surface is cultivated: the part under tillage is described as being very luxuriant, well watered, and thickly inhabited. The population was variously stated, but supposed to amount to 40,000; the dependencies are estimated to contain about 20,000 more; the total may be considered underrated, as the port sends to the pearl-fishery, during the season, 2,400 boats, each containing from eight to twenty men. The trade of this port employs upwards of 140 vessels of different sizes, and produces a considerable revenue; but the importance of the island chiefly rests on the pearl-fishery, the annual product of which is between sixteen and twenty lacs of dollars. The principal town on Bahrein is Manama, which is the seaport, and where the merchants reside, for the accommodation of whom caravanserais are erected. Within the walls there is said to be nothing worthy of remark; but the vicinity is agreeable. Wheat and barley, dates, and most of the fruits met with on the verge of the tropics, are here found in great perfection; the parts admitting of cultivation are stated to be much neglected, the soil appearing capable of being turned to agricultural purposes, through the greater part of its extent, there being, also, water sufficient to irrigate the whole island, springs of which are found in several parts. Next to Manama, the town of Ruffin is of the most consequence; it is situated on a hill, seven miles inland. Like most Arab towns, it consists of a ghurrie, surrounded by inconsiderable houses, and contains nothing worthy of remark, save a few ruins of a former town, on the foundations of which the present one is built. On the eastern side of the island are the ruins of a large town, formerly the residence of the Sheik; but from the want of a sheltered port, it was abandoned about twenty-five years ago. There are several other places scattered about the cultivated parts of the island, which are stated to be unworthy of any particular notice. A search was made for remains of antiquity, said to be in existence; but, after a minute examination, nothing of interest was found of an earlier date

date than the period of the Portuguese being in possession of the place. The ruins of the fort built by them, a light-house on an isolated rock in the harbour, and one or two inferior buildings, are all that remain of this people. The reservoirs near the spring, from whence water is conveyed in the common aqueduct of India over the island, are worthy of notice, as well as a mosque, which appears ancient. It is situated a short distance within the date grove, and is a handsome structure; the form is quadrangular, and at each side is a minaret of an elegant and airy form; the doorways have Moorish arches, without ornament, and the exterior of the building is quite plain: there are no other architectural remains worthy of note. On several of the reefs off the harbour, and even in from two to five fathoms in the sea, is exhibited the singular phenomenon of fresh-water springs, which are perennial, and from which the natives contiguous procure their supply of water; this is done by diving, and holding a mussick near the aperture, the flow of water from which is so strong as to prevent the salt from mixing with it. The harbour, which has plenty of water for large vessels, is formed between an extensive assemblage of reefs to the westward and northward, and the islands of Arad and Mahrag to the eastward. These latter contain two or three towns, and about seven thousand inhabitants: they are very close to Bahrein, and contain nothing remarkable. To the eastward of Bahrein, on the main, are the ruins of a large town, called Zabarra; they cover a space of ground several miles in extent, and evince the place to have been the port whence Al Ahsa, and other places in the interior of Arabia, were supplied with the produce of India and Persia.

We understand the survey has been carried on very minutely through the whole extent of the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, which is now completely explored. It was commenced by Capt. Maughan, of the Marine, in 1820 and 1821; continued by Lieuts. Guy and Brucks through the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, and completed by Lieuts. Brucks and Rogers this season; the two former officers having quitted it from ill-health.—[*Bom. Gaz.*

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

A very extraordinary circumstance took place on the 3d of November in the forest of Calonhaven, in the arrondissement de Thionville. A carrier, returning from Sierck to Filstroff, was going through the forest between six and seven in the evening; he had arrived within three-quarters of a league of Laumesfeld, when, in the midst of a violent hurricane, mingled with thunder, the forest suddenly appeared all on fire, and preserved that appearance for the space of a quarter of an hour. The horses became alarmed, and fell down; one of them broke from the harness, and fled as far as the village; some of the inhabitants recognized the animal, and suspected some accident had happened to the driver. They immediately went towards the forest: as they drew near, they perceived an inflamed cloud traversing the horizon from north to south. The most complete darkness succeeded this appearance. The carrier, when he heard them calling, answered them; and when they came up with him, they found him so overcome with fright, that it was only by the greatest care he recovered to give an account of what had happened to him.—[*Journal de Moselle.*

ANTI-VENOMOUS PLANTS.

A writer in the *India Gazette* states as follows:—

"In 1810, Lieut. Col. S. Palmer quitted his cantonment at Pertaubghur with a respectable field force, to reduce to obedience certain refractory Zumeendars of the Nawaub Vizier's country, and generally to settle the rents in conjunction with a Decoon from Lucknow, named Mirza Jannee, a respectable man, and of some distinction at his Highness's durbar. One morning in camp, I and some other officers went to breakfast with Col. Palmer, our commanding officer, and Mirza Jannee, as it happened, came there also. After breakfast he told the Colonel that he brought the root he had formerly mentioned, as that which the Munghoose (Ichneumon) runs to when bit by a snake, and his hurkarus were in attendance to exhibit its powers. These men were accordingly called in, and they produced some root in fibres about the thickness and colour of the largest end of common khus-khus. They had no serpents, but had supplied themselves with a number of scorpions, with which experiments were made, to the satisfaction of all present, as to the point, that while in contact or connexion with the root, the scorpion was helpless and innoxious. A lively scorpion, having a piece of the fibre alluded to laid on his back, presently became torpid. The people having a piece of the root on the palm of the hand, readily handled the scorpions, and allowed them to lie on their fingers. All this speaks only to prevention, not as to cure; yet, as the natives dared not to touch the scorpions without this root in hand, and as it was stated by them that the Munghoose, when bit by a snake, instantaneously ran to it, a presumption may be drawn from analogy."

The following extract from Stevenson's Travels in America confirms previous accounts of the shrub *huaco* or *guaco*: "The safest remedy known among the natives is the leaves of a creeper called *huaco*, which grows in the woods. The leaves are bruised to the consistency of paste, which is made into small cakes, each about the size of a half-crown, and then dried in the shade. When a person is bitten, he puts one of these small cakes in his mouth, and chews it till the bitter taste is gone, at the same time swallowing his saliva; he is then bathed, the chewed herb is taken from his mouth and bound over the wound, and he recovers. The visible effects are a copious perspiration. The leaves of the *huaco* are about two and a half inches long, and half an inch broad; the upper surface is of a dark green, with purple veins running along it, of a glossy appearance and solid texture; the under side is of an obscure purple hue; the leaves grow singly, two being placed opposite to each other on the stem, which is slender, hard, and ribbed, and of a bluish colour. I never saw the flower, and when I asked the natives concerning it, they told me that they had never observed any flowers on the plant.

"Fortunately a bird at Guayaquil, called *quiriquinqui* at Esmeraldas, and on the coast of Choco *huaco*, and at Quito *beteado de oro*,—is a great enemy to the snakes, and other venomous reptiles and insects on which it feeds. It is a species of vulture, about the size of a hen, and is easily domesticated; its colour is a bright brown, variegated with stains of pale yellow. It flies about the woods, or runs along the savannas in quest of its food, and attacks the snakes, opposing its wing to them as a shield; when the animal is somewhat exhausted by striking at the bird, it seizes the reptile near the head, and biting it, rises on its wings, and afterwards alights and observes if it be dead; if not, it again bites it, and sometimes soaring aloft with it lets it fall, and immediately drops down after it: when dead the bird devours it. The natives affirm, that to this bird they owe the discovery of the herb which they call huaco; they observed that the bird, after fighting with a snake, would sometimes search for the herb and eat it—hence they supposed it to be an antidote for the poison, which experience has proved to be correct."

MAPS OF ASIA.

M. Klaproth, in the last number of the *Journal Asiatique*, subjoins to a description of the Japanese islands Mou-nin-Sima, translated by him from a Japanese work, the following severe—perhaps too severe—remarks on the existing maps of Asia:—

"Arrowsmith, the most ignorant of all those who are employed in constructing maps, has borrowed the fac-simile (of the erroneous Japanese map) published by M. Abel Rémusat, and has copied it, just as it was, into his map of Asia, in four large sheets, finished in 1818, and revised in 1822. Hence these islands appear there three times larger than they really are. The evil would not be great if this inaccuracy was confined to Arrowsmith's map alone; but, as pretended geographers, in France and Germany, content themselves with copying those of the *paltry map-maker* of London (a very happy expression in the Quarterly Review), this, and twenty other mistakes are repeated in all our maps of Asia, and circulate throughout the continent.

"It is much to be desired that the few persons who make geography a scientific study, and who are capable of judging of the horrible productions daily offered to us under the denomination of maps, would give themselves the trouble to examine and criticize them severely. They ought to publish the opinions they have formed of them, in pointing out the most serious mistakes they contain. It is the only method of informing the public, in order that they should be upon their guard, and not place confidence in works which possess no other merit besides the beauty of the engraving."

LOCUSTS.

A letter in the *India Gazette*, dated "near Juanpore, July 2d," states:—

"I have been in this part of the country for eighteen years, but never witnessed such a sight as I did yesterday. The weather was uncommonly sultry (thermometer, in the shade, 98°), and I had every reason to believe it the precursor of a fine shower of rain.

About 3 P. M. I observed what I considered to be heavy masses of clouds, indicating rain; shortly after, I could clearly distinguish immense flights of locusts proceeding in a south-easterly direction—at this time I was at one of my out-factories. I returned to my house immediately, hoping that my cultivation at this place had escaped the destructive ravages occasioned by this, 'one of the plagues of Egypt.' Imagine my surprise and grief at finding that a good deal of my best new plant had been totally destroyed; a plant I had seen the day before in a state of high luxuriance. I have often witnessed the flights of locusts, but never like what I saw yesterday — the atmosphere was literally darkened. I have not heard how far the devastation has extended."

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

A writer in a Calcutta paper states, that cajeputa oil, rubbed on the stomach of a person seized with cholera morbus, and a small quantity, diluted with spring-water, given

given at the same time to drink, effected, in two instances under his observation, a speedy cure.

LARGE MOTH.

An esteemed friend at Arracan informs us that he has caught a moth, which, from his description, may be considered a natural curiosity. It measures ten inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. Both wings are beautifully variegated with the brightest colours. Unless we are mistaken, this is the largest moth upon record—exceeding in dimensions even the largest in the British Museum, which, if we remember right, measures about nine inches between the wing tips. Our friend adds, that he will endeavour to have it carefully packed up and forwarded to us. We need scarcely add, that we shall be most happy to receive it, and to place it in some museum, worthy of receiving any curious specimen of natural history.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, *July* 11.

NATURAL PHENOMENA OBSERVED IN CRABS.

A Hanoverian periodical work contains the following observations upon crabs, by Dr. Heinemann, of Schwerin:—"Take a fresh-caught crab between the fingers of the left hand, so that one finger holds the head, and two others press the breast a little. Then pass the end of one of the fingers of the right hand upon the back of the animal, and it will be seen, after a few rubs, to make much resistance; by degrees its agitation will diminish, and cease altogether in about a minute. Remove the hands gently, and the animal will remain motionless, and without sign of life. This absence of motion continues, however, rarely beyond a quarter of an hour; when the animal first moves its eyes and antennæ, then its feet, which it stretches as a waking man stretches his limbs; presently it recovers its former vivacity. If the friction be performed upon a crab whilst it walks, instead of holding it between the fingers, its walk grows gradually weaker, and the animal becomes stupified for some minutes. The operation is longer in water than in air, and the stupefaction ceases sooner."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A collection of Egyptian antiquities, belonging to a Milanese gentleman named Castiglione, who has passed nearly seven years in Egypt, has arrived at St. Petersburgh: it consists of more than 1,200 different articles, amongst which are three statues, in a beautiful Egyptian style, one of them of the size of nature; twenty-five historical *stelæ*; three mummies, one of which, in a double case, is so well preserved, that the rich and brilliant painting seems as if recently done; twelve large Canopic vases of alabaster; three manuscripts on papyrus (one of them more than twelve feet long) in the demotic and hieratic characters; a fine collection of scarabæi; many utensils in bronze and stone; a vast quantity of idols and bas-reliefs of different sizes. All the articles are in very fine preservation.—[*St. Petersburgh Zeitsch.*

THE SILK-WORM IN PRUSSIA.

Sig. Bolzani, an Italian at Berlin, has undertaken to revive the culture of silk-worms in Prussia, where it has been abandoned since the reign of Frederic II. The king has allotted to him some chambers in the Hôtel des Invalides; and he has been allowed, on payment of a small rent, the use of the mulberry trees in the garden belonging to that establishment. Sig. Bolzani has procured winders from India, and has reason to be well pleased with this year's result.—[*Revue Encyclopédique.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.

We have been allowed the inspection of a Brahminee bull belonging to Baboo Nundo Comar Tagore: the animal is certainly as singular a *lusus naturæ* as can be well conceived. He is from Benares, about six years old, of a middling size, and of a dark colour; a little below the line of its two horns, which are of the usual size, a third projects from the forehead, about four and a half inches from the base, and of the same colour and consistence as those placed laterally; a little below this central horn there is an eye, which, although small, appears to have its pupil and *tunica conjunctiva*.

The eye being situated lengthways, between the nose and the horn, it is difficult to determine which is upper or lower eyelid; and it would appear that there is no difference in their structure. The *orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle is large and powerful; and from there being no *cilia*, or eye-lashes, is in a state of frequent contraction. The eye appears acutely sensible; but whether endowed with the power of vision, could not be, at the time, ascertained. The lachrymal parts of the eye must exist to a certain degree, as the flow of tears was evident.—[*Cal. John Bull*, *April* 16.

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

November 5, 1825.—The Society resumed its meetings this day, at 3 o'clock P.M., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented, *viz.*

For the Library.

From Major Charles Stewart, Original Persian Letters, dedicated to the Royal Asiatic Society.

From César Moreau, Esq., his East-India Records.

From James Baillie Fraser, Esq., his Tour in the Himálá Mountains.

From Lord Viscount Kingsborough; 1, Dictionnaire Tartare Mantchou Français (M. Langlés' own copy, with his MS. notes); 2, the Manuscript of the above, by P. Amyot, missionary at Pekin.

From Sir Thomas Strange, his Elements of Hindu Law.

From James Ross, Esq., his Translation of the Gulistan of Sádi.

From the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Nos. 2, 3, 4, of the Quarterly Oriental Magazine.

From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, his Chinese Miscellany and English Grammar for the use of the Anglo-Chinese College.

From Wm. Marsden, Esq., his Numismata Orientalia Illustrata.

From Mr. Wm. Huttmann, Account of the Rosetta Stone; Address to the Public concerning the Anglo-Chinese College; Reply to the Strictures of the Edinburgh Review on the Marquess Wellesley's Administration in India.

From Thos. Myers, Esq., his Essay on the Chinese Language.

From Dr. Granville, his Essay on Egyptian Mummies.

From Mr. P. P. Thoms, Chinese Courtship.

From the Baptist Missionary Society, twenty-eight volumes of Oriental Literature.

From the Royal Society of Literature, their Prospectus, List of Members, &c.

From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, their Annual Report.

From Lieut. Thos. Brooke, two Burmese Manuscripts, and a Translation of the Route of the Burmese Army from Ameerapoora to Rangoon in 1820.

From Professor Gesenius, his Dissertation De Inscriptione Phœnicio-Græcâ in Cyrenaicâ.

From the Asiatic Society of Paris, their Annual Reports from 1822 to 1825; the Journal Asiatique from the commencement.

From M. Dondey Dupré, Dictionnaire Français Wolof et Français Bambare, suivi du Dictionnaire Wolof Français, par M. J. Dard.

From M. Abel Rémusat, his Mélanges Asiatiques.

From M. Klaproth, Elémens de la Grammaire Japonaise publiée par la Société Asiatique.

From M. Stanislaus Julien; 1, l'Enlèvement de Héléne; 2, Meng Tsen; 3, Shang Meng Tsen.

For the Museum.

From Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle, ninety-five articles, principally arms.

From David Colvin, in the name of Mrs. Alexander Colvin, of Calcutta, a Burmese harp, four bronze images, and a temple; a MS. written on Palmyra Leaves; a coat of mail, formed of silk and lackered beads; and a sample of Peat, from the mountains of Kumaon.

From Mr. Wm. Huttmann, a pair of Chinese men's shoes; six Chinese gilt tunic buttons.

César Moreau, Esq. was admitted a member of the Society.

A paper, by Mr. Colebrooke, on the Valley of the Setlej river, in the Himalaya mountains, from the Journal of Capt. A. Gerard, with remarks, was begun. The journal is very interesting; it describes several attempts to penetrate into Chinese Tartary, which were unsuccessful, as the travellers were not able to prevail upon the Tartars to allow of their further progress in that direction.

November 19.—The Society met this day at the usual hour, H. T. Colebrooke,

brooke, Esq. in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A donation was presented from the Abbé Dubois, being his publication entitled "Exposé de quelques-uns des principaux Articles de la Théogonie des Brahmes."

Dr. James Hare, jun., M.D., and Wm. Holmes, Esq., were elected members of the Society. The reading of Mr. Colebrooke's paper on the Himalaya mountains was continued.

December 3.—The Society met this day at 3 o'clock P.M., the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair.

The President communicated a letter to the meeting, addressed to him by H. R. H. the Duke of Orleans, expressing his Royal Highness's satisfaction at having been chosen an Honorary Member of the Society. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:—

From Mr. P. P. Thoms, a Chinese celestial Planisphere.

From Sir Alexander Johnston, the following six works: 1, Caabi ben Sohair; Edidit G. W. Freytag. 2, Regnum Saahd Aldantae; G. W. Freytag. 3, Locmani Fabulæ; Edidit G. W. Freytag. 4, Commentatio de Motenabbio, auctore Petro a Bohlen. 5, Amrulkeesi Moallakah; Edidit Ern. Guil. Hengstenberg. 6, Carmen Amul Taijib Ahmed ben Alhosain Almotenabbii; Edidit Ant. Horst.

From the Société Géographique of Paris, Questions proposées à tous les Voyageurs.

From Lieut. Thos. Brooke, 1, an Arabic Dagger and Knife, silver-mounted; 2, three MS. volumes of the Koran, in Arabic; 3, two papers, by Capt. J. A. Hodgson: one being a Register of Barometrical Observations in the year 1819; the other, the height of some places in Hindustan determined by the Barometer.

From Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., twenty-four articles for the Museum, together with some bundles of spears and arrows.

Sir William Betham; Robert Montgomery Moore, Esq.; George Parkhouse, Esq.; and Charles Woodmass, Esq.; were elected members of the Society.

Dr. Wm. Gesenius, Professor of Oriental Literature at Halle, and M. Stanislaus Julien, were elected Foreign Members of the Society.

Mr. Colebrooke's paper on the Himalaya Mountains was concluded; and the reading of a paper by J. F. Davis, Esq., being Extracts from the Peking Gazettes for 1824, was begun. This paper is a selection of the most interesting and characteristic circumstances published in the Peking Gazettes.

December 17.—The Society met this day at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

A donation was presented from James Annesley, Esq., being his Sketches of Diseases in India.

Also from G. C. Haughton, Esq., the Manava Dherma Sastra, Sanscrit and English.

From Col. C. J. Doyle, an Egyptian Papyrus Roll, from Thebes.

From John Frost, Esq., an Oration delivered by him before the Medico-Botanical Society of London.

From Lieut. Col. Robert Birks Pitman, his Essay on the practicability of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

From John Disney, Esq., a copy of an inscription on what is supposed to be Adam's tomb, in Ceylon.

The reading of Mr. Davis's Translations from the Peking Gazettes for 1824 was continued.

General Meetings of the Society for the year 1826 are as follow:—January 7, 21; February 4, 18; March 4, 18; April 8, 22; May 6, 20; June 3, 17; November 4, 18; December 2, 16.

*** The name of Lieut. Col. John Monckton Coombs was omitted in our list of persons elected members on the 4th June last.

COLLEGE

College Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

EXAMINATION, December 2, 1825.

On Friday, the 2d December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

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

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

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

Mr. Brinsley Fitzgerald delivered an English essay, "*The Effects of a Spirit exclusively Military, or exclusively Commercial, upon the Character and Welfare of a Nation.*"

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

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

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

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

Students in their Fourth Term.

C. E. Trevelyan, medal in classics, medal in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

C. G. Mansel, medal in political economy, medal in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

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

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

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

B. Fitzgerald, prize in Arabic, prize for an English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

T. L. Blane, prize in Deva-Nagari writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their Third Term.

C. M. Caldecott, prize in Bengali, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

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

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

G. M. Bird, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

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

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

W. Cooke, prize in Drawing.

Students in their Second Term.

C. Merivale, prize in classics, prize in law, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

R. Grote, prize in Persian, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

P. Scott, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. M. Batten, prize in history, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Fraser, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

R. C. Chambers, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their First Term.

C. Allen, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

E. F. Barlow, prize in Persian.

E. V. Irwin, prize in Bengali.

J. H. Bainbridge, prize in classics.

Hon. R. Forbes, prize in English composition.

R. J. M. Muspratt, prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. R. Sturt, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following Students were highly distinguished in the several departments:

4th Term.	Mr.	Reade,
	—	Brownlow.
3d Term.	—	Ravenscroft,
	—	Strange,
	—	Tulloh,
	—	Loughnan.
2d Term.	—	Bracken,
	—	Hare,
	—	Mytton,
	—	Udny,
	—	Coles.

And the following passed with great credit:

4th Term.	Mr.	Ogilvy.
3d Term.	—	Oswell.
2d Term.	—	T. C. Scott,
	—	F. E. Read,
	—	Bell,
	—	Woodcock,

Mr.

2d Term. Mr. Martin,
— Halkett,
1st Term. — Home,
— Trafford,
— M'Mahon,
— Cornish.

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

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

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Trevelyan,
2. — Mansel.
2d Class.—3. — Jackson,
4. — Reade,
5. — Fitzgerald,
6. — Brownlow,
7. — Dick.
3d Class.—8. — Alexander,
9. — Currie.

MADRAS.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Cathcart,
2. — Arbuthnot.
2d Class —3. — Blane,
4. — Ogilvy,
5. — Macdonald.
3d Class.—6. — Bruere,
7. — Lockhart.

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

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

Notice was then given that the next Term would commence on Thursday the 19th January, and that the Students would be required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students, expressing his approbation of the literary exertions and good conduct which had distinguished the general body of the students during the past term; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 11th, and Wednesday the 18th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions, at the East-India House, from Candidates for the College for the Term, which will commence on Thursday the 19th January.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following extracts of the report of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, on the last public examination held there.

"Of the number of students examined, a greater proportion have stood prominent in merit, on the present, than on any former occasion; for, of twelve gentlemen who appeared before us, no less than five are qualified for the discharge of public duty in two languages, and have entitled themselves, by the high standard of their attainments, to the honorary reward granted only to eminent proficiency. This is a result on which we cannot but offer our respectful congratulations to the Government to whose service those talents will henceforth be devoted, which have proved so competent to excel in all that has hitherto been put before them.

"Mr. Walker's translation of a very difficult Tamil paper is entirely correct, and is, at once, close and elegant. The exercise which he rendered into Tamil was in a style peculiarly difficult of translation into a language of which the idioms differ so entirely from the English. It had been observed of Mr. Walker's former versions into Tamil, that, though clever and idiomatic, they did not always conform so closely to the original as was desirable in exercises, which are the test of progress in the acquirement of a language. The adherence to the original, in the exercises now performed, evinces a most intimate acquaintance with the language in its structure and diction, and shews that Mr. Walker has a command of style which enables him to be fluent or close, as his judgment and taste may direct. Mr. Walker read with ease, and construed with entire correctness, a cutcherry petition. In speaking, though not rapid, he was always accurate and idiomatic, and perfectly understood whatever was addressed to him on a variety of topics, in a conversation of considerable length.

"Mr. Walker is second in the first class of Telugu students, and the exercises he performed were of the same difficulty as those executed by the gentleman above him; though not quite so perfect as Mr. Onslow's,

low's, they are extremely well done. He reads with much readiness, and understands, generally, the official cutcherry papers which are given at our examinations, and his attainments in this, his second language, are highly satisfactory.

"Mr. Oakes has translated, from Tamil, a paper of equal difficulty with that executed by Mr. Walker, and his version has only three trivial blemishes; the omission of one word, and the imperfect rendering of two others: but these imperfections do not affect the estimate of his acquaintance with the structure and idiom of the language, which is formed on a review of all his exercises; and these shew him to have a very thorough knowledge of both, as well as a very extensive choice and vocabulary at his command, and justly entitle him to the praise of being an excellent scholar in this difficult language. His version into Tamil, of a paper, not so difficult as Mr. Walker's, is in a pure and flowing style, not acquired without much industry, judiciously applied to the cultivation of excellent talents. Mr. Oakes is particularly fluent in speaking, and quick in understanding whatever is addressed to him; his pronunciation is excellent.

"Mr. Oakes's exercise from Hindoostanee may be said to be perfect, for of the only two words with the meaning of which he was unacquainted, one is seldom met with in books, and never used in conversation in this part of India. The same may be asserted of his exercise into Hindoostanee, for the only words which he did not know were technical terms, and, in other respects, his version is without a fault; the style is easy, and the language good. Mr. Oakes conversed with fluency, and translated, off-hand, a paper of considerable difficulty, with perfect correctness.

"Mr. Brown translated papers of somewhat less difficulty than those given to the two gentlemen before named; but the almost faultless execution of the version into Tamil, and the very correct translation of the paper from that language into English, exhibit so thorough a knowledge of its construction, and so great a facility and readiness in the practical application of that knowledge, as to place Mr. Brown among Tamil scholars of the highest order. Mr. Brown read and construed, with ease and accuracy, the cutcherry position given to the other gentlemen, and conversed with more than ordinary fluency and correctness of language and of pronunciation. That these high attainments have been acquired in less than three months, is a result to which there is nothing parallel on the records of the college; it can only have been produced by applying to talents of an extraordinary nature, industry the most indefatigable and well-directed.

"Of Mr. Brown's attainments in Persian, we made a very favourable report on his admission into this college. He has cultivated the knowledge of it as his second language since that time, and on the present occasion he translated, with perfect correctness, a Persian paper of considerable difficulty.

"His version of an English exercise into Persian shews a very extensive knowledge of words, and a perfect familiarity with the idiom of the language.

"Mr. Brown converses in Persian with ease and fluency, and his pronunciation is particularly good; and we have no hesitation in saying that his acquirements in this second language are such as we should have deemed highly creditable to him had it been his first and principal language of study.

"Mr. Onslow has prosecuted his studies under the serious disadvantage of repeated and protracted impediments from bad health; he has, however, attained the first place in the Telugu class. His translation of a difficult paper into English is entirely correct, with the exception of a single gerund, which has been translated actively, in place of causally: his translation into Telugu is a very creditable performance. Mr. Onslow has attained to considerable facility in reading and construing cutcherry papers: he speaks the language with ease, and his pronunciation, as remarked at a former examination, is particularly good.

"Mr. Onslow's progress in Persian, since the last examination, has been great; he translated the same exercises as were performed by Mr. Brown.

"His translation of the Persian paper was executed very nearly as well as that of Mr. Brown; and his version of the English paper into Persian, though not free from error, was, on the whole, very well performed.

"He speaks the language fluently, and understands whatever is said to him.

"Mr. Cherry's absence, on leave, from the last examination having left us uninformed of his progress, a Tamil paper was assigned to him for translation, of less difficulty than our present appreciation of his attainments would have led us to give. His excellent performance of the translation, however, and his selection of a long and difficult task for the exercise of translating into Tamil, which he has performed in a style of great perspicuity and general correctness, though not entirely faultless, enable us to do justice to his merits, and to place him in the first class of Tamil scholars.

"He read, and very correctly rendered the cutcherry petition; and in conversation he is ready and fluent, forming his sentences idiomatically, and uttering them with excellent pronunciation.

"Mr. Cherry's acquirements in Hindoostanee are of the highest order. The exercises he performed were of nearly the

same

same difficulty as those given to Mr. Oakes, and, with the exception of a misapprehension of part of one passage of the Hindoostanee paper, and one trifling error in his version into English, they are perfectly executed. He read and translated, at sight, the paper given to Mr. Oakes to read. The fluency and elegance of his language in conversation, and the excellence of his pronunciation, attracted the particular notice of the learned native who attended the examination, and entitle Mr. Cherry to marked commendation.

"Mr. Walker selected for study the two most difficult of the vernacular languages, both unknown to him when he arrived in India, and in both he has attained to excellence. Mr. Oakes, by diligent application in the latter period of his studies, has most honourably retrieved the character of ability and talent, of which he gave an early earnest, but which he allowed, for a time, to be obscured. Mr. Brown's progress so far exceeds, in rapidity, any thing that was ever witnessed in this college, that it cannot be measured by any other standard, and will probably continue unrivalled—we may safely say unsurpassed. Mr. Onslow, in attaining the highest rank in the language selected as his first for study, has surmounted difficulties the most serious, for he has had to contend against severe illness, brought on, we believe, originally, by too severe application; and Mr. Cherry has attained an honourable eminence in two languages, both new to him, in the space of nine months from his entering the college.

"We accordingly recommend that Mr. Brown and Mr. Cherry may receive the highest rate of college allowances from the 15th ult., and that Messrs. Walker, Oakes, Brown, Onslow, and Cherry, may further receive the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees each, and be permitted to enter on the duties of the public service."

(True extracts).

G. J. CASAMAJOR, Act. Sec. to Gov.

On Monday the 11th July, the hon. the Governor visited the college. He was received in the usual form, by the Board of Superintendence, and conducted to the hall, where he thus addressed the students who were assembled on the occasion.

"Gentlemen of the College:

"Every one knows how necessary is a knowledge of the country languages to the management of business, and how much better qualified for official duty a man possessing this knowledge is, than one of equal talents without it. But a knowledge of the languages has other advantages besides the mere dispatch of business; for it leads to a better acquaintance with the natives, and to a more kindly feeling towards them, which cannot fail of proving beneficial to the country. And when we find that these languages are copious, regular, polished, and abounding in scientific terms, we look back, in imagination, to a remoter age, when science was more cultivated; and we take a deeper interest in the natives, not only on account of what they are, but on account of what they have been: and when we see that they have declined from the high state of intellectual improvement to which they must have attained, when language was carried to its present degree of refinement, we cannot but lament the change, and anxiously wish to see them restored to their former high station.

"There can be no doubt but that, however high a nation may once have stood in civilization, it may be again raised to the same, and even to a greater height, for it is by good or bad government that the characters of nations are elevated or depressed; and if the people of India shall not be raised higher than they ever yet have been, the fault must lie in the measures of our Government. But however desirous Government may be of accomplishing such an object, it can make but little progress, unless it have the aid of able instruments in its public servants: it looks to the civil service, and to the college which prepares the junior servants for public affairs, as its chief auxiliaries in this great work; and it trusts that every student will, at all times, keep in view the important duties he is one day destined to discharge.

"The result of the late examination affords, I think, a fair ground for believing that the college will not disappoint the expectations of Government; for the late examination has equalled, if not surpassed every former one in the number and attainments of the young men whom it has sent forth to the public service. Of twelve students, five have merited the highest rewards which the college can bestow. Among these, Mr. Brown is, perhaps, the most remarkable instance ever known of rapid progress, for though he has not been quite three months in the college, he stands first in Persian, and third in Tamil; and Mr. Cherry, though not first in any one language, has entitled himself to the reward, because, in ordinary circumstances, he would have been first in Hindoostanee, and is second in that language only in consequence of the unusual proficiency of Mr. Oakes, who stands first. It is highly honourable to Mr. Oakes, that after having lost some time in the early part of his studies, he has now not only regained it, but done more.

"The manner in which Mr. Walker, who has the honour of standing at the head of the list, and Messrs. Oakes, Brown, Onslow, and Cherry, have passed through their examination, reflects great credit, both on them and on the college, and is, I trust, a pledge of the advantages which the public is hereafter to derive from their services."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Fort William, May 13, 1825.—It is hereby directed, that no property connected with the estates of deceased officers, &c. of the hon. Company's service shall be disposed of by *private sale*, without special permission obtained for the purpose through the military department, when no will has been found, or from the executor, when there is one, to the estate. In the latter case, the amount proceeds are still answerable for regimental debts, and are not to be paid over till all such are satisfied.

VACANCIES IN THE SENIOR LIST.

Fort William, June 10, 1825.—The right hon. the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for the information of the armies of India, the following paragraph of a separate letter, from the hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, bearing date the 2d Feb. last.

Para. 1. "Having taken into our consideration the situation in which certain officers in our service will be placed, by the stop put to promotion consequent on casualties on the senior lists, as directed in our military letter of the 25th Nov. 1822. (Para. 112), we have resolved to allow all vacancies which shall occur on those lists at the several presidencies, in the first two years after the introduction of the new arrangements, to be filled up as formerly, so that instead of barring promotion from casualties occurring on those lists after the 1st of May 1824, such bar shall not operate until the 1st May 1826. We desire it, however, to be distinctly understood, that the indulgence which we have now authorized, shall on no account be allowed to extend beyond the period we have specified."

ADDITIONAL PAY TO ASSIST. SURGEONS.

Fort William, June 10, 1825. — The right hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased, under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, to direct, that all assistant surgeons on the Bengal establishment, nominated for 1822 and previous seasons, shall receive the additional pay of one rupee a day as heretofore. Those appointed after the season 1822, will draw pay and allowances agreeably to the table published in G. O. of 12th Aug. last.

Fort William, June 24, 1825.—With advertence to the allowance of one rupee a day additional pay granted to the assistant surgeons on the Bengal establishment, nominated for 1822 and previous seasons, as published in G. O. of 10th inst., the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all assistant surgeons in H. M.'s regiments who arrived in Bengal on or before the 31st Dec 1823. be considered entitled to a similar indulgence.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

Fort William, June 24, 1825.—With a view to place the artillery, as far as is practicable at present, on the establishment prescribed by the hon. the Court of Directors, as published to the army in G. O. of 6th May 1824, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following arrangements shall have effect from the 1st proximo.

The Horse Artillery will be formed into three brigades, as follows:

1st Brigade, Head-Quarters, Cawnpore.

1st Troop, the present 1st troop (European), now at Rangoon.

2d Troop, the (8th) or newly-formed troop (European), now at Cawnpore.

3d Troop (European) to be raised hereafter.

4th Troop (Native), the 4th troop, now at Neemuch.

2d Brigade, Head-Quarters, Meerut.

1st Troop, the present 2d troop (European), now at Meerut.

2d Troop, the present 7th troop (European), half at Meerut, and half at Rangoon.

3d Troop (European) to be raised hereafter.

4th Troop, the present 5th (native) troop.

3d Brigade, Head-Quarters, Meerut.

1st Troop, the present 3d troop (European), at Meerut.

2d Troop } to be raised
3d Troop } hereafter } (European).

4th Troop, the present 6th (native) troop, at Meerut.

The European Foot Artillery is to be formed into five battalions, as follows:—

1st Battalion, Head-Quarters, Agra.

1st Company, the present 1st company 1st battalion, at Nusserabad.

2d Company, the present 2d company 1st battalion, at Agra.

3d Company, the present 8th company 1st battalion, at Agra.

4th Company, the present 2d company 3d battalion, at Kurnaul.

2d Battalion, Head-Quarters, Dum-Dum.

1st Company, the present 1st company 2d battalion, at Dum-Dum.

2d Company, the present 5th company 2d battalion, at Dum-Dum.

3d Company, the present 6th company 2d battalion, at Arracan.

4th Company, the present 7th company 2d battalion, at Arracan.

3d Battalion, Head-Quarters, Cawnpore.

1st Company, the present 1st company 3d battalion, at Cawnpore.

2d Company, the present 5th company 3d battalion, at Cawnpore.

3d Company, the present 6th company 1st battalion, at Saugor.

4th Company, the present 7th company 1st battalion, at Cawnpore.

4th Battalion, Head-Quarters, Benares.

1st Company, the present 3d company 1st battalion, at Dinapore.

2d Company, the present 5th company 1st battalion, at Allahabad.

3d Company, the present 3d company 3d battalion, at Benares.

4th Company, the present 4th company 1st battalion, at Dum-Dum.

5th Battalion, Head-Quarters, Dum-Dum.

1st Company, the present 4th company 3d battalion, at Dum-Dum.

2d Company, the present 6th company 3d battalion, at Dum-Dum.

3d Company, the present 7th company 3d battalion, in Ava.

4th Company, the present 8th company 3d battalion, in Ava.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, and 8th companies of the (present) 2d battalion of artillery are to be reduced, and the non-commissioned officers and privates transferred to complete the remaining twenty companies, under instructions which will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

The term brigade is to be adopted in the horse artillery for each division of four troops, and the term battalion is to be continued in the foot artillery for each division of four European companies.

Two subadar majors are allowed to the native artillery, horse and foot, to be appointed from the subadars of both branches, indiscriminately, at the recommendation of the commandant of artillery, but to do duty in that branch to which they belong.

The promotion to native officers in the lascars is to take place from the general rota of havildars, whether attached to the horse or foot, at the recommendation of the commandant of artillery; but they are to be attached, upon promotion, to the foot artillery.

The following revised staff is fixed for the brigades of horse, and battalions of foot artillery:—

For a Brigade of Horse Artillery.

1 Adjutant and quarter-master (non-effective), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon (with an additional assistant surgeon for each detached troop), 1 riding master (warrant officer), 1 sub-assistant veterinary surgeon (ditto).—1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, 1 rough-rider serjeant, 1 school-master serjeant, 1 hospital serjeant, 1 trumpet major, and 1 farrier major, effective.

And for each Troop of Europeans.

1 staff serjeant, 2 rough riders, and 2 farriers, effective.—1 saddler, and 1 pay-serjeant, non-effective.—1 native doctor, 1 native farrier, and 1 mochie, effective.

For each Native Troop.

1 staff serjeant.

N.B. The present quarter-master serj. allowed to the native troops of horse artillery is to be discontinued.

1 farrier serjeant, 2 rough-riders, 2 farriers, 1 native doctor, and 1 mochie, effective.—1 staff havildar, and 1 pay havildar, non-effective.

Note.—The staff serjeants to receive the same pay as the present troop serjeant-majors, and the farrier serjeants the same pay as the present troop quarter-master serjeants.

Independently of the riding-schools above provided for each brigade of horse artillery, a dépôt or regimental riding-school for the general instruction of the officers of artillery, and for the recruits intended for the horse artillery branch of the corps, will be established at Dum-Dum on the following scale:

1 European commissioned officer of the artillery regiment as riding-master, on a staff allowance of —— per mensem, 1 (assistant) riding-master (warrant), 2 serjeants, rough-riders; 8 corporals, do. do.; 30 horses, with usual proportion of syces and grass-cutters; 2 bildars, 1 puckalee, and 1 sweeper, for the preservation and cleanliness of the riding-school grounds, &c. &c.

For each European Battalion of the Foot Artillery.

1 adjutant and quarter-master (non-effective), 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, 1 hospital serjeant, 1 school-master serjeant, 1 drum-major, 1 fife-major.

With the following staff to each company:—1 staff serjeant (effective), 1 pay serjeant (non-effective).

And also when the batteries are drawn by horses:—1 European farrier (non-effective), 1 mochie, and 1 native farrier (effective).

The Commander-in-chief will be pleased to give orders for the reduction of the four companies of foot artillery, and for the four new troops of horse artillery being formed, when circumstances will admit to these changes being effected.

His Exc. will be pleased also to issue any subsidiary orders which may be necessary to give complete effect to the foregoing arrangements.

FORMATION OF AN 8TH TROOP OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 24, 1825.—With the sanction of Government, a troop of (European) horse artillery, to be denominated the 8th troop, is to be formed immediately at Cawnpore.

2. The details noted in the margin,* which were selected from the horse artillery at Meerut, under instructions from head-quarters, and detached to Cawnpore on the 1st of March last, are to be struck off the troops to which they formerly belonged from that date, from which they are to be considered as forming a separate troop. The promotions of serjeants and corporals in their room are to have effect from the same date.

3. Capt. R. Roberts, 1st-Lieuts. Mackay and Ewart, are posted to the new troop of horse artillery from the 1st March.

4. The 8th troop is to be completed to the established strength, and the men drafted from the troops at Meerut are to be replaced, under instructions which will be sent to the general officers commanding the Cawnpore and Meerut divisions of the army.

5. Maj. Gen. Sir G. Martindell will direct the necessary indents to be made out for guns, waggons, saddles, harness, and all other equipments required to complete the 8th troop; and orders will be given hereafter for the established proportion of gun lascars being transferred and sent to Cawnpore.

* 6 Serjeants, 6 corporals, 40 gunners, 152 horses, with the regular proportion of syces and grass-cutters.

THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 24, 1825.—With a view to the early formation of the additional troops of horse artillery required to complete that corps to the establishment fixed in G. O. by Gov. of 6th May 1824, the commandant of artillery is directed to select from the artillery at Dum-Dum, 300 men fit for that branch of the service, to be sent immediately to the upper provinces, under the command of Major Whish.

The following officers will accompany the detachment, for which an adjutant will be allowed, until its arrival at Cawnpore:—Capt. J. Scott, Capt. Blake, 1st-Lieut. R. S. Morland, 1st-Lieut. Hughes, 2d-Lieut. Shakespear, 2d-Lieut. G. D. Scott, 2d-Lieut. Duncan, 2d-Lieut. Sage.

Lieut. Hughes is appointed adj. to the detachment.

Assist. Surg. H. Taylor (now at Dum-Dum) is directed to do duty with the detachment, and afterwards to join the horse artillery at Meerut.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

June 2. Mr. J. J. Harvey, assistant to collector of Hidgelee.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue in central provinces.

Political Department.

May 27. Lieut. J. Frederick, 67th regt. N.I., assistant to resident at Lucknow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 31, 1825.—*29th Regt. N.I.* Ens. J. Bracken to be lieut., from 25th Feb., v. Schalch dec.

Med. Depart. Assist.surg. D. Harding to be surg., in suc. to Gillman retired, with rank from 8th March, v. A. Russell resigned.

Late 17th Regt. N.I. Ens. E. J. Milner to be lieut. from 25th Jan., v. Wiggins prom.

34th Regt. N.I. Lieut. R. Low to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. A. Lyons to be lieut., from 18th Feb., in suc. to Montgomerie transf. to pension estab.

Mr. B. V. Reilly admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. H. C. Gilmore, W. Buller, W. Jervis, W. H. W. Midford, A. B. Ogilby, A. B. Nesbitt, T. Plumbe, and E. A. Monro, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Ens. R. S. Trevor, 32d N.I., transf. to cavalry, and prom. to cornet.

June 3.—Messrs. J. Graham, J. Wemyss, J. T. Gordon, and S. R. Wallace, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. C. Chester, 23d N.I., supernum., brought on effective strength of depart., as a sub-assist. com. gen., in suc. to Frederick.—Capt. G. W. Moseley, 38th N.I., to be a supernum. sub-assist. com. gen., v. Chester.

Brev. Capt. D. Thomas, 10th N.I., to be superintending officer of cadets in Fort William, v. Chesney proceeding to Europe.

Ens. G. P. Lloyd, 41st N.I., transf. to cavalry.

Mr. G. Evans, surg., to do duty (temporarily) as an assist.surg. on estab.

Head-Quarters, May 30.—Lieut. and Act. Quart. Mast. Mercer to act as station staff at Meerut, as a temp. arrangement; date 16th April.

Lieut. Col. T. P. Smith appointed to 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

June 1.—Assist.surg. Stenhouse to proceed to Keitah, and do duty with 38th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 16th May.

June 3.—Ensigns Monro, Jervis, Plumbe, Nesbitt, Buller, Ogilby, and Midford (lately prom.), appointed to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.—Assist.surg. Hewett to proceed in med. charge of detachment.

Assist.surg. J. A. Lawrie posted to 28th N.I.

Lieut. E. M. Blair to officiate as interp. and quart.mast. to 5th L.C., as a temp. arrangement; date 22d May.

Lieut. Col. George appointed to 37th N.I.

Ens. Showers to do duty with 32d N.I. at Allahabad in place of 16th N.I., as formerly directed.

June 4.—Ensigns Gilmore and J. Fisher (lately prom.) appointed to do duty with 28th N.I. at Berhampore.

June 7.—*Removals and postings in Artillery.* Capt. E. B. Gowan (new prom.) to 5th comp. 4th bat.,

bat., v. Macalister resigned.—1st-Lieuts. G. S. Lawrenson to 13th comp. 4th bat. instead of 2d comp. 2d bat. as formerly ordered, and G. Twemlow to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Lawrenson. W. Symons from 7th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat., v. Watts. J. Edwards (new prom.) to 2d comp. 3d bat. E. R. Watts to 7th comp. 3d bat., v. Blake. E. Blake to 1st troop horse artil., v. Thomson dec.—2d-Lieuts. F. A. Miles (late arrival) to 4th comp. 1st bat. J. Trower (ditto) to 2d comp. 2d bat. C. S. Reid (ditto) to 3d comp. 2d bat.

June 10.—Assist.surg. A. Scott posted to 60th N.I., and Assist.surg. H. Palsgrave to 53d N.I.

Lieut. G. H. Dalby, 68th N.I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. of presidency div. until arrival of Capt. Stuart.

Cadets appointed to do duty. 2d-Lieuts. Goodwyn and Reilly with sappers and miners at Cawnpore.—Cornet Pead with 5th L. C. at Sultanpore.—Ensigns Ramsay and Wemyss with 66th N.I. at Cawnpore. Ens. Spry with 20th N.I. at Berhampore. Ensigns Dawes, Seals, W. C. Campbell, Vardon, and Gordon, with 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Assist.surg. Webster directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Benares.

June 11.—Lieut. H. Timings to be adj. and quart.mast. to detachm. of Bengal horse artil. serving in Ava, v. Thomson dec.; date 12th May.

Assist.surg. B. Bell to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum.

Cornets G. P. Lloyd and R. S. Trevor to do duty with 1st extra L.C. at Cawnpore.

Capt. Jeffreys, fort adj. at Chunar, to have charge of 2d bat. nat. inval., in room of Maj. Wilson app. to com. 11th extra N.I.

Capt. C. Frye, 13th N.I., and dep. assist. adj. gen. Benares div., to command 12th extra N.I. to be raised at Buxar.

Lieut. E. Blair, 5th L.C., to act as maj. of brigade to troops in Bundlekund.

Fort William, June 17.—*Regt. of Artil.* 2d-Lieut. J. Hotham to be 1st-lieut. from 11th May, v. Thomson dec.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. R. Pitman to be lieut. col. com. from 12th Jan., v. J. Garner dec. Maj. S. P. Bishop to be lieut. col. in suc. to Garner, with rank from 22d April, v. Swinton invalided.

3d Regt. N.I. Capt. H. Sinnock to be maj., Lieut. R. Bayldon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. R. Bigge to be lieut., from 22d April, in suc. to Bishop prom.

35th Regt. N.I. Ens. A. G. F. J. Younghusband to be lieut. from 20th April, v. Dalzell dec.

To be Brigade Majors. Capt. J. Home, 60th N.I.; Capt. D. D. Anderson, 29th ditto; Capt. A. Shuldham, 30th ditto; Lieut. H. Hay, 2d L.C.

Lieut. G. R. Crommelin, 1st L.C., to command escort of resident at Lucknow, in room of Capt. R. Home resigned.

Mr. H. De W. Cockburn admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. W. C. Hicks, J. L. Taylor, W. E. Andrews, W. Frederick, J. King, J. Woods, H. W. Leacock, G. Timins, J. C. Macleod, H. H. Hill, A. Mackenzie, and F. Seaton, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. H. Ross, 42d N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Arracan; date 2d May.

Fort William, June 17.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of orders of Government under date 13th May, directing two *extra regiments of light cavalry* to be added to establishments, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European officers. The officers now promoted are to rank from 13th May 1825.

Light Cavalry. Sen. Lieut. Cols. A. Cumming and A. Watson to be lieut. cols. com. for augmentation. Majors W. Dickson, J. Kennedy, S. Reid, and W. Harper to be lieut. cols.

1st Regt. Capt. T. D. Stuart to be maj. for augmentation, and removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. S. Beatson to be capt. of a troop, v. Stuart prom. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. G. Thornton and J. Bontein to be capts. of comps., v. Sneyd and Waugh removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. White to be capt. of a comp. for augmentation, and removed. Lieut. F. J. Stainforth to be capt. of a troop, v. Beatson removed. Cornets A. L. Campbell, G. J. Fraser, and W. L. L. Scott to be lieuts. in suc. to Stuart prom., and Sneyd and Waugh removed.

2d Regt. Corn. W. Wingfield to be lieut. for augmentation and removed. Cornets E. Vibart and D. G. A. F. H. Mellish to be lieuts., v. Trafford and Ridge removed.

3d Regt. Cornets H. Lawrell and A. W. W. Fraser to be lieuts., v. Blair and Woore removed.

4th Regt. Cornets J. Jackson, C. Lowth, and W. W. Apperly to be lieuts., v. Dougan, Horsley, and Key removed. Lieut. Apperley is removed.

5th Regt. Capt. H. T. Roberts to be maj., v. Kennedy prom., and Capt. J. Caulfield to be maj., v. Roberts removed.—The following Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. to be capts. of troops: W. Warde, v. Roberts prom. W. Lumsdaine, v. Caulfield prom. (and removed). G. Burges, v. Hawkes removed. T. M. Taylor, v. Lumsdaine removed; and C. O. Mason for augmentation and removed.—Cornets C. E. T. O. G. Kennaway and A. Wheatly to be lieuts. in suc. to Roberts and Caulfield prom. and Hawkes removed. Corn. J. Bolt to be lieut., v. Lumsdaine removed.

6th Regt. Capt. C. Fitzgerald to be maj., Lieut. T. Wilkinson to be capt., and Corn. E. Watt to be lieut. in suc. to Dickson prom. Corn. A. Conolly to be lieut., v. Malone removed. Corn. R. D. Brooke to be lieut. and removed., v. Garstin removed; and Corn. J. G. Campbell to be lieut., v. W. Parker removed.

7th Regt. Capt. A. Duffin to be maj., Lieut. C. Duffin to be capt., and Corn. T. D. Colyear to be lieut., in suc. to Harper prom. Cornets H. Moffat and W. B. Reade to be lieuts., v. Bishop and Hunter removed.

8th Regt. Capt. W. G. A Fielding to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. A. Kempland to be capt. of a troop, and Corn. J. Mackenzie to be lieut. in suc. to Reid prom. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. G. D. Stoddart and F. Smalpage to be capts. of troops, v. Chambers and Pope removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. Palmer to be capt. of a troop for augmentation, and removed. Cornets G. A. Barber and R. W. Hogg to be lieuts. in suc. to Chambers and Pope removed: and Corn. J. Milner to be lieut., v. Stoddart prom.

FORMATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

1st Extra Regt. Major H. T. Roberts, from 5th L.C.—Capts. R. H. Sneyd, from 1st L.C. R. E. Chambers, from 8th. R. Hawkes, from 5th. W. Lumsdaine, from 5th. F. Palmer, from 8th.—Lieuts. T. Sanderson, from 8th L.C. E. Malone, from 6th. G. T. Bishop, from 7th. S. O. Hunter, from 7th. E. Horsley, from 4th. C. Newberry, from 7th. A. M. Key, from 4th. G. Ridge, from 2d. R. D. Brooke, from 6th (one vacant).—Cornets (not appointed).

2d Extra Regt. Major T. D. Stuart, from 1st L.C.—Capts. P. Y. Waugh, from 1st L.C. W. S. Beatson, from 1st. A. Pope, from 8th. J. H. White, from 1st. C. O. Mason, from 5th.—Lieuts. T. Skipton, from 8th L.C. H. Garstin, from 6th. R. F. Dougan, from 4th. G. L. Trafford, from 2d. Wind Parker, from 6th. C. D. Blair, from 3d. J. Woore, from 3d. W. Wingfield, from 2d. W. W. Apperby, from 4th (one vacant).—Cornets (not appointed).

Maj. A. Lockett, assist. sec., to be dep. sec., and Capt. J. Stuart, 34th N.I., to be assist. sec. to gov. in mil. depart., in suc. to Hiatt dec.

Head-Quarters, June 11.—*Cadets appointed to do duty.* Cornet Moore with 4th L.C. at Kurnaul.—Ensigns Wallace and Graham with 28th N.I. at Berhampore. Ens. Maginniss with 1st Europ. regt. at Ghazeepore. Ensigns Wyndham, Platt, and Meares with 2d ditto at Dinapore. Ens. Lamb with 21st N.I. at Mirzapore.

June 15.—Lieut. Hughes to act as station staff at Sylhet; date 19th May.

Lieut. H. Macintosh to act as adj. to 44th N.I.; date 4th June.

June 16.—Lieut. Angelo to be adj. to five comps. under

under command of Capt. F. Hodgson; date 18th May.

Assist.surg. Baker to have med. charge of 12th extra N.I., raising at Buxar.

Lieut. Watt to act as interp. and quart. mast. of 26th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Grant on duty; date 23d May.

June 17.—Assist.surg. Toke removed from 65th to 62d N.I. at Arracan.

June 18.—Lieut. Smith to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 2d N.I., v. Beatson app. adj. to 10th extra N.I.

Lieut. N. Jones, 57th N.I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. with force serving in Assam; date 21st May.

Fort William, June 24.—Lieut. Gens. A. Kyd and J. MacIn yre transferred to sen. list from 20th May and 29th Aug. 1824 respectively, in suc. to Lieut.Gens. Sir John MacDonald, and J. Dunn dec.

Engineers. Lieut. Col. J. Parlby to be lieut. col. com., and Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. J. Mouat to be lieut. col. from 29th May 1824, in suc. to Kyd transf. to sen. list. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Supern. Maj. T. Wood brought on effective strength from same date, in suc. to J. Mouat prom.

N.B. By transfer to sen. list of Lieut. Gen. Kyd, Lieut. Cols. Com. C. Mouat and J. Parlby become entitled from 29th May 1824 to an equivalent to off-reckonings from treasury, former to amount of a full, and latter to a half share.

Artillery. Lieut. Col. J. Ahmuty to be lieut. col. com., and Maj. J. A. Biggs to be lieut. col. from 20th Aug. 1824, v. MacIntyre transf. to sen. list. Capt. N. S. Webb to be maj., and 1st-Lieut. J. Cartwright to be capt., v. Biggs prom., with rank from 24th Oct. 1824, in suc. to McQuhee dec. 2d-Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin to be 1st-Lieut. in suc. to Cartwright prom., with rank from 11th May 1825, v. Thomson dec.

N.B. By transfer to sen. list of Lieut. Gen. MacIntyre, Lieut. Cols. Com. R. Hetzler and C. Brown become entitled to benefits of off-reckoning fund; and Lieut. Col. Com. A. McLeod to additional allowance from treasury in lieu of a half share, from 29th Aug. 1824.

Mr. A. B. Webster admitted as an assist.surg.

Mr. R. Kemball, assist. com. of ordnance, transf. to inv. establishment.

Lieut. Ware, town adj., to perform duties of station post-master at Rangoon.

Head-Quarters, June 21.—Ens. Lamb to do duty with 1st N.I. at Ghazeepore instead of 31st regt.

Cadets appointed to do duty. Ens. Taylor with 1st Europ. regt. at Ghazeepore. Ensigns Andrews, King, H. W. Leacock, G. Timins, and F. Seaton with 2d ditto at Dinapore. Ensigns A. Mackenzie and J. C. Macleod with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore. Ensigns J. Woods and H. H. Hill with 61st N.I. at ditto.

Ens. Nelson to act as adj. to comps. of 1st lt. inf. bat. left at Arracan; date 11th May.

Lieut. Delamain, 66th N.I., to officiate as station maj. of brig. at Cawnpore; date 7th June.

Lieut. Paul to act as adj. to 66th N.I. in room of Lieut. Delamain; date 7th June.

Surg. E. M'Donald removed from 48th N.I., and posted to 1st extra L.C. at Cawnpore.

June 23.—Ensign G. Timins to do duty with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore, and Ens. Leacock with 30th N.I. at Midnapore, instead of 2d Europ. regt.

June 24.—Capt. Denby, 20th N.I., to officiate as interp. to H.M. 31st foot proceeding to Berhampore.

Lieut. Lawrence to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 2d L.C. during absence of Lieut. Wheler on duty.

June 25.—*Brigade Majors posted.* Capt. Home to Cawnpore. Capt. D. D. Anderson to Meerut. Capt. Shuldham to Barrackpore. Capt. Hay to Bundlekund.

Fort William, July 1.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of Orders of Gov. under date 13th May, directing *twelve extra regiments of native infantry* to be added to the establishment, six of which are to be completely officered, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European officers.—The promotions now made to take place from 13th May 1825.

Infantry.

Sen. Lieut. Cols. C. S. Fagan, W. S. Heathcote, T. D. Broughton, M. Boyd, J. MacInnes, and A. Campbell (dec.), to be lieut. cols. com. for augmentation.—Sen. Majors J. Delamain, A. Stoneham, B. Roope, P. LeFevre, J. Simpson, J. Bryant, C. W. Hamilton, T. Murray, P. Starling, E. F. Waters, J. Nesbitt, and N. Bucke, to be lieut. cols.

European Regiments.

1st Regt. Capt. A. Brown to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D. Ruddell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Candy to be lieut., in suc. to Bryant prom.—Lieut. W. Davidson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Grant to be lieut., v. Smith removed. Ens. G. Miller removed as sen. ens. to 5th extra regt.

2d Regt. Ens. A. Stewart to be lieut., v. Harvey removed.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. Ens. H. P. Burn to be lieut., v. Bunyon removed.

2d Regt. Capt. G. Engleheart to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John J. Tillotson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Bogle to be lieut., v. Simons removed. Ens. R. Woodward and P. Harris to be lieuts., v. Hickman and Oliver removed.

3d Regt. Lieut. T. E. Soady to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Little to be lieut., v. Bayldon removed.

4th Regt. Ens. G. Salter and H. Wilson to be lieuts., v. Hickman and Macdonald removed.

5th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. Swayne to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. R. Spilsbury to be lieut., v. Jeremie removed. Ens. W. Thursby to be lieut., v. Spens removed.

6th Regt. Capt. T. Taylor to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. G. Drummond to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. O. B. Thomas to be lieut., v. Nesbitt prom. Ens. C. G. Ross and R. Wyllie to be lieuts., v. Farquharson and Macgeorge removed.

7th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Holmes to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. R. Boland to be lieut., v. Bradby removed. Ens. J. Iveson to be lieut., v. McCausland removed.

8th Regt. Capt. H. D. Showers to be maj. for augmentation, and removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Hall to be capt of a comp., and Ens. J. P. Farquharson to be lieut., v. Showers prom.

9th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Manson to be capt. of a comp. for augmentation, and removed. Ens. G. B. Mitchell to be lieut., v. Manson prom. and removed.

10th Regt. Ens. F. W. Hardwick to be lieut., v. Carter removed. Ens. R. M. Hunter to be lieut. for augmentation, and removed.

11th Regt. Capt. R. Braddon to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D. Hepburn to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. H. Thomas to be lieut., v. Lloyd removed. Ens. T. F. Blois to be lieut., v. Patch removed. Ens. H. Foquett removed as sen. ens. to 4th extra regt.

12th Regt. Ens. A. Barclay and H. Kirke to be lieuts., v. Wright and Gordon removed.

13th Regt. Capt. C. Frye to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. L. Thornton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Craigie to be lieut., v. Hamilton prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. Davidson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. McMurdo to be lieut., v. Munro removed. Ens. W. J. Cade to be lieut., v. Beatson removed.

14th Regt. Ens. F. Gresley to be lieut., v. Worsley removed. Ens. J. Robertson removed as 2d-ens. to 2d extra regt.

15th Regt. Ens. J. V. Forbes and G. Abbott to be lieuts., v. Sim and McNair removed.

16th Regt. Ens. E. R. Mainwaring to be lieut., v. Boisragon removed.

17th Regt. Ens. J. H. Wakefield to be lieut., v. Mackenzie removed.

18th Regt. Ens. J. C. C. Gray to be lieut., v. Betts removed.

19th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Maver to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Stephen to be lieut., v. Williamson removed. Ens. G. W. A. Nares to be lieut. for augmentation, and removed.

20th Regt. Ens. H. J. Ximenses to be lieut., v. Steward removed. Ens. W. J. Rind removed as sen. ens. to 3d extra regt.

21st Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Simonds to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. H. G. Besant to be lieut., v. Graham removed.

22d Regt. Capt. J. Duncan to be maj. for augmentation, and removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Chalmers to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. N. S. Nesbitt to be lieut., v. Duncan prom. and removed. Ens. G. Halhed to be lieut., v. Mostyn removed.

23d Regt. Ens. H. Beecher to be lieut., v. Hall removed.

24th Regt. Ens. A. Tweedale to be lieut. for augmentation, and removed.

25th Regt. Ens. J. A. Wood to be lieut., v. Kennedy removed.

26th Regt. Ens. H. Johnson to be lieut., v. Robertson removed.

27th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. Gerrard to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. P. Hopkins to be lieut., v. Murray removed.

28th Regt. Capt. W. Hiatt (dec.) to be maj. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Thornton Lewis to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Smith to be lieut., v. Simpson prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. W. Incell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Murray to be lieut., v. Armstrong removed. Ens. E. T. Tierney to be lieut., v. May removed.

29th Regt. Lieut. C. H. Marley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Park to be lieut., v. Foster removed.

30th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. H. Whinfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Jackson to be lieut., v. Crichton removed.

32d Regt. Capt. J. W. Loder to be maj., Lieut. W. F. Steer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. S. Davies to be lieut., v. Starling prom. Lieut. J. Campbell removed to 4th extra regt.

33d Regt. Ens. J. D. Nash to be lieut. in suc. to Bolton removed.

34th Regt. Capt. M. C. Webber, to be maj., Lieut. P. W. Grant to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. B. Leicester to be lieut., v. Waters prom. Ens. W. Alston removed as 2d-ens. to 3d ext. regt.

36th Regt. Capt. W. Gage to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. P. C. Humfrays to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. G. Nicolay to be lieut., v. LeFevre prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Chapman to be capt. of a comp. in suc. to Salmon removed. Lieut. A. C. Scott removed to 2d ext. regt.

37th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. W. Prideaux to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. E. Westmacott to be lieut., v. Buckley removed. Ens. A. Spottiswood to be lieut., v. Balderston removed.

38th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. M. Horsburgh to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. J. B. Knyvett to be lieut., v. Aubert removed. Ens. T. H. Scott to be lieut., v. Brown removed.

39th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. J. Casement to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. E. Hay to be lieut., v. Cowslade removed. Ens. W. Hislop to be lieut. in suc. to Garrett removed.

40th Regt. Capt. C. R. Skardon to be maj., Lieut. H. D. Coxe to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. M. Pilgrim to be lieut., v. Murray prom. Ens. H. C. Wilson to be lieut., v. Cooper removed.

41st Regt. Ens. H. Alpe to be lieut. in suc. to Wintle removed.

42d Regt. Ens. R. E. Blackburn (dec.) to be lieut. in suc. to Stewart removed.

43d Regt. Ens. T. Dixon to be lieut. in suc. to Home removed.

44th Regt. Ens. J. M. Farnworth to be lieut. in suc. to Sinclair removed.

45th Regt. Lieut. C. M. Wade to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. T. Wheler to be lieut., v. Stirling removed.

46th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. B. Girdlestone to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. H. Whitfield to be lieut., v. Brandon removed.

48th Regt. Capt. J. Craigie to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Sage to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. Byron to be lieut., v. Heathcote removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Bedford to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. C. Macpherson to be lieut., v. Johnston removed. Ens. A. Mackenzie to be lieut. in suc. to Charlton removed.

49th Regt. Ens. R. F. Macvitie to be lieut. in suc. to White removed. Ens. J. L. Murray removed as 2d-ens. to 1st extra regt.

50th Regt. Ens. K. Young to be lieut. in suc. to Thomas removed.

51st Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Price to be capt. of a comp. for augmentation, and removed. Ensigns C. Baseley and C. Cheape to be lieuts. in suc. to Price and Pollard removed.

52d Regt. Ens. J. W. H. Jamieson to be lieut. in suc. to Menteath removed.

53d Regt. Ens. J. Beresford to be lieut., v. Mercer removed.

54th Regt. Ens. H. Vetch to be lieut., v. Stewart removed. Ens. R. Hill removed as 1st-ens. to 2d extra regt.

55th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. H. Simmonds to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. Meade to be lieut., v. Home removed. Ens. J. Fulton to be lieut. in suc. to Stapleton removed.

56th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. O. Phillips to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Nelson to be lieut., v. Young removed. Ens. F. E. Smith removed as 1st-ens. to 1st extra regt.

57th Regt. Ens. L. Hone to be lieut. in suc. to Marshall removed.

58th Regt. Ens. J. C. Lumsdaine and H. Hunter to be lieuts. in suc. to Williams and Cumberlege removed.

59th Regt. Ens. E. Kelly to be lieut. in suc. to Kinloch removed.

60th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Gouldawke to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Riddell to be lieut., v. Norton removed.

61st Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. B. Maltby to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. P. P. Turner to be lieut., v. Wotherspoon removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. R. Stock to be capt. of a comp. for augmentation, and removed. Ens. H. C. Talbot to be lieut. in suc. to Stock prom. and removed.

62d Regt. Capt. E. B. Higgins to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. B. Ashe to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Beaty to be lieut., v. Roope prom. Ens. W. T. Johnson to be lieut. in suc. to Marshall removed.

63d Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. B. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. F. Grant to be lieut., v. Anderson removed. Ens. J. H. Blanshard to be lieut. in suc. to Wroughton removed.

64th Regt. Capt. I. Maling to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Jover to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Knyvett to be lieut., v. Bucke prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. Mackenzie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. B. Kennett to be lieut., v. Davies removed. Ens. C. Prior to be lieut. in suc. to Pollock removed.

65th Regt. Capt. F. Walker to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. J. B. Johnstone to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. D'A. Preston to be lieut., v. Delamain prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Bacon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. Urquhart to be lieut., v. Lloyd removed. Ens. L. McD. Kerr to be lieut. in suc. to Roebuck removed.

66th Regt. Capt. W. Skene to be maj. for augmentation, and removed. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Grant to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Souter to be lieut., v. Skene prom. and removed. Ens. J. S. Browne to be lieut. in suc. to R. D. White removed.

67th Regt. Capt. T. Barron to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. A. McMahon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. O. Frederick to be lieut., v. Stonehaun prom. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. S. Phillipps to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. W. Hicks to be lieut., v. Yates removed. Ens. M. Huish removed as sen. to 6th extra regt.

68th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Thompson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. S. Maling to be lieut., v. Penny removed.

69th Regt. Ensigns G. C. Armstrong and C. Boulton to be lieuts. in suc. to Cumberlege and Sage removed.

FORMATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Extra Regt. Major G. D. Heathcote, from 49th regt.—Capts. G. Williamson, from 19th. D. Crichton, from 30th. H. Norton, from 60th. J. Brandon, from 46th. N. Penny, from 68th.—Lieuts. J. M. Sim, from 15th. J. P. Hickman, from 4th. W. Brown, from 38th. R. Wroughton, from 63d. R. R. White, from 66th. R. Garrett, from 39th. J. Pollard, from 51st. R. Steward, from 42d. R. Macdonald, from 4th. W. S. Menteath, from 52d.—Ensigns F. E. Smith, from 56th. J. Murray, from 49th (3 vacant).

2d Extra Regt. Major E. Simons, from 2d regt.—Capts. J. Aubert, from 38th. F. Buckled, from 37th. G. Young, from 56th. J. Cowslade, from 39th. J. C. Wotherspoon, from 61st.—Lieuts. T. Williams, from 58th. G. W. J. Hickman, from 2d. G. M. Home, from 43d. A. Mercer, from 53d. Hon. P. C. Sinclair, from 44th. J. K. McCausland, from 7th. A. C. Scott, from 36th. E. J. Betts, from 18th. T. W. Bolton, from 38th. W. L. Hall, from 23d.—Ens. R. Hill, from 54th. J. Robertson, from 14th (3 vacant).

3d Extra Regt. Major W. Lloyd, from 11th regt.—Capts. J. Anderson, from 63d. P. Jeremie, from 5th. G. W. A. Lloyd, from 65th. J. Davies, from 64th. R. Bayldon, from 3d.—Lieuts. J. S. Marshall, from 57th. E. Marshall, from 62d. R. McPollock, from 64th. G. D. Roebuck, from 65th. G. Kinloch, from 59th. E. Wintle, from 41st. W. G. Cooper, from 40th. W. McGeorge, from 6th. B. Stewart, from 54th. W. E. Robertson, from 26th.—Ensigns W. J. Rind, from 20th. W. Alston, from 34th (3 vacant).

4th Extra Regt. Major H. D. Showers, from 8th regt.—Capts. W. B. Salmon, from 36th. E. T. Bradby, from 7th. J. Graham, from 21st. R. Forster, from 29th. J. Manson, from 9th.—Lieuts. N. Stewart, from 20th. A. Wright, from 12th. J. F. May, from 28th. A. D. Gordon, from 12th. R. W. Beatson, from 13th. J. C. Sage, from 69th. D. Balderston, from 37th. J. Campbell, from 32d. C. H. Boisragon, from 16th. A. Tweedale, from 24th.—Ensigns H. Foquett, from 11th (4 vacant).

5th Extra Regt. Major W. Skene, from 67th regt.—Capts. W. A. Yates, from 67th. R. Home, from 55th. R. Armstrong, from 28th. H. R. Murray, from 27th. J. Price, from 51st.—Lieuts. H. Carter, from 10th. J. Oliver, from 2d. H. Patch, from 11th. J. S. Mostyn, from 22d. Hon. W. Stapleton, from 55th. E. A. Cumberlege, from 58th. R. McNair, from 15th. F. Thomas, from 50th. G. D. Harvey, from 2d E. R. R. M. Hunter, from 10th R. regt.—Ensigns Geo. Miller, from 1st E. R. (4 vacant).

6th Extra Regt. Major J. Duncan, from 22d regt.—Capts. C. C. Smith, from 1st E. R. W. Stirling, from 45th regt. C. A. Munro, from 13th. J. Johnston, from 48th. J. R. Stock, from 61st.—Lieuts. A. Farquharson, from 6th. James Bunyon, from 1st. H. Mackenzie, from 17th. A. Spens, from 5th. J. White, from 49th. N. J. Cumberlege, from 69th. A. Charlton, from 48th. H. N. Worsley, from 14th. W. D. Kennedy, from 25th. G. W. A. Nares, from 19th.—Ensigns M. Huish, from 67th (4 vacant).

(For formation of 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Extra Regiments, see our last number, p. 700).

N.B. By augmentation of two regts. of L.C. and six of N.I. to estab., the following officers become entitled to benefits of off-reckoning Fund:—

Cavalry. Lieut. Cols. Com. J. Nuthall and M. Fitzgerald.

Infantry. Lieut. Cols. Com. P. Littlejohn, J. Shapland, W. Casement, M. White, W. Croxton, and J. R. Lumley.

Lieut. J. Heaver, 16th N.I., transf. to invalid estab., and Capt. W. Bayley, 34th ditto, to pension estab.

Head-Quarters, June 28.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Jones to be adj. to left wing of 5th regt., in room of Lieut. Spens, app. adj. to 7th extra N.I.

34th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. T. Croft. to be adj., v. Cowley rem. to 35th regt. Lieut. R. Angelo to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Marshall rem. to ditto.

35th Regt. Lieut. C. W. Cowley to be adj., v. Croft rem. to 34th regt.

36th Regt. Lieut. J. R. Troup to be adj., v. Barstow rem. to 37th regt.

37th Regt. Lieut. J. A. Barstow to be adj., v. Lloyd rem. to 36th regt. Lieut. C. R. Bellew to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Troup rem. to 36th regt.

1st L.I. Bat. Ens. R. Nelson, 36th N.I., to be adj., v. Steele prom.

Sappers and Miners. Lieut. J. Thomson to be adj.

Pioneers. Capt. J. Wilkie, 8th N.I., to be commandant, v. Swinton.

8th Local Horse. Loc. Lieut. J. M. Turnbull to be adj., v. Comyn who resigns situation.

Assist.surg. Stenhouse, attached to 38th N.I., to repair to Lohargong and afford medical aid to troops at that post during absence of Ass.st.surg. Smith.

June 29.—Assist.surg. J. Smith, at Chunar, to do duty with 8th extra N.I. at Azimgurh.

Fort-William, July 5.—Messrs. J. C. Hannyington, R. Ramsay, C. Corfield, F. Streatfield, W. D. Nash, R. S. T. Cunnynghame, F. W. Burroughs, A. H. Shepherd, and W. B. Holmes, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

July 8.—*16th Regt. N.I.* Ens. J. M. McGregor to be lieut. from 1st July, v. Heaver transf. to inv. estab.

34th Regt. Lieut. J. T. Croft to be capt. of a comp. from 1st July, v. Bayley transf. to pension estab.

Capt. Shuldham, 30th N.I., to be a dep. assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Frye app. to com. of 12th extra regt.

Brev. Capt. W. Ramsey, 41st N.I., to be fort adj. of Dehli, v. Anderson app. a brig. maj. on estab.

Maj. F. Walker, 65th N.I., to command 12th or Rampoorah local bat., v. Hamilton prom.

Assist.surg. R. Shaw to perform med. duties of civil station of Shahabad, v. Simms.

Assist.surg. W. W. Hewett to be 2d assist. gar. surg. of Fort William, v. Shaw.

Ens. W. H. Campbell doing duty with 28th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

Capt. D. McLeod, corps of engineers, to be superintend. of Nizamut buildings at Moorshedabad, v. Buxton dec.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. J. F. Paton to be capt., v. Smyth retired.

Head-Quarters, July 2.—*Removals and postings in Artillery.* Capt. H. J. Wood from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 1st troop of 3d horse brigade, v. Roberts. Capt. C. H. Campbell from 10th comp. (6th or) Golundaz bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat., v. Wood. 1st-Lieut. T. B. Bingley, from 4th troop 3d horse brigade to 1st troop 2d horse brigade. 2d-Lieut. H. De Waal Cockburn (lately arrived) to 1st comp. 5th bat.

Lieut. Bradford to act as adj. to 1st L.C. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Thornton, proceeding on duty to Cawnpore.

7th Regt. L.C. Lieut. F. Angelo to be adj., v. Hunter removed to 1st extra regt.

Assist.surg. B. Bell appointed to med. charge of 62d regt.

2d-Lieut. Boileau, of eng., appointed to corps of sappers and miners at Cawnpore.

July 4.—Capt. Hemming, H.M. 44th regt., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to eastern div. of army; date 11th March.

July 5.—Assist.surg. Toke posted to 11th extra regt. at Ghazeepore.

Assist.surg. Stenhouse posted to 4th extra regt.

July 6.—Capt. G. B. Bell, 68th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade to station of Barrackpore, as a temp. arrangement.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 3. Capt. C. C. Chesney, artil., for health.—13. Capt. Eyre, royal regt., for health.—17. Quart. Mast. Coates, 54th foot, for health.—July 1. Ens. R. K. Meares, doing duty with 2d Europ. regt., for health.—July 8. Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, 67th N.I., for health.

To China.—June 17. 1st-Lieut. A. Campbell, artil., for twelve months, for health.—24. Lieut. J.

J. Whiteford, 65th N.I., for eight months, for health (*via* Singapore).

To Penang.—July 8. Capt. H. Davidson, 30th N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to visit Malacca and Singapore).

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—May 30. Lieut. Stewart, 47th foot, on private affairs.—June 6. Lieut. Betham, 45th foot, for health.—24. Assist.surg. Campbell, 11th lt. drags., for health.—Capt. Heatley, 47th foot, for health.—July 4. Ens. Furlong, 20th foot, for health.—7. Capt. Anderson, 45th foot, for health.

To Ceylon.—May 30. Capt. Hilton, 45th regt., for two months, on private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETIES.

Boitaconnah Performance.—The theatre at Boitaconnah afforded a great treat on Friday evening last, in Cumberland's Comedy of "The Jew," and the ballet of "The Spanish Wedding." In the representative of the Jew we had an amateur who has frequently strutted his hour upon the stage; this character seems to be his peculiar forte, and we question if his performance of *Sheva* can be excelled, even by the great talent of our Indian Drury. The accent, the dialect, and appearance, accorded so much with the character of an Israelite, that it appeared doubtful to the mind that the person was any other than a rich money-searching son of Judah. Though the thirst for lucre was the ruling principle of his mind, he had the consolation, in the evening of his days, to reflect, that he had hoarded up, for the son of his protector and friend, *Don Carlos*. There is something so peculiarly characteristic, in the Jew which Cumberland has drawn, of the national traits, and yet of the honesty and uprightness of the land in which he lived, that we cannot but admire it throughout. The representative was successful in every scene, and drew forth reiterated bursts of applause from the audience. *Sir Stephen Bertram*, though much out of the line of the amateur who presented it, was supported in a creditable manner. *Frederic* seems improving; his last night's performance was pretty tolerable, considering the nature of the character. *Charles Radcliffe* appeared not in good spirits; but in saying this we do not mean to attach censure to his representation. Saunders' droll figure excited much mirth; and, with regard to *Jabal*, we think he monopolizes all the applause of the audience the moment he enters. As to the female part of the performers, *Mrs. Radcliffe*, was pretty respectable; every thing considered, *Eliza Radcliffe* did justice to the character, only now and then we thought her rather cool for the young and winning lover. *Mrs. Goodison* looked rather too young for the personification of an old widow, and rather too sprightly; but, now-a-days, one would rather appear young than old. *Dorcas*, whom we had almost forgot, was maintained, in appearance and manner, respectably.

To the foregoing piece succeeded the ballet, in which was introduced the dance in wooden shoes, which went off with general eclat, as did the fancy dance. "The Spanish Wedding" went off with its usual success.

We are glad to find that the managers have attended to the hint thrown out on a former occasion, and have introduced a punkah, which was a great desideratum; if it be practicable, and another can be hung, it would, we think, contribute the more to the comfort of the audience.—[*Hurk., May* 17.

Chowringhee Theatre.—The frequent successful representation in England of the comedy of "Pride shall have a Fall," attached a good deal of interest to it among our play-goers here, and, it is possible, attracted a much larger audience to the theatre on Friday night than any other comedy would have done. But, unfortunately, the heat of the weather, or some other cause, threw a damp upon the amateurs and the audience; the latter consequently were, in a great measure, disappointed, of which disappointment, the great cause, no doubt, was the heat of the weather.

Count Ventoso, half noble and half merchant, fretful, old, bustling, and complaining, was in the hands of an amateur well known under the appellation of the "Father of the Calcutta stage," and he was irresistibly comic, forming a strong contrast to the general dulness of the play. In the scene, particularly where he attempts, urged on by his wife, to address the supposed prince, he kept the house in a roar, and many of his jokes and puns were given in that dry humour which cannot fail to please. *Lorenzo* was by the amateur who performed *Brutus*, *Octavian*, &c. and was done in his usual excellent style. The *Colonel Pistrucci* was pretty good. *Major O'Shannon* had but little to do, and *Cornet Carmine* rather overacted his part. Few characters have been performed better than that of *Torrento*, the radical orator of the gaol, and afterwards the impostor prince. His matchless impudence, his unabashed effrontery when detected and exposed, were depicted with much skill, and reflect much credit upon the judgment of the amateur, who in no case "o'erstepped the modesty of nature." The *Gaoler* was very well performed, and the subordinate characters did as usual, except *Lazaro*; the part of the *Countess*, a line of character new to the performer, was one in which she acquitted herself very well. *Victoria* was what she always is; and the remaining female performer, on this occasion, was not only remarkable for her good-natured smiles, but also for the excellent manner in which she acted. Though last, the serenaders ought not to be forgotten. Great credit was due to them as to the other amateurs, whose exertion, it is to be hoped, will not have again to contend against the effects of such a warm night as that of Friday last, which could not fail to have a paralyzing effect both on them and their audience.—[*Cal. John Bull, May* 30.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.*

We have much satisfaction in stating, upon unquestionable authority, that of 361 civil servants in the country, 311 have desired to subscribe to the Civil Service Annuity Fund. Only eight have declined to contribute, and the answers of forty-two (of whom eighteen are at the Cape) have not been received. Our readers will bear in mind, that the Civil Service Annuity Fund was to be established, provided two-thirds of the service consented to contribute to it. That the terms prescribed have been agreed to by so large a proportion of the service, affords incontestable proof that the liberality of the hon. the Court of Directors on the occasion is properly appreciated.—[*Ind. Gaz., July* 11.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The fourth report of the female department of the Bengal Christian School Society exhibits a very gratifying picture of the proceedings of this truly benevolent institution. The increase of schools from six to twenty, and of scholars from one hundred and fifty to between three and four hundred, is the best proof of the success of its exertions, and the best claim it can urge to a continuance of public support and patronage, of which we cannot doubt that it will receive a liberal share, while the labours of Christian philanthropy are respected amongst us.—[*Cal. John Bull, July* 5.

TAME LIONS.

We understand that a gentleman, a passenger in the ship Lady Campbell, has brought with him a pair of young lions from the Cape of Good Hope. They are so tame as to admit the familiarities of strangers without evincing the least sign of ferocity. They are intended, we believe, to be presented to the Governor-General, and will, no doubt, eventually be placed in the menagerie at Barrackpore, where they will, we presume, be visible to those who wish to see them. These animals are of the twenty-fifth litter of the pair possessed by Mr. Valette, of the Cape; a circumstance which would appear to be against the correctness of the belief inculcated by some naturalists, of the infecundity of some of the feline race.—[*Ind. Gaz., July* 11.

ORIENTAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

Among the new institutions rising around us is a Literary Society among the class of Indo-Britons: its existence, however, has only been announced to the world by some of its members complaining, through the press, that a resolution had passed, forbidding the proceedings at its establishment from being published. We are not a little surprised, we confess, at this resolution; as, of all subjects, the institution of a Literary Society seems a most legitimate object of publicity; and it is certainly unfortunate, for the fair fame of the literary association, that its labours should commence in controversial discussion on such a point. But while we regret this circumstance, we are not among the number of those disposed to ridicule the attempt of this class of British subjects to attain among each other the means of enlarging their knowledge of literary and scientific subjects. We see this attempt with pleasure; and are willing to hope, that although the first step appears to have been at variance with that liberality and openness which ought to distinguish all literary undertakings, the further progress of the "Oriental Literary Society" will be creditable to its projectors, and calculated to promote the important objects which it has, no doubt, in view.—[*Cal. John Bull, May* 30.

[This Society has been adverted to in a tone of ridicule in the *India Gazette*, which has led to some discussion, of rather an angry nature, in the Calcutta prints.]

A BHEESTEE'S PETITION.

The Humble Petition of Saddoo, Dirwan, your humble Servant and Bheestee.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your petitioner did work, with bag upon shoulder, for to bring water for your worthy worship at your house, for washing every thing, and putting water in gamlah and all jars; and your worship's Sircar not paying to your servant and humble petitioner his wages for one month and for eighteen days, which your worship will please to order the Sircar to discharge poor petitioner's salt for the amount due to him for the above period, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray for your health, long life, and prosperity for ever.—[*Ben. Hurk.*

CABUL.

Surdar Yaar Mahomed Khan is at Cabool, who, having placed Hubeeboolla Khan under arrest, has taken measures for the permanency of his own authority. Shah Mahomood has invested himself with the dress of a Durvesh, and lives in retirement from the world at Herat. Kamran is in possession of Herat, and is said to have intimated to the Afghan Chief that

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* See vol. xx. p. 350.

he had no view beyond that territory, with which he was well satisfied.—[*Dehli Ukhbar, June* 27.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN PONT ROULANT MILITAIRE.

Whatever doubts may have existed as to the stability of this experimental bridge, they must yield to the test this extraordinary fabric was put to on Tuesday night, during the great severity and long duration of the North-wester, which has otherwise done much mischief to every thing within its reach, and even less exposed to its fury than the rope bridge, standing, as it does, quite unprotected in the middle of the race-course; and, what is still more surprising, as we have before stated, is, that all the frame-work *is superficial, no part entering the ground,* with the exception of half a dozen guy pins at the greatest extremity of either end; that is, forming a radius of two hundred and fifty feet each way, from the centre of the bridge, or covering a total span of five hundred feet:* the main guys being only of four inches circumference, the others three and a half, similar to the strands of the road-way, which stands perfectly horizontal, rather indeed rising in the centre.

After the storm, numbers went to gratify their curiosity, but none could discover that the slightest alteration or movement had taken place in any part of the machinery. Can there be a stronger proof of the justness of the principles acted upon? though these are opposed by some as contrary to the received maxims of theory.

It is pleasant to see that the bridge is *all the lounge,* daily gaining on the confidence of the public mind, and that many now sport their steeds across who hitherto thought it dangerous so to do, considering that it is only four feet wide, that the height from the water (which is about seventeen feet, and visible through the bamboo road-way) might alarm their horses. But it is remarkable with how much unconcern and steady sagacity the generality of horses pass over.—[*Gov. Gaz. April* 21.

By one of those expert manœuvres that have ceased to excite our surprise, this novel portable structure, seen in full play at the close of Friday evening, was in the course of that night, notwithstanding the occurrence of a squall and a heavy fall of rain, taken down, and removed from its position over the basin, on the race-ground, where it had been viewed, and tried in every way during the two past months, and during that time had also been exposed to several very severe gales, which tore up large trees, and levelled many a dwelling, yet not the least impression was made on the rope bridge, even in its exposed situation, although of 250 feet span, and the framing altogether superficial. In England the scheme of this experimental military structure is yet unknown; but we have heard that the original Shakspearian, of which a model was sent home, has already, at Chatham and Woolwich, been considered of great importance as applicable to the military art. The curious footbridge, constructed entirely of cane, or ground rattan, of 100 feet span by five and a half, is still standing at Allipore.—[*Ibid. June* 9.

* The guys of the Caramnasa Bridge cover 640 feet: the road-way is 330 feet, by 8½ wide, the rope-work somewhat stronger.

The span of the Bar Bridge over the Tweed, between the extreme points of suspension, is 470 feet—the road-way 367. Now, if the angles were equal, and the action perpendicular, the span would be 734 feet.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN RUSTIC IN THE LOWER RANGE OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

We learn from a correspondent in these distant regions, that Capt. C. P. Kennedy, assistant political agent, stationed at Subathoo, completed in March last the first of these useful structures, so situated, which, in the opinion of a committee of officers purposely assembled, has been officially pronounced as admirably adapted for mountain torrents, and as, therefore, promising to be of great general benefit to the country at large.

The situation of the one in question is not very distant from Subathoo, and is placed in a most picturesque situation over the river Gumber, running between lofty mountains, hitherto impassable for more than six months in the year.

The dimensions are about 120 feet span by six feet broad. The timber used is cedar and oak; the rope is of a fibre called moongee. These, and good iron, are almost every-where procurable at a cheap rate, and are admirably adapted to the purpose.

The superintendant-general had sent up by land a large-sized model, and some full-sized pattern-pieces, which, together with the plans and drawings, gave every facility to the execution of the work—completed, it is said, at a very trifling expense, yet in the most satisfactory manner, to the great admiration of the chiefs of the protected states and of the inhabitants, who hail it as a boon bestowed by the English Government; and which, from its beautiful simplicity and economy, will disseminate itself in all directions, to the great convenience and safety of the people, and the promotion of commerce, even to the frontier of China.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., May* 5.

SUTTEE.

"I have just witnessed one of those terrific scenes so frequent in, and so peculiar to, this country; I mean that of a Suttee, which took place at Seebpore at eight o'clock this morning: the present case was distinguished by the circumstance that two out of three wives devoted themselves; and that the body had been kept for four days, while the Vedas direct the burning to take place within two days; the delay arose, in some measure, in consequence of the magistrate having yesterday given permission for only one wife to be burnt; but this morning the fatal permission for two arrived amidst the exultations of numberless Brahmins, who, but for the interference of some humane European gentleman, would have proceeded in their work of death on the two preceding evenings, without the magistrate's permission. In this instance one of the women, on the second day of attending the body of the deceased, had endeavoured to escape, but was prevented by the Brahmins, and last evening swooned away from exhaustion, nor did she recover until restoratives had been administered for a considerable time. This morning, upon being led to the funeral pile, one of the women seemed to be completely exhausted, staggering as though some strong drugs had been administered, and would have fallen but for the support of her relatives and Brahmins; the other went through her awful task boldly, reciting some verses, and afterwards almost dragged the weaker and younger one round the pile, which she had previously ignited: they both were hurried round by the attendant Brahmins and assisted to mount the pile; one immediately fell down, embracing the body of the deceased, while the other deliberately placed her garments about her and then lay down. At the remonstrance of a gentleman present, no bamboos were used for fastening them down; they were first covered with light combustibles, afterwards heavy logs of wood were thrown on, so that any attempt to rise must have been fruitless. It appears upon enquiry that the women had been instigated to the dreadful act by the brother of the deceased, who, by taking the remaining widow under his protection, succeeds to the whole of the property. Surely these things call loudly for amendment; nor would it have been difficult, in my opinion, for a magistrate, had there been one near the spot, to have ordered the corpse to be immediately burnt or thrown into the river, instead of putrifying the air for three days: in which case, perhaps, the lives of two fellow-creatures might have been saved."—[*Beng. Hurk., April* 30.

PAGETS.

That species of pipe well known here by the name of a paget, appears to be getting more and more fashionable. Among the exports of the week to Madras, we observe two boxes of pagets, which would imply that our brothers, the Mulls, are increasing in fondness for fumigenous refreshment. To such of our Mofussul readers as may never have seen a paget, it may be proper to explain that it is a commodious kind of cigar pipe. It consists of a silver bowl, tapering to a kind of small apertured funnel, into which the lighted cigar is inserted. The bowl of the pipe may be filled with common water or rose water, through which the smoke is inhaled; which passing through the water is divested of its acridity, and, thus ascending through the tube or pipe connected with the silver bowl, finally enters the scientific jaws of the erudite smoker, where it produces those indescribable and ecstatic sensations which tobacco-smokers only know!—[*Ind. Gaz., June* 20.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES AT ARRACAN.

June 17, 1825.

Salmon	Rs. 10	per keg.
Green Tea	8	per lb.
Benares Sugar	40	per maund.
Boots (Europe)	15	per pair.
Shirts (not fine)	3 and 4	each.
Chinsurah Cheroots	5	per box.
Butter	12	per jar.
Forage Caps	36 and 50	each.
Table Rice	6	per maund.
Gram	3½	do.
China Paper	12	per ream.
Hodgson's Pale Ale	14	per dozen.
——— Porter	15	do.
Old Madeira	30 and 32	do.
Old Sherry	28 and 32	do.
Harper's Brandy	24	do.
English Claret	60	do.
French Claret	32	do.
Malmsey	50	do.
Constantia	50	do.
Port Wine	25 and 28	do.
Liquorice	50	do.
Gin	28 and 30	do.
Ratafia	40	do.
Humps	4	each.
Dacca Cheese	5	do.
Farm Hams	1½	per lb.
Pine Cheese	3	do.
Quills	6	per 100.
Letter Paper	2	per quire.
Foolscap	3	do.
Penknife	2 and 3	each.
Johnstone's Biscuits	25	per canister.
Candles	4½	per seer.

[*Cal. John Bull.*

THE WEATHER.—SICKNESS.

Perhaps there never was a season in which the weather has been experienced to be hotter or more oppressive than the present one. This has been peculiarly the case at night, when most people, we have

reason to suppose, have been deprived of their natural rest by the extreme heat.

Within the last fortnight sickness has prevailed to a greater degree than formerly, and several cases have been observed, we believe, exactly resembling the epidemic that prevailed in June and July last year throughout Calcutta and its environs. Prickly heat, too, is much complained of, as excessively troublesome.

We regret extremely to state, that among the sufferers by sickness are the Governor General, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; but we have reason to believe that they are both considerably better, and may, ere long, be expected to be restored to their usual good health.

We hear that the Governor General is about to take a short cruise on the river for the benefit of change of air: his lordship's family and staff will bear him company. The trip, we trust, will be attended with those beneficial results to his lordship's health which are expected from it.—[*Ind. Gaz., June* 20.

MR. MOORCROFT.

Extract from the Dehli Ukhbar, of the 27th June 1825.

"At the present time, a person of the name of Mahomed Ali has come to Dehli for the transaction of some business on the part of his Majesty Shah Shooja-oolmoolk. From him it has been learnt, that Mr. Wm. Moorcroft, Saheb, had arrived at Bokhara, and having visited Meer Hyder, the king of that country, presents had been mutually interchanged. That gentleman remained forty days at Bokhara, but could not obtain such horses as he wished; however, he purchased ten or twelve very fine horses, and then took leave:—and that a person had lately arrived from Cabool who stated, that it was reported from Cabool that the aforesaid Saheb had arrived at Khoollum, and most likely by the present time he must have arrived in Cabool.

DEATH OF SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

It is with regret we have to record the death of Sir David Ochterlony, which melancholy event occurred at Meerut, on the 14th July. The *Bombay Gazette*, speaking of him, justly says, "As a public character, we are not aware of his parallel in the annals of British India. During a most active service of forty-seven years, in the double capacity of statesman and soldier, his unremitted exertions and unerring judgment contributed largely to the stability of Government and the prosperity of the country."

[A memoir of this gallant officer will appear in our next number.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 30. *Gilmore*, Lawes, from London.—*July* 6. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from London.—7. *Crown*, Pinder, from Liverpool.—10. *Marquis of Lansdown*, Heathorn, from San Blas and Batavia.—14. *Lord Suffield*, Dipnal, from London.—*Madras*, Fayrer, from London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 25. At Sultanpore (Benares), the lady of Lieut. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C., of a son.
June 15. At Chowringhee, the lady of John McKenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
19. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. H. Grastin, 10th N. Cav., of a son.
20. At Modendarry factory, Jessore, the lady of Chas. Omon, Esq., indigo planter, of a son.
27. In the Durrumtollah, Mrs. M. Meyers, of a son.
— At Ballygunge, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, artillery, of a daughter.
29. At the new mint, the lady of Capt. McLeod, of engineers, of a son.
July 1. The wife of Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley, Arabic professor in the college of Fort William, of a daughter.
— Mrs. E. Bull, widow of the late Mr. J. Bull, clock and watch maker, of a daughter.
2. At Entally, Mrs. Grigg, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Cuninghame, of a son.
4. The lady of Lieut. C. Fowle, 65th N.I., of a son.
6. At Garden Reach, the lady of J. R. Best, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
12. The lady of Capt. Goate, H.M.'s 87th regt., of a son.
13. Mrs. M. A. Paul, of a son.
16. Mrs. Crichton, of a daughter.
17. The lady of F. P. Strong, Esq., of a daughter.
Lately. At Purneah, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Graham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 4. At Saharunpore, Lieut. John Fisher, 23d N.I., and Adj. of the Serampore Bat., to Miss L. Vincent, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Vincent, chaplain on the Bengal establishment.
25. Mr. J. Bidgnall to Miss M. Han, only daughter of the late T. Han, Esq., of Cossim Bazar.
July 2. At St. John's Cathedral, C. R. Barwell, Esq., of the civil service, to Ellen, second daughter of the late R. Fulcher, Esq.
4. At Midnapore, J. I. Harvey, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. Wiggen, Esq.
9. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. Jones to Miss T. De Souza.
16. Mr. Joakim de Sante, 2d interp. of the court of requests, to Ann, second daughter of the late T. Andrews, Esq., Chitpore Road.
— At the Cathedral, Capt. J. R. Stock, of the 6th Extra regt. N.I., to Miss Susan Chilcot.

DEATHS.

April 1. At Pan Lang, Capt. P. Forbes, H.M.'s 47th regt.
15. At Rangoon, Lieut. Williamson, H.M.'s Royal regt.
May 15. At Rangoon, Lieut. E. Codd, H.M.'s 47th regt.
19. At the residency, Lucknow, Alfred William, son of the late G. Ravenscroft, Esq., aged five years.
24. Maha Rajah Ramchunder Roy Bahadoor.
June 4. At Monghyr, aged 71, Mrs. Christiana Tytler, widow of W. H. Tytler, M.D., apothecary to H.M.'s forces.
5. In Fort William, in consequence of an accident in a buggy with a restive horse, Lieut. Col. H. R. Browne, commanding H.M.'s 87th regt.
5. At Chunar, J. D. Williams, serjeant pensioner, in his 102d year.
7. At Seebpore, aged 34, Frances Webster, the lady of Capt. James Webster, and youngest daughter of the late General W. Palmer.
8. Lieut.

8. Lieut. C. S. Marriott, of the invalid establishment, aged 29.
13. The infant son of A. Colvin, Esq.
14. Miss C. Lankheet.
15. Major Wm. Hiatt, deputy secretary to Government in the military department, aged 44.
— Mr. John Fenwick, aged 26.
— At Entally, Catherine Emma, second daughter of Mr. H. V. Ingels, of Jeynarpore factory, Kishnaghur.
16. At Serampore, Joseph Taylor, Esq., of the late firm of Taylor and Co., aged 68.
17. Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. C. Dawson, successor to the late J. Ravenscroft and Co, aged 32.
— Mrs. Stratford, aged 33, wife of Mr. Stratford, assist. engineer, new mint.
18. W. Shepheard, Esq., commander of the ship Portsea, aged 40.
19. The infant son of Lieut. H. Grastin, 10th N. Cav.
21. At Arracan, Assist.surg. W. H. N. Chisholme, 42d Bengal N.I.
23. The infant daughter of Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson.
29. At Monghyr, John William, infant son of J. W. Templer, Esq., civil service.
30. At Ballygunge, Mrs. M. A. Lawrenson, wife of Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, artillery, aged 22.
July 2. The infant son of Mr. R. Sevestre, aged seven months.
— At Dacca, the infant son of G. C. Weguelin, Esq.
4. At Berhampore, Frederick Douglas, infant son of Capt. F. Buckley.
5. Mrs. Mary Peters, aged 36.
6. Miss Emelia Mendes, fourth daughter of the late C. Mendes, Esq., of Cossim Bazaar.
15. Lieut. S. Twemlow, 68th N.I., aged 23.
16. Mrs. E. De Souza, wife of Mr. Andrew De Souza, printer.
Lately. Baboo Munymadhub Dutt, aged 35 years, inhabitant of Hautkhola, well known for his learning and erudition in the Bengalee, Persian, and Arabic languages.
— At Arracan, Assist.surg. Jasper Wilson, attached to Bengal artillery, and doing duty with H.M.'s 54th foot.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1825.—In obedience to the commands of the hon. the Court of Directors, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following despatch received from the hon. Court.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Par. 1. "Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 8th inst.

2. "Our chairman has acquainted us that he has received from the Governor of Fort St. George, two communications under dates the 3d March and 19th July last, in both of which Sir Thos. Munro states the reasons which would have induced him to have withheld the intimation of his wish to be relieved from the office of Governor of Madras, made known to us in his address of September 1823, and expresses his intention to remain till the arrival of his successor. The right hon. the President of the Board of Commissioners has likewise made known to our Chairman, a letter to the same effect, which he received from your president, under date the 8th July last.

3. "We have derived the most sincere satisfaction from the foregoing communications. We consider Sir Thos. Munro to have evinced the same high public spirit and ardent zeal to promote the interests committed to his charge on the present, as on all past occasions throughout his long and honourable course of public service. As no arrangement has yet been made for the appointment of a successor to the Governor of Madras, we are happy to signify to you our unanimous desire to avail ourselves of an extension of Sir Thomas Munro's services in that high station, at a period when his distinguished talents and peculiar qualifications cannot fail of being eminently beneficial to the country under your government, as well as to our interests; and we have accordingly unanimously resolved to abstain from nominating any successor to Sir Thomas Munro, until we shall have received from you an acknowledgment of this communication and an intimation of his wishes in consequence.

4. "With the view of making known to the service and to the public the sentiments which we entertain regarding Sir Thomas Munro, we direct that this despatch be published in the Government Gazette. We are, &c."

London, 10th Dec. 1824.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, JULY 6.

The sessions commenced this day. The new chief justice delivered his first charge to the grand jury; in the course of which he passed many encomiums upon his learned predecessors, and expressed his hope and prayer that, by following their example, the Supreme Court might continue to enjoy the respect and confidence of all its suitors. His lordship added—

"With respect to the latter object, in the novel and unprecedented situation in which I now find myself, an almost entire stranger to the country, its inhabitants, its manners, and its usages; wholly dependent upon my own judgment, and without the benefit of the assistance or co-operation of either of my colleagues, I cannot help feeling, at present, more than ordinarily anxious. I am well assured, however, that as far as regards the usage and practice of the court, I may, and I do, therefore, with perfect confidence, rely upon the candour and liberality of the members of the profession, with whom I shall have the happiness to be here connected; not merely that no undue or unfair advantage will ever be taken, the bare suspicion of which, I can assure them, never once entered into my thoughts; but that I shall derive from them every aid and assistance which, consistently with their duty to their clients, their local experience will enable them to afford.

afford. In what I am now saying, let me not for one moment be supposed as wishing, in the slightest degree, to restrict the utmost freedom of speech or argument, in the discussion of the cases which may now come before us, beyond those rules of practice which, in order to ensure regularity of proceeding, must be adopted and adhered to by every court of justice: well satisfied, as I am, and ever have been, that a bold and enlightened advocate is not merely one of the best safeguards to the purity of justice, but the best friend and most valuable assistant to those who have to administer it. Whatever, therefore, may be thought conducive to the interests of the client, or as tending to correct any supposed erroneous impression of the bench, and that can be urged, consistently with the established rules and order of proceeding, I trust will ever be so with the utmost freedom, and without the slightest reserve. For myself, I am sure, and from the personal knowledge which I have of my colleagues, I think I may with equal certainty for them say, that every argument so urged will always receive the consideration and attention it is entitled to; and if, after all, the court should come to different, and perhaps an erroneous conclusion, (for who amongst us is free from error?) it will, at least, never be for the want of an anxious and earnest endeavour, on our parts, to arrive at the real truth and justice of the case.

"Mutual forbearance, and mutual indulgence, at times, we shall all of us require, and, I have no doubt, readily give to each other."

The calendar contained only two cases; one a native accused of uttering counterfeit money; the other a European soldier charged with homicide. The learned judge remarked that the latter prisoner should have been tried by a court-martial on the spot (120 miles from the presidency), agreeably to the Act 4, Geo. IV. c. 81.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 27. *Windsor*, Heaviside, from London and Bombay.—*Aug.* 11. *Atlas*, Hine, from London.

Departures.

July 19. *Madras*, Fayrer, for Calcutta.—22. H.M. *Larne*, Kingcombe, for Penang and N. S. Wales.—30. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 12. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. J. Taylor, 4th regt., L.C., of a son.

23. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. A. Fraser, quarter-master 45th regt. N.I., of a son.

— The lady of T. M. Lane, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At St. Mary's Church, William, eldest son of W. Gordon, Esq., late of the civil service of this presidency, to Eliza, daughter of George Garrow, Esq., of the same service.

18. At the Cathedral at St. Thomè, Vindition Cornet, Esq., to Mrs. M. B. Festing, widow of the late Lieut. John G. Festing, of the Madras establishment.

20. At Bangalore, Mr. J. Gibson to Miss Ellen, second daughter of Mr. F. O. Borel.

DEATHS.

June 12. At Arcot, Mary Anne, wife of A. F. Bruce, Esq., of the civil service.

17. On the Arracan river, J. Cochrane, Esq., M.D., assist.surg. on the Madras establishment.

July 7. At Pondicherry, A. Dulaurens, Esq., a member of council of that settlement.

8. At Mangalore, Mr. Henry Craig, clerk in the Hoozoor cutcherry of the principal collector of Kanara.

11. At the Neelgherry hills, of a fever, Mr. W. Cameron, surveyor, attached to the revenue department.

15. In Spur Tank, Emma, third daughter of George Lys, Esq., aged 21.

20. At Wallajahbad, on the road from Bangalore to Madras, Marian, the lady of Major Stehelin, H.M.'s 41st regt.

22. R. Powney, infant son of Mr. Wm. Parr.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LATE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Bombay Castle, April 7, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Com. William Brooks, chief engineer, to return to Europe under the existing regulations, retaining the office of chief engineer until the period of his embarkation.

The services of Lieut. Col. Brooks have been acknowledged with approbation by this Government in General Orders bearing date the 29th Nov. 1811, and again on the 13th Oct. 1817, when Lieut. Col. Brooks vacated the office of military auditor general, on his succession to the situation of chief engineer; and in reviewing the conduct of this officer in that important department, as well as during his whole services of forty-two years, the Governor in Council cannot employ more honourable and appropriate terms of praise than those of a former order, which points him out as having served the Hon. Company with assiduity, zeal, ability, and unimpeached integrity.

ALLOWANCES TO BRIGADIERS.

Bombay Castle, July 16, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the whole of the brigadiers on this establishment to draw, from the first of March last, the scale of allowances sanctioned by the Court of Directors for brigadiers of the first class.

DUTY OF PAYMASTERS.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the duty of paymasters in native regiments shall be conducted from the first of next month by the quarter-master of each corps instead of the adjutant as heretofore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 11. Mr. A. N. Shaw, deputy collector of sea-customs in the Concan.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, deputy collector of ditto in Guzerat.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 11. Mr. H. Brown, register at Sholapoor.

Mr. W. W. Malet, second register at Ahmedabad.

General Department.

Aug. 11. Mr. J. A. Shaw, assistant to accountant-general and civil auditor.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the civil service:—

Junior Merchants—Mr. James Taylor, Mr. W. H. Wathen, Mr. W. J. Lumsden, Mr. John Kentish, Mr. Robert Boyd, Mr. David Greenhill, Mr. Thomas G. Gardiner, Mr. John Williams, and Mr. Frederick Bourchier, *to be senior merchants*, from 9th May 1825.

Factors—Mr. H. G. Oakes, Mr. J. H. Little, Mr. J. L. Reid, Mr. G. Giberne, Mr. Richard Torin, Mr. John Forbes, Mr. Richard Mills, and Mr. E. B. Mills, *to be junior merchants*, from 2d April 1825.

Writers—Mr. D. A. Blane, Mr. Edmund Holland, Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. F. Dent, Mr. J. H. Jackson, Mr. Alex. Bell, Mr. Alex. Elphinston, Mr. John Warder, Mr. G. C. Houlton, Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Mr. W. Willes, Mr. N. Hornby, Mr. R. K. Pringle, Mr. C. Montgomerie, and Mr. William Chamier, *to be factors*, from 7th June 1825.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 15.—The Rev. Mr. Robinson, the chaplain of Poona and Sattarah, permitted to accompany the Lord Bishop to Calcutta, in capacity of his Lordship's chaplain.

The Rev. Mr. Goode, the chaplain at Kaira, appointed to take charge of Mr. Robinson's duties at Poona and Sattarah during absence of that gentleman.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 2, 1825.—Capt. F. P. Lester, second deputy, to act as sen. dep. ordnance commissary at presidency, during absence of Capt. A. Campbell. Lieut. M. Law to act for Capt. Lester.

Marine Bat. Lieut. R. Philips, 1st. or Gr. N.I., to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, and quart. mast., v. Norton proceeded to Europe; date 29th June.

July 7.—*Medical Department.* Assist. surg. Duncan to be vaccinator in Southern Concan, v. Bird, prom.—Assist.surg. Erskine to be surg. at Sholapore, v. Duncan.—Assist.surg. Macdonell to be surg. to political agent in Kattywar.—Assist. surg. Tawse to be surg. in Candeish from 1st Nov. 1825.—Assist.surg Mackell to be surg. at Mocha.

July 9.—Lieut. G. Macan, 15th N.I., to officiate as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to 12th N.I. upon departure of Lieut. Fortune, until arrival of officer nominated to succeed him; date 4th April.

Lieut. W. C. Harris, corps of engineers, to be draftsman to chief engineer, vacant by Lieut. Bordwine's nomination to Sattarah.

July 14.—Lieut. Rowland, artil., to superintend public buildingserecting at Rajcote, during absence of executive engineer.

Lieut. R. Woodhouse, 5th N.I., to be line adj. at Rajcote, v. Troward prom.; date 1st July.

5th Regt. N.I. Ens. H. Wood to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages, and quart. mast., v. Woodhouse; date 1st July.

Assist.surg. A. Gibson, to have charge of medical duties of H. C.'s surveying vessel Discovery.

Sub Assist.surg. Bly, to have charge of medical duties of H. C.'s cruizer Nautilus.

July 15.—Assist.surg. J. Buchart, 8th N.I., to take charge of civil medical duties and of Guzerat prov. bat. at Ahmedabad during absence of Assist. surg. Stewart on med. cert.; date 27th June.

July 16.—Lieut. Stalker, 19th N.I., to officiate as staff officer to field detachment in Myheekhaunta.

Lieut. Rebenack, 18th N.I., to act as staff officer to field detachment in Wagor.

11th Regt. N.I. Ens. G. Macdonell to be lieut. in suc. to Paul dec.; date 7th July.

13th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. S. Stewart to be adj., v. Victor prom.; date 1st July.

Lieut. Yeadell, dep. commissary of stores at Surat, to conduct duties of ordnance depart. during absence of Com. Capt. Campbell.

July 25.—*Pioneer Bat.* Lieut. J. B. F. Levery to act. as adj. during absence of Lieut. W. Lang proceeding to sea for health.

8th Regt. N.I. Lieut. R. Sillar to act as adj. to left wing of regt. stationed at Kairah, v. Sandwith; date 15th June.

Lieut. Sandwith, attached to 4th extra bat., to perform duties of interp. in Hindoostanee to left wing of 8th N.I.; date 15th June.

Assist.surg. Ormond, 10th N.I., to officiate as gar. surg. at Surat.

July 28.—The appointment of inspector of hill forts in Dooab abolished from this date.

Aug. 1.—*Corps of Engineers.* Sen. Lieut.Col. S. Goodfellow to be lieut. col. com., v. Cowper dec.; Sen. Maj. J. S. R. Drummond to be lieut. col., v. Goodfellow prom.; Sen. Capt. T. Dickinson to be maj.; and 1st-Lieut. C. Waddington to be capt., in suc. to Drummond prom.; all dated 28th July.—Lieut. Col. Goodfellow will take his seat at Military Board as chief engineer.

Aug. 4.—Supern. 1st-lieut. H.W. Hardie brought on effective strength of artillery regt., in consequence of death of Lieut. Blachford.

1st-Lieut. F. D. Watkins to be adj. and quart. mast. to 2d troop horse artil., v. Blachford dec.; date 22d July.

Capt. Adamson, 19th N.I., removed from strength of army, and placed on Pension list.

Aug. 9.—*19th Regt. N.I.* Sen. Lieut. F. Stalker to be capt., and Ens. J. A. Echford to be lieut. in suc. to Adamson removed; date 5th Aug.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

July 7.—Capt. Lawrence to be commodore on Surat station for ensuing season, in succession to Capt. Tanner.

30. Sen. Midsh. H. Warry to be a 2d-lieut., v. T. B. Davis dec.; date 15th July.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 1. Corn. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., for health.

To Sea.—July 14. Lieut. N. Strong, 1st Europ. regt., commanding Resident's escort in Persian Gulf, for six months, for health.—29. Ens. A. D. Malcolm, 3d N.I., for six months, for health.—Aug. 10. Lieut. J. Liddell, 23d N.I., for six months, for health.—Assist.surg. W. Taylor, dep. med. storekeeper, north div. Guzerat, for six months, for health.

LAW.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The sessions commenced on 25th July before Sir E. West and Sir C. Chambers.

Not more than thirteen or fourteen cases came

came before the court, of which only three were of importance. A conductor, named Stoop, was tried on an indictment for the murder of his wife, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

An artilleryman, for the murder of his child; but a verdict of manslaughter was returned in consequence of the blow, by which the child died, having been intended for its mother. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of one rupee.

The third was a constable, for assaulting and confining a female named Maria Antonia. His sentence was imprisonment for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees.—[*Bom. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta, accompanied by Archdeacon Barnes, left this presidency for Poona on Monday, the 27th June, and returned here again on Friday, the 8th July. On the 2d his Lordship held a confirmation at Poona, and on Sunday, the 3d, he consecrated the new church of St. Mary; on which occasion, this zealous prelate preached a most impressive and appropriate sermon to a very numerous congregation. The Bishop was prevented, by a slight indisposition, from participating in the hospitality of the station, which also precluded him from seeing much of the late capital of the Peishwah, or of the surrounding country. On this day the Bishop will proceed to Tannah, in order to consecrate the church there on Sunday, the 17th. It is his Lordship's intention, we understand, if circumstances permit, to proceed to Ceylon early in the ensuing month, and from thence to return to Calcutta. It is now more than twelve months since the Bishop left Calcutta, and though he has since been constantly engaged in personally visiting the principal stations under that presidency and Bombay, he can scarcely be said to have as yet visited half of his immense diocese; for, in addition to the Company's territories, we learn that the archdeaconry of New South Wales, and twenty-five chaplains, in that increasing colony, have lately been placed under his superintendence as Bishop.—[*Bom. Cour., July* 16.

LIEUT. DAVIS, OF THE COMPANY'S MARINE.

On the night of Thursday, the 14th inst., about half-past ten o'clock, as Lieut. J. B. Davis, of the Hon. Company's cruizer, *Nautilus*, was proceeding towards his vessel from the Apollo pier, in consequence of some difficulty in setting the sails, the tiller of the boat broke in his hand, when he was precipitated backwards from the washboard, on which he was seated, never to rise again. Every possible search has been made for the body, but without success.

All the ships in the harbour presented a funeral display of their colours during the whole of the following day, as a mournful indication of the melancholy event which has deprived the service of an esteemed and amiable young officer, whose untimely fate must ever be sincerely deplored by his comrades and friends.—[*Ibid., July* 23.

AFFAIRS TO THE NORTHWARD.

We have received letters during last week from the northern frontier, which describe every thing as quiet at present in that quarter. It was reported, however, that the Scindians were collecting a large force, which, it was rumoured, was destined for Cutch. This we cannot believe. The Government of Scind, from the peculiarity of its structure, and the character of those over whom it rules, is, perhaps, one of the weakest in Asia, and we do not think it would risk a quarrel with any of its neighbours. The power of the state, divided among the different Ameers, must want consolidation, strength, and unity of action, while the only troops they can bring into the field are composed of the feudal and unruly tribes of Beloochistan, whom it would be impossible to keep together for any time, and who are said not to have any great liking for their present niggardly rulers, whose only object, since their accession to power, has been to amass money, in the pursuit of which, we believe, they have been remarkably successful. The Ameers must also feel not a little suspicious of their powerful neighbour Runjeet Sing, who has been making encroachments on their northern frontier, and who is said to cast a longing look to the immense treasures they have amassed during the last thirty years. We may, therefore, safely predict that no more laurels will be reaped for the present by our troops to the northward.

The letters we have alluded to are full of sad complaints on a subject of no small importance to those who are stationed on the borders of the thirsty desert, themselves apparently as thirsty. There is nothing but murmurings and sorrowful anticipations from the banks of the Indus to the mouths of the Banass. There had been a long-continued and universal drought along the whole line of our northern frontier; and at the date of our letters there appeared to be no hope of relief. There had not only been a deficiency of that simple element which is more particularly necessary for the support and nourishment of the vegetable world, but also a great scarcity of some other fluids which exposure to hot winds and a vertical sun render essential for the purpose of sustaining the strength and reviving the drooping spirits of the sojourners of the arid and isolated stations on the borders of Scind. In fact, the usual supply of that beverage which will immortalize the name of Hodgson, had not been received, while the unfavourable accounts which had arrived relative to the state of the Bombay godowns, had sickened every heart and saddened every countenance. This was certainly a miserable state of things; but we sincerely trust that an abundant fall of rain, and a copious supply of pale ale, with other good things to boot, have, ere this, dispelled the gloom which appears to have invaded the northern boundaries of our rising establishment.—[*Bom. Cour., June* 18.

Native accounts from the northward mention that the Scindians had collected a large force at Rymaka-bazar, which is on the north side of the Bunny, or Runn, and about thirty miles distant from Loony, on the Cutch frontier. Parties of freebooters, supposed to be from this force, had again made their appearance in Cutch, and plundered two villages, the patels of which they carried off. By the last accounts, rain had fallen at Mandavee, so that we may suppose there has been a general fall all over the northern districts.—[*Ibid., July* 9.

On the 23d ultimo, accounts were received at Booj of a party, consisting of about 200 Meyannas, having crossed the Runn into that province. On the same evening, Capt. Sandwith, with a troop of the 1st light cavalry, and the grenadier company of the 18th regt., under Capt. Worthy, marched in pursuit of them. On the following morning, certain intelligence being obtained of their being near the town of Nurra, Capt. S. determined to proceed in advance with the cavalry, and completely succeeded in surprising the marauders, killing thirty of them, and wounding a number more. Our loss was, one havildar and two troopers wounded; and one horse killed, and three wounded. The cavalry on this occasion marched sixty-two miles in less than twenty-four hours, without a man falling in the rear; but, on the contrary, the detachment, on coming up with the Meyannas, was in a high state of efficiency. The infantry marched the same distance in thirty-six hours, leaving only two men behind, though a considerable part of the road was through heavy sand. These are feats, in the way of marching, which, we believe, have seldom been outdone.—[*Bom. Cour., July* 23.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The following remarks, signed "A Company's Servant," appear in the *Bombay Courier*, addressed to the editor:

"In your last you made some allusion to the apparent determination of H.M.'s ministers, that no Company's servant should henceforth be appointed to any of the Indian Governments. I call the determination *apparent*, for it is impossible to believe that any class of men, however elated with power and popularity, and however fond of patronage, could be so blind or callous to the interests of the country, or so cruelly unjust to a large body of individuals, as actually to adopt the resolution alluded to.

"There is a large portion of wisdom and good sense, and certainly a more than ordinary share of liberality, among those who are at present at the head of affairs, which makes me think that, though perhaps obstinate in a particular instance, they could never intend to adopt a general rule, in all times to come, that no Company's servant, however long and eminent his services, however splendid his talents, however extensive his information, in fact, however well qualified for the appointment, should be allowed to rise to the situation of Governor.

"If ever such a rule be adopted, we may bid farewell to the progressive improvement of India. Exertion will never exist without an appropriate stimulus; and there ought to be no bounds set to the rewards due to high talent and honourable exertion, in whatever class of men these qualities may be found. Should a rule be adopted to exclude all Company's servants from the governments of India, the Roman Catholics at home will have less reason to complain, as they will see a large body of their Protestant fellow-subjects liable to similar disabilities, and precluded from rising to certain situations, not from any suspicions of their possessing opinions and power dangerous to the state, nor from a belief of their want of sufficient talent, integrity, and experience; but that the patronage of the Crown, which is rather cramped in these times of peace, may be bestowed on one of its own servants.

"But I again repeat, I do not believe it was ever the intention of the administration at home henceforth to exclude Company's servants from the Indian governments. Mr. Canning, certainly, on one occasion, gave a kind of pledge to that effect; but the measure of exclusion is so contrary to the liberality which distinguishes his character, and, I may add, to the spirit of the present administration, that when its injustice and baneful consequences are taken into consideration, I am convinced that, if proposed, it will not receive the support of any party in the state."

LAUNCH.

On Monday last, the launch of the Amherst, an eighteen-gun sloop of war,

for the Company's service, took place at the dock-yard. She is reckoned as fine a specimen as has yet been seen of the class of vessels to which she belongs.—[*Bom. Cour., July* 23.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We have received letters from the southern Mahratta country. The monsoon had set in with some violence at Belgaum. The cholera had been raging all over the country, and still continued, though in a diminished degree. At Colapore twelve hundred people were carried off by it in the short period of four days, and its ravages had not entirely ceased. The force at present at Belgaum, which is described as very effective, consists of the 4th Madras light cavalry, a M. G. troop of native horse artillery, a company of Goolandauze, the 1st Bombay European regt., the 23d or Walajabad light infantry, and the 49th regt. Madras N.I. It is stated that the Rajah of Colapore was so *sincerely* rejoiced on hearing of our successes at Donabew, that he ordered a royal salute to be fired.—[*Bom. Cour., June* 18.

The cholera has been raging for some time past in most of the districts subject to this presidency, and, in some instances, in a very bad form. H.M.'s Queen's Royals, and 6th regt., lately arrived, have both suffered from it; and within the last few days it has made its appearance among the natives here; but, as yet, the casualties have been but few.—[*Ibid., July* 9.

We understand that the rains set in at Mhow on the 28th June, on which day there was a very heavy fall, and that there had been subsequently a sufficient supply for the immediate wants of the country. The cholera had also, we are glad to say, greatly subsided.—[*Ibid., July* 16.

NEW CHURCH AT TANNAH.

On Sunday last, the Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the church at Tannah. His Lordship arrived at Mr. Baillie's house on Saturday evening, and in the morning the compliment of a salute from the fort was paid him. At the usual hour for divine service, the Bishop was met at the door of the church by the principal inhabitants of the place, who presented a petition for the consecration. The petition having been read, his Lordship signified his assent, and congratulated the gentlemen present on their possessing a building for divine worship so singularly elegant and appropriate. The usual consecration service was then performed, and an excellent and very suitable sermon preached by the Archdeacon.

This church, now St. James's Church, at Tannah, was founded on the 1st of March 1824, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the assiduity with which the work has been carried on. The design is purely Grecian, with the addition of an elegant spire; and we believe we speak the sentiments of the most skilful persons who have seen it, when we say, that, as a work of art, this church does the greatest credit to the taste and science of Capt. Tate, the engineer. Situated on the esplanade, it comes in, from whatever point the view is taken, as an additional ornament to a spot, which possesses great natural advantages, and gives a character to the scene eminently adapted to the feelings and associations of Englishmen. We are extremely happy to understand that there is every prospect of this work, undertaken by Government from such creditable motives, being completed at the expense originally estimated, and for a sum by no means calculated to discourage the sanction of similar tokens of the honour which an English Government is desirous of paying to religion.—[*Bom. Cour., July* 23.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESS.

A Bombay Courier Extraordinary of June 9th contains a "Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, for preventing the Mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers, and Periodical and other Books and Papers, by Persons unknown." It consists of twenty articles. The rule was passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the 2d March 1225, and registered in the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature, under date the 11th March.

GAIETIES.

On the 3d Aug. a splendid entertainment was given at Lowjee Castle by Hormuzjee Bomanjee to the mercantile community and all gentlemen in the shipping interest at this settlement. A number of gentlemen of the civil, military, and marine service were likewise present, together with many of the most respectable Parsee merchants; and with the aid of a good band of music, some excellent speeches and appropriate toasts, the whole entertainment passed off with great *éclat*.

On the same evening, the officers of H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal regt. of foot entertained the hon. the Governor and suite, with the principal officers of the staff, at the Mess-Room of the cantonment on Colabah.—[*Bom. Chron.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 21. *Lady East*, Talbert, from New South Wales. — *Aug.* 6. *Asia*, Pope, from ditto. — 7. *Ganges*, Mitford, from Liverpool.

Departures.

July 15. *Windsor*, Heaviside, for Madras and China.—26. *Royal George*, Ellerby, for London. —29. *Inglis*, Serle, for China.—*Aug.* 11. *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, for China.—13. *Lady East*, Talbot, for China.—14. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 22. At Dharwar, the lady of Lieut. T. Harris, Comg. Sebundees, of a daughter.
July 2. At Government House, the lady of Capt. Burrowes, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.
15. Mrs. S. J. Cross, of a son.
19. At Jaulna, the lady of Capt. Gibbings, of a son.
24. At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. At Cochin, Lieut. F. Haleman, 15th N.I., to Miss E. Rodgers.
July 12. Alex. J. Kerr, Esq., of Penang, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Kerr, of this establishment, to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hough, military auditor general.
Aug. 1. At St. Thomas's Church, Dr. H. Smith, Bengal medical establishment, to Mary, second daughter of John Moore, Esq., Liverpool.

DEATHS.

June 14. At Baroda, Caroline Eliza, infant daughter of J. P. Willoughby, Esq.
29. Washington James, son of James Morley, Esq., aged one year.
July 3. At Poonah, of the spasmodic cholera, Mrs. E. Aikin, wife of Mr. James Aiken, assist. surg., and only daughter of the late Col. S. Irton of the Madras establishment.
6. At Bhewndy, on his way to Bombay, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. James Paul, 11th regt. N.I.
21. Caroline Jane, youngest child of W. C. Bruce, Esq., aged 13 months.
25. At Surat, Arthur Grant, fifth son of James Taylor, Esq., civil service, aged nine months.
26. At Poonah, Matilda Frances, infant daughter of C. Ducat, Esq., M.D.
28. After a short illness, Lieut. Col. Com. T. A. Cowper, chief engineer, on this establishment, aged 45.
29. At Magazon, the infant son of Mr. J. F. de Jesus.
31. At Byculla, Henry John, son of the late Rev. J. Nichols, aged 19 months.
Aug. 7. James Cooper, midshipman of the H. C. ship Vansittart, aged 14.
— Of fever. Mr. J. M. De Souza, aged 36.

Ceylon.

MR. MOON, OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTION.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Alexander Moon, superintendent of the botanic garden in Ceylon, appears in the Ceylon *Gazette* of May 7.

Mr. Moon was a striking proof of the efficacy of industry and good sense in overcoming the difficulties of a scanty or neglected education. He was a native of Scotland, and possessed the patient assiduity, and plain, but strong understanding, which are rarely wanting in his countrymen. He had been, in early life, employed as a working-gardener in the extensive establishment at Kew, where he had attracted the attention of those able botanists, the Aitons, who took a pleasure in encouraging his love for botanical science. Your readers are aware that most of the books in that science are written in Latin, and it became necessary for Mr. Moon, in pursuing that science amidst his labours as a gardener, to acquire some knowledge of that language; he persevered and succeeded, and became so well skilled in his beloved science, that he was recommended by Mr. Aiton to Sir Joseph Banks, when a person was required to succeed the late Mr. Kerr, in this island.

In Ceylon, Mr. Moon found and cultivated a rich field of botany. The beautiful plantations at Slave Island, until they were given up on the change of the establishment, exhibited his taste and industry in their full power; and, on his removal to Kandi, he laid out the garden of Peradenin, which every one who has seen it has admired as a most beautiful specimen of the lovely art of gardening.

But it is to his botanical work on the plants of Ceylon that his name will owe its celebrity amongst men of science. He has, in that work, displayed such a vast quantity of botanical information respecting the plants of the island, as would appear to have required the labours of a long life to accumulate; yet he had not been above five or six years in Ceylon when it was committed to the press.

Stored as he was with information, he was liberal in imparting it; and, conscious as he must have been of his skill, it was impossible for any human creature to be more unassuming, anxious to oblige, and delighting to communicate improvement, he was particularly calculated to disseminate agricultual knowledge amongst the inhabitants of Ceylon, and, in many instances, his instructions have been received and followed by the intelligent natives.

The private character of Mr. Moon may be collected from what has been said of his public department. Modest, unaffected, and unobtrusive, he was, nevertheless, able, from his stores of information, to support his fair proportion of conversation with honourable and independent feelings; he was humble and courteous in his behaviour to his superiors, and kind and equal tempered to all; he was particularly regarded by those who best knew him, and in acts of good-nature and charity was ever ready and forward,

But it is to botanical science that the loss will be most severe; his collections of unclassed genera, and his other additions to the botany of Ceylon are, it is to be feared, not sufficiently matured for publication, and his place will not easily be supplied.

Penang.

COCHIN CHINA MARINE.

We were gratified on Friday evening last, the 13th inst., with a very novel spec-

tacle, by the arrival, in our harbour, of his Cochin Chinese Majesty's frigate, Toy Lang, mounting thirty-two guns, commanded by Woyang Wanfang. On Sunday came in also, his Cochin Chinese Majesty's brig Bucluang, Huong Kongton commander. These vessels touched at Singapore, where they remained a few days. They were lately built under the superintendence of a Frenchman. The ship is a neat model of a vessel, measuring, we believe, about 350 tons. The hull, masts, &c. are painted in a very fantastic manner.

Our contemporary of Singapore states that the commanders gave it out that trade was not their object, and that they have been sent out by their government to gain nautical and geographical experience, and a knowledge of naval tactics; but it appears they have each a cargo of Tonquin lead and sugar, raw silk, rice, &c.

We are happy to recognize, in the head mandarin, the same person who visited this settlement last year in quality of a supercargo, and who found so ready a sale for the cargoes of four large junks, that he has been induced to return to our port in the expectation of meeting with similar success this season. We trust that the encouragement they will receive by the disposal of their cargoes upon advantageous terms, may be the means of creating a a further extension of trade between the ports of Cochin China and this island.

A large Cochin China junk, with a valuable cargo, also came in on Saturday last. This vessel was bound, we understand, for Batavia; but encountering bad weather, or missing her intended port, she made for the straits of Malacca.—[*Penang Gaz., May* 18.

COCHIN CHINA.

In our last number we announced the arrival of three vessels belonging to the king of Cochin China. The three mandarines and the commanders paid a visit of ceremony to the hon. the governor, at Suffolk, on Wednesday last, and were received with every mark of attention.

It does not appear they have brought any letters for our government from his Cochin Chinese Majesty; but they are furnished with a commission. They report that several trading junks may be expected here during the present season.

We have no doubt our mercantile readers will be gratified to learn that, in compliment to the king of Cochin China, on the first occasion of his sending two square-rigged armed vessels to this port, and with the view of encouraging and promoting the commercial intercourse between this island and Cochin China, the Government has been pleased liberally to grant a remission of duties upon such articles of merchandize on board the three vessels lately arrived, as might be liable to duty under existing regulations.

So handsome a compliment will, we trust, have its due effect of increasing the confidence of his Cochin Chinese Majesty, and inducing a reciprocal accommodation to any vessels of our nation visiting the ports of his kingdom for commercial purposes.

The man-of-war junk which proceeded to Tavoy last year, and remained several months in this harbour, had arrived at Singapore. Several of her guns and other warlike stores which had been landed at Tavoy, prior to the arrival of the British force which captured it, were detained, and, we are informed, our Government offered them a handsome supply here in return, which the mandarines did not feel themselves at liberty to accept, and politely declined, with many acknowledgments for the attention to their wants evinced by Government, in supplying them with a pilot, anchors, cables, &c. when the junk proceeded to Tavoy to return [illegible] Burman ambassadors.

The mandarines complained much of the ingratitude of the Burmans, and their shabby treatment of them upon their arrival at Tavoy. They expressed a hope that his golden-footed majesty of Ava would not trouble them with any more missions, and added, that any future envoys from him would, in all probability, meet with a rough reception.—[*Ibid. May* 21.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

We have seldom taken notice in our columns of the great improvements going forward in Province Wellesley; but we congratulate our readers, and the community in general, on the benefit likely to accrue from the liberality of Government and the active exertions of the superintendent. We understand that the whole face of that formerly uninteresting, and, indeed, almost unknown district, is entirely changed; that whole tracts of jungle are converted into fertile paddy fields; that with great labour and persevering exertions roads have been cut along the ridges, which run parallel to the sea, at intervals, to a great distance inland, which have been connected by others, formed with much difficulty, through the low marshy ground, so favourable to the growth of paddy. The number of inhabitants, from the disturbances at Quedah, has amazingly increased, and all seem happy and contented under their mild and equitable government. There is no doubt, that in the course of a few years we shall be relieved, by the cultivations of Province Wellesley, from our present dependence on Bengal and the countries that surround us, for our supplies of rice, &c. and that we shall obtain that indispensible article at a much cheaper rate.—[*Ibid., May* 25.

MILITARY STORES.

In the Singapore Chronicle of the 14th April, we observe the arrival of the Schooner *Conch*, which touched here. Her cargo consists of warlike stores, destined, no doubt, for Bangkok; to which place very large supplies of arms and ammunition have lately been sent.

The *Harriett*, free trader, which had touched at Batavia, and was not permitted to land the gunpowder on board, had arrived also at Singapore. We are informed that vessel has brought out 1,600 barrels of gunpowder, which, it is reported, is destined for Siam. So much for the advantages of free trade!

We do not feel ourselves at liberty to make any comments on the above information. We may remark, however, that we have been informed by pretty good authority, that vessels bringing out arms and warlike stores at Singapore from Rotterdam, are furnished with two sets of papers. We cannot perceive any necessity for this, if there is no statute prohibiting the export and import of warlike stores.—[*Ibid., May* 31.

RAJAH OF QUEDAH.

Apprehensions of an invasion from the Quedah shore appear to have subsided at Penang at the date of our latest intelligence. We hear that Capt. Burney had been sent by the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the preparations, and the real views of the rajah in collecting this force; and that he had returned unable to discover the vast navy of prows, said to have been collected and put into commission in his Highness' sea-ports!—[*Cal. John Bull, June* 28.

BUILDINGS IN GEORGE TOWN.

While our harbour continues to be the resort of shipping from all quarters, we are happy in having it in our power to announce many improvements which have lately been effected in our town, for affording facility in landing and shipping merchandize.

Under the able management of the Committee of Assessors, three very substantial and commodious ghauts, faced with hewn granite, have been constructed, directly opposite the three principal streets leading into Beach Street.

A very handsome and convenient jetty, projecting well out, has also, with the aid of liberal contribution from government, been erected under the superintendence of the same zealous and useful association. The new jetty, which is situated between the fort and master attendant's house, has a broad flight of hewn granite steps at the extremity, along the whole extent of the sea face, upon which persons from on board ship may land at all hours, and goods may be landed or shipped at all times, during the flood or ebb tide.

Many handsome dwelling houses and shops are daily erecting in different parts of the town, especially Beach Street, by Armenian and native merchants. The sons and nephews of the late wealthy merchant, Syed Hussain, whose immense treasures were divided amongst them, have built several elegant houses for their own residence in town, and several extensive ranges of shops and godowns for the accommodation of the Arabs and other foreign native merchants resorting to this settlement at different seasons of the year, also to rent to Chinese and other shopkeepers.—[*Penang Gaz., May* 31.

Singapore.

BORNEO PROPER.

Several prahus have come in from this quarter already, bringing their usual cargoes, rice, sago, pepper, tortoiseshell, sea slug, camphor, birds'-nests, and seed pearls. The first prahu stated that the Sultan of Borneo and his son, who was joined with him in the administration of the country, were both dead. The mournful news was communicated by the commander, by the expression that "the sun and moon of Borneo had sunk." The commanders of the next two prahus which arrived, stated the facts in a manner less disconsolate and less figurative, reporting that the old sultan had died a natural death; that his son, who succeeded him, had turned out an arch tyrant, making free, to an insupportable degree, with the lives and property of his subjects; that his misconduct had occasioned an insurrection, and, finally, that the Pangerans or hereditary chiefs had seized upon the legitimate culprit, and put him to death by the bowstring. In his room, these king-makers, for so it appears they have always been, had set up his nephew as sultan, to commence a new score of despotism, according to the immemorial usage of the stationary and incorrigible east.—[*Sing. Chron., May* 12.

SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.

The reputation of the Singapore Institution, and of its learned and zealous supporter, Dr. Morrison, has, within the last fortnight, brought to this place a student all the way from the United States of America, a young gentleman of the name of Hunter, of a highly respectable and opulent family of New York. The object of Mr. Hunter's parents, as we are given to

to understand, is to obtain for him a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, as subservient to his future mercantile pursuits. We wish every success to this very liberal and enterprizing scheme, which becomes the enlightened spirit of the American people, and the magnitude of their commercial relations with the Chinese empire.—[*Ibid*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th ult. the *signal station* was removed, the flag being hoisted on the easternmost St. John's Island; it is, however, scarce 200 yards from its original position, and now commands a complete view, east and west, of the entrances of the Singapore Straits. The bearings given in the Calcutta directory for entering the roads, will not be interfered with.—[*Ibid.*

SHIP BUILDING.

We are happy to be able to report that a commencement has been made at this settlement in this important branch of colonial industry. Mr. Swinton and Mr. Temperton, two ingenious and respectable artists, have, within the last twelve months, made some progress in forming establishments for building and repairing ships. Mr. Swinton has a schooner of 40 tons nearly ready to launch, and Mr. Temperton has advanced considerably with a ship of 200 tons. It is probable that a great deal of the abundant timber of this and the neighbouring islands is fit for building vessels, equal in value and durability to fir-built ships; and when our intercourse with Siam is matured, we shall have no difficulty in obtaining plenty of teak timber for the construction of vessels of a higher class. The banks of the river, at the same time, will allow, every where, of the construction of vessels of at least 500 tons burthen.—[*Ibid.*

INCREASE OF CULTIVATION.

The Chinese are pushing their operations across the island to the straits which separate it from the main, for the culture of gambier, and their track is marked by the tall columns of thick smoke every where to be seen in the interior. The rapid increase of this branch of culture is easily accounted for by the great profits made by the gambier manufactories; but we are a little more surprised to find, contrary to our calculation of the capacities of the island, that the Malays, Bugis, and others, have lately commenced, with a good deal of animation, and with much eagerness of competition for the best lands, the culture of rice.—[*Ibid.*

DEATHS.

April 20. At the hospital, Mr. R. Brown, chief officer of the free trader Aguilar, of the Batavia fever.

21. Lieut. W. Dalzell, 34th regt. B.N.I, aged 24 years, after a lingering illness.

Netherlands India.

The following reflections upon the treaty with the Dutch, and upon their commercial system in the East, we extract from the *Singapore Chronicle*.

"By recent accounts from Java and England, we are sorry to observe that there is very little prospect of the speedy abrogation of those oppressive restraints upon the commerce of Great Britain with the Netherland possessions which have chiefly grown out of the decree of the 3d February, 1824. In Java no favourable change whatever has been effected, in consequence of the new treaty; and it appears to be the opinion in England that the Dutch authorities have still the power of imposing what duties they please, even to the extent of prohibitory ones. In reference to the similar arrangement made for the trade of the two nations in Europe, an English ministerial journal is compelled to make the following extraordinary admission: "we do not mean to disguise from our readers the fact that a general law or tariff may be so constructed as completely to annul the benefit held out to this country by the complaisant language of the agreement." If this be really true, the commercial arrangements of the late conventions are no better than so much waste paper. They are indeed worse, for they tend to encourage delusive expectations and to distract and perplex all commercial speculation.

"Whatever be the wording of the late treaty, there can be no question but its practical operation is very different at the respective ports of the two nations in India. The import duties chargeable in Calcutta, for example, instead of being raised on Dutch bottoms, will almost invariably be reduced. On Netherland woollens and cottons, the extension of the market for which appears to be so much an object at heart with the Dutch Government, the duties will only be 6 per cent. Even in the case of hollands, the most important article of Dutch trade to India, in whatever direction imported, and although an exciseable commodity, the whole duties will only be 20 per cent. At Batavia, on the other hand, the duties on the staple articles of British cottons and woollens have been raised, and virtually since the conclusion of the treaty, from 12 to 25 per cent. in one case, and from 12 to 35 in another. At the same time the duties on the staple article of exportation—coffee, have been greatly enhanced. The effect of these impolitic restraints is exhibited in the manner the most palpable and most likely to bring final conviction—the defalcation of the public revenue, which has been their result. In 1817, the first complete year of re-occupation, the custom-house duties of the port of Batavia were 432,109 guilders. In 1818 they had risen to 966,556—in 1819 to 1,365,231—in 1820 to 1,672,265—in 1821 to 1,920,284—in 1822 to 2,100,164, and in 1823 to 2,622,441. The new tariff and enhanced duties having been adopted towards the beginning of 1824, the receipts of the Custom House for that year exhibit, not an increase but a defalcation of 222,498 guilders. Had they increased in the medium proportion of former years, and there was nothing but the excessive duties to prevent it, the revenue of 1824, instead of being only 2,399,943, ought to have been no less than 2,987,396,—so that the loss sustained by the Dutch government by its new system of commercial policy is in reality considerably more than half a million of guilders a year at the port of Batavia alone. It may, perhaps, be imagined, that the defalcation of revenue now referred to may have originated in the depreciation of Colonial produce which is ascertained to have taken place in 1824; but it is evident that such depreciation could not materially have affected the receipts, as the impost levied on the commodities in question is not an ad valorem duty, but a duty levied on the quantity, and as we find the export of coffee during the season 1824 not less than 237,869, or only between twenty and thirty thousand piculs less than that of the previous year, while the duty levied was higher by 25 per cent. The difference of the rates of duties charged on colonial produce at the Dutch and British ports is very striking. At Calcutta the duty on cotton, on indigo, on lac dye, will not exceed, at the utmost, 10 per cent. on Dutch bottoms. At Batavia the present duties on coffee are at least twice this amount on British vessels. We conceive also that the manner in which the provisions of the treaty have been executed, is more congenial to its true spirit under the British than under the Netherland government. Thus an order has been sent out from England to reduce the foreign duties, so that they shall not exceed double the British import. In Java, on the other hand, the duty has been raised on Dutch vessels, so that it may not be reduced on British.

"The avowed spirit and object of the treaty is reciprocity of duties and charges and the freedom of trade; but it must be confessed that there are so many qualifications, reservations and loopholes to escape by, that the treaty, except supported by the best dispositions on both sides, may be wholly evaded or rendered utterly nugatory. The first article, for example, stipulates—contracting parties are to admit the subjects of each other to trade upon the footing of the most favoured nation. If this were strictly enforced, the manufactures and commodities of Great Britain ought to be admitted into the ports of Java upon the same terms and conditions as those of China, Japan, or Siam, otherwise the high contracting parties will be compelled to admit, that neither the Chinese, the Japanese, or the Siamese are nations, and be reduced to the necessity of finding some new term by which to designate these great groups of human beings.

"In the treaty, indeed, there is a very comprehensive and sweeping clause as follows. "Their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local regulations of each settlement" This may mean any thing or nothing in particular. It may mean that the subjects in question shall behave generally in a peaceable and orderly manner wherever they sojourn, or it may mean that they are to pay whatever duties, charges, or impositions they may be commanded to pay at any particular port which they shall frequent without asking any question.

"The second article of the treaty stipulates that the foreigner shall pay no more than double the duty imposed upon the native merchant. This may be evaded in a great variety of ways: such as creating government monopolies and government prohibitions, and by taxing exhorbitantly the staple commodities of the foreign merchant, the commodities being at the same time such as the native merchant seldom deals in at all. This has been, in fact, done in the case of British cottons and woollens; and it seems to us clear that the same principle which admits of raising the duty to 25 or 35 per cent. would equally authorize raising it 250 or 350 per cent. on any other amount, which would annihilate the trade altogether. It was clearly the object of the negociators, however, not to raise the duty beyond 12 per cent., as may be gathered from the context of the last clause of the article in question, which stipulates that, where no duty is charged to the native merchant, that charged to the stranger shall not exceed 6 per cent. This was clearly founded on the tariff, which the negociators supposed to be in existence in Java at the time, and was intended for the protection of the Dutch merchant in the ports of British India, where it was known that certain of our manufactures were admitted duty free. The Dutch merchant at the time paid in Java 6 per cent. when the British merchant paid 12. Where the native merchant, therefore, paid no duty, it was considered reasonable that the foreign merchant should be assessed no higher than the lowest ascertained duty at the time, or 6 per cent.

"The third article of the convention engages

gages "that no treaty hereafter made by either, with any native power in the Eastern seas, shall contain any article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal duties, to exclude the trade of the other party from the ports of such native power: and that if, in any treaty now existing on either part, any article to that effect has been admitted, such article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present treaty." This condition cannot, indeed, be so cleverly or plausibly evaded as the other two, but still its difficulties may be dexterously got over also. For example, at all the ports of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes, where Dutch controul is operative, the same imposts are levied on the staple manufactures of Great Britain as at Batavia. According to the spirit and letter of the treaty, the duties at all these places ought, in our opinion, to be reduced to the same level as under the native governments when trade was flourishing; and that they should not be unequal as contemplated in the treaty, they should be made exactly the same to Dutch and English. This article can refer only to such places as Palembang, Sambas, Pontianak, &c. where Dutch military posts are established, and for this good reason, that where Dutch treaties with the native states are not backed by this species of ratification, they are to all intents and purposes a dead letter, and of no more efficacy than if they had never been framed; a matter which is corroborated by the best of all proofs, that in every one situation where Dutch influence is not paramount, British manufactures and commodities are introduced with all the freedom that could be desired, while the market for them continues every year to be extended.

"The manner in which the treaty may be evaded where Dutch treaties are operative, will be as follows:—The places in question will be declared to be Dutch Settlements, albeit a treaty exists with an acknowledged sovereign—albeit this sovereign be present in person and administers native law through his own officers, and albeit neither the Dutch civil or military establishments be of sufficient strength and efficiency to preserve the country from insurrection for six months together, or to secure respect beyond the range of their cannon. We shall give one example of the effects of this system, which it is impossible to contemplate without pain and regret. In the year 1812, Pontianak, then an independent port, consumed British and Indian goods imported in British shipping to the value of 311,275 dollars, upon which the duties were little more than Spanish dollars 9,000. This was exclusive of the trade with Java and other islands, and the trade with China. As soon as the place received a Dutch garrison, many of the articles in question were prohibited altogether—on some the duty was raised to 12 per cent., and on others to 35, by which means the trade of course became extinct, so that for the last two years Pontianak has only been visited by two vessels under the British flag, and one of them met with such a reception that the experiment is not very likely to be repeated.

"In making these observations, we are far from objecting to the extension of Dutch authority within the Archipelago. On the contrary, we deem all extension of European influence to be a benefit, and when legitimately exercised, equivalent to the extension of security and protection, and the augmentation of commerce, prosperity, and comfort. On the other hand, when exercised on narrow and erroneous views of national advantage, however laudable the motive or patriotic the intention, we are clear in thinking that nothing can be expected to result but disappointment to one party and injury to every other.

"No European settlement or colony can ever be expected to flourish within this Archipelago without a large share of commercial freedom and commercial equality. We may be quite sure that there are no other sources of real prosperity, and that all the advantages of favourable situation, safe harbours, rich mines, and valuable products, can come to no good, except when fostered by their protection. By the last accounts from Batavia, there was not one British or American ship in the roads, a circumstance which had not been known for eight years before; and it is impossible not to connect this calamity with the system of prohibitions and restraints which has been recently established. There is another hint which we will venture to throw out at the risk of being considered national, and it is this; that no commercial settlement in the Indies can be expected, in the existing circumstances of the world, to flourish, that shall be denied the free access of British capital and enterprize. India is full of proofs of this truth. British capital and enterprize raised Calcutta in the short space of half a century to be the wealthiest and finest city the East ever saw. They raised Madras amidst the sands of the Carnatic in the same period to the second rank. They converted the barren island of Bombay into the second commercial city in Asia. They have rendered Canton superior in wealth and population to the imperial city. In six years they collected 12,000 industrious inhabitants in the hitherto desert and barren island of Singapore, who, instead of committing depredations upon trade, like its quondam inhabitants, export and import jointly to the value of more than fourteen millions of dollars annually. The same British capital and enterprize, let it be added, regenerated Batavia itself—are still its main supports, and converted five millions of Javanese, strangers for two centuries to the productions of European industry, extensive consumers of British manufactures. It is clear to us, that the agency which is capable of producing such effects, may be safely recommended to the respect and consideration of every prudent and enlightened government.

SUMATRA.

Bencoolen.—The following letter from this settlement, dated May 11, appears in the India Gazette:

This settlement and all its dependencies were formally ceded to the Netherlands authorities on the 6th April, so that we have been living under Dutch sway for more than a month. Great unanimity has apparently prevailed between the agents of the two governments, which is a fortunate circumstance for us Anglo-Dutchmen, who must have been the sufferers by any contests between the parties. Indeed the terms of the treaty are so explicit, that no delicate points were left for discussion or litigation. The Dutch continue to hold out the prospect that no material alteration will take place in the administration of the ceded countries—for the present at least; and they are desirous of giving every assurance to this effect to the natives. The several chieftains in and about Marlborough say little of their new rulers, and maintain a sullen but expressive reserve. How long things will continue to wear their present fair and tranquil appearance, it is impossible to say; for an occurrence took place the other day, which, as far as an uninterested observer can judge, is rather ominous of the future acts of the present government. The case is as follows:—The licence for the retail vend of opium is farmed out here by the year, for which the farmer pays government a monthly rent. A Chinese became the purchaser for the year which expired on the 30th of April last. The terms of the licence ensure to the farmer the retail vend of opium in the town and suburbs of Marlborough, and in certain of the out-stations. The steps it became necessary for government to pursue, in consequence of the transfer of the settlement, required the Company's agents and establishments at those stations to be withdrawn on the 1st of March, having two months of the seven, for which the farm was purchased, unexpired. After the stations were withdrawn, government could not of course any longer ensure to the farmer the sole retail vend of opium in the districts, according to the terms of the farmer's engagements, which were mutually binding. The farmer naturally petitioned government on the subject, requesting to give up the farm, as the sale of the drug by him had become much diminished, in consequence of the out-stations being withdrawn. The justice of the case appeared so obvious, that we understand the resident remitted 1000 rupees per month of the rent, for the two remaining months, March and April. On the Dutch assuming the government of the country, the licence was transferred for the unexpired term, viz. from the 6th to the 30th, the rent for those days becoming due to the Netherlands government. When the time of payment arrived at the end of the month, Poorkei tendered the reduced rent for the 25 days, little dreaming it was possible he could be required to pay the original sum as when the farm was entire, a thousand rupees of which the good faith of the British government had remitted. The act of that government, founded as it was upon such palpable justice, he considered must be respected, however little the Dutch might feel inclined to consider him or his property. But no, the bait is too alluring, the full sum is peremptorily demanded. He appeals to the British resident; the latter remonstrates, but all in vain—the full amount is rigidly and rapaciously exacted. An act of such unexampled rapacity and injustice, particularly at such a time, astonished every one, and it has occasioned a great sensation among the native population in the bazars. All the kees cry out against it. They say they have seen something, and heard more, of mandarine squeezing, but this exceeds every thing they have seen or heard of. What measures have been taken to insure redress to the oppressed individual, so as to satisfy the authority which has been so grossly violated, is not known. When will the principle "honesty is the best policy" be universally acknowledged and acted upon?

JAVA.

Macassar Expedition.—Extract from the *Batavian Gazette* of July 26:—

We have received news these two days past by native boats, that the expedition against Soupa, in Macassar, has returned, after making itself master of that place. We are happy to communicate to our readers the particulars of this event, which, in the present state of affairs in Celebes, is of great importance, by the insertion of the reports of Major General Van Geen, commander of the troops.

General Van Geen, in a letter of the 9th July, announces his intention of sending back part of his force to Java as soon as possible, and to embark himself for Batavia, with his highness the Panumbahan, of Samanap, of whose

whose support on this campaign the General speaks in the highest terms. The Netherland troops did not lose a single man on this occasion, but the enemy had a great many killed.

Price of Commodities. By an arrival from Batavia, we have an account of the government sale on the 30th July of the different articles specified as under:—Coffee 10,000 peculs, 14 to 43 dollars; Tin, 450 ditto, 24 to 20 ditto; Mace, (first quality) 200 ditto, 104 to 50; Ditto (second quality) 800 ditto, 71 to 22; Ditto (third quality) 100 ditto, 36 to 50; Cloves 400 ditto, 75 to 98. Price of Coffee in the market, 14 to 15½ dollars, and in demand.

The Insurgents. The letters and papers from Batavia state, that an escort with treasure, consisting of 40 soldiers, and with 200,000 silver rupees (about 20,000*l.*), proceeding from Batavia to Souraba, had been attacked by the Raja of Soloo. Every man was killed, and the treasure seized by the insurgents.

Advices from Batavia to the 4th September state that the insurrections against the Dutch authorities have assumed a very serious appearance; martial law had been proclaimed, and all Europeans capable of bearing arms, from sixteen to forty-five, were ordered to perform military duty in protecting the towns and villages. The communication between the capital and Samarang, by land, had been cut off by the insurgents, but very recent intelligence had been sent by sea. General De Kock, who was at Samarang, states that every thing was tranquil in the town; the native princes were in force at about twenty miles distance. He had offered rewards for the heads of the principal conspirators, but he appears in some fear for his own person, as the princes had circulated notices that a great reward would be given to the person who should bring in the head of the Dutch commandant. No action had taken place. All business at Batavia was completely suspended.

Syria.

A letter from Aleppo says—"Abdallah Pacha wishing, in every respect, to imitate his patron Mehemed Aly, Pacha of Egypt, has declared, by his acts, that he wishes to be the only merchant in his States. He has filled the trade of Beyrout with consternation, by prohibiting the exportation of silk, and by establishing a delegate, to whom applications must be made for the purchase of all articles for exportation which he chooses to permit. The most profound misery reigns in Mount Lebanon. The death of the virtuous prelate, vicar of his holiness, M. Gandolfi, has filled the Christian population of these countries with sorrow and mourning.

"There has been some fermentation at Aleppo. The Janissaries conduct themselves with wisdom and with moderation. Misery is at its height in this unfortunate country; that which completes the desolation of the land is the irruption of the Bedouin Arabs, who inundate the environs of Aleppo, of Damascus, of Hems, and of Humma, the intermediate cities. They have cut off all communications; the Liban and the Antiliban are the only barriers which arrest their course. The shores of the Euphrates are ravaged by the successive spoliations of the Anases Arabs and of the Bonaks, who burn all which they cannot consume. As a crisis of this calamity, the magistrates buy up the provisions, which they sell at a maximum. The inevitable consequences of these misfortunes produce more than alarm."—*French Paper.*

Australia.

We have received a file of the *Australian* to August 4. The bush-rangers, it appears, increase in number and audacity. A gang of fifty is stated to be at no great distance from Sydney. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle their outrages are frequent, and many individuals, of desperate character, have absconded from their employers, with a view of joining the gangs. The district of Bathurst has been the scene of serious outrages. The inhabitants of Peterson's Plains have adopted all the means in their power to secure the apprehension of the runaways; but great complaints are made in the *Australian* of the want of magistrates and of their inactivity. The minor depredators evince their usual skill. A mill and steam-engine, called "the Darling Mills," being intended to be erected at Paramatta, a number of coins were, as customary, deposited in the foundation stone, which was laid with due solemnity. A few days afterwards it was discovered that the coins had been abstracted. The state of the colony seems, in most respects, prosperous: salt-works are about to be established at Newcastle; and such is the rapid advance which production is making, that it is expected the colony will soon possess a plentiful resource for every article of domestic comfort. The average market prices on July 28 were as follow:—Wheat 11*s.* 11½*d.* per bushel, maize 4*s.* 9*d.*, barley 4*s.* 6*d.*, Flour 45*s.* per cwt. Potatoes 4*s.* 6*d.* Bread 9*d.* per loaf.

The following account is given of the Penal settlement at Norfolk Island:

Considerable

Considerable progress has already been made in arable cultivation. Six acres of wheat are in the ground, and three acres and a half of maize. Potatoes, cabbages, peas, and other varieties of vegetables, are planted, and every thing bears a very promising appearance. The surface of the whole island was overspread with grass, four, five, and six feet high. Guava trees are in great abundance, as also orange and lemon trees. The coffee plants flourish most luxuriantly: some of them are seen bearing not less than four or five bushels of coffee. Pine-trees, of a very fine size, are numerous. The various animals have increased to a wonderful extent; such as pigs, fowls, pigeons, &c.: the pigs are very large.

Several of the prisoners, who are of the worst and most incorrigible class of offenders, were, at first, particularly refractory. Capt. Turton, however, ordered out the triangles as the most effectual recipe for the disorders, and after having had a few dozens administered, found his prescription operate tolerably well: he keeps the men hard at work from sunrise to sunset. A great many of the buildings, the walls of which were in a pretty good state, have been roofed in and repaired. Public stores, and barracks for the men, have been put into an efficient and habitable state. Huts also for the prisoners have been erected. The old lime-kiln has been rekindled; it was not, in the least degree, dilapidated. The old road from Cascade to Sydney, now called, by Capt. Turton, Kingston, is put into good travelling order. In short, the effects of industry and hard labour have, within the short period that has elapsed since the landing of the company and the prisoners, re-adorned that garden of Eden, "still where many a garden flower grows wild," and which many persons now resident here abandoned with regret and an aching heart.

The finest sperm whales are found in the greatest numbers. An immense number of fish of all kinds are found around the island. The weather was experienced comfortably warm.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 30. *Ann*, Grimes, from Isle of France.—*L'Espérance* (French corvette), Du Campeer.—*Thetis* (French frigate), Bougainville, both from Sourabaye, on discovery.—*July* 2. *Lalla Rookh*, Stewart, from Liverpool.—10. *Mariner*, Fotherby, from Cork (with 112 female prisoners).—17. *Harriet*, Anderson, from the sperm whale fishery (with 1000 barrels of oil).—*Samuel*, Drysdale, from New Zealand.—*Aug.* 3. *William Shand*, Kean, from London.

Departures.

July 7. *Phœnix*, Dixon, for London (met with a gale, and put into Pinch Gut Island, on the 22d, damaged).—29. *Lalla Rookh*, Stewart, for Batavia and England.

BIRTHS.

July 2. The lady of the Rev. G. A. Middleton, chaplain of Newcastle, of a son.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Morris, of a son.

Aug. 7. At Cecil Park, Sydney, the lady of John Wylde, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 2. At St. James's Church, Sydney, Mr. John Grimes, son of Chas. Grimes, Esq., formerly surveyor general of the colony, to Miss Mary Ann Atkinson.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 26th September mention that coal has been found in a rich tract of land between the rivers Gamtoor and Kromme. There is a proclamation in these papers (inserted by orders of the Governor) by Radama, king of Madagascar, in which his Majesty states the great respect he entertains for the English nation, and intimates he will allow a trade with the town of Mazingay, and the bay and harbours of Boantock, on the most favourable terms, and holds our every inducement to settlers in his dominions.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 16, 1825.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 28 0	Remittable Loan 6 per. ct.	27 0 Prem.
Disc. 3 0	Five per cent. Loan	4 0 Disc.
Ditto 2 0	Four per cent. Loan	3 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 5000 to 5200 per cent.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to Buy 1s. 11d. to 2s.—to Sell, 2s. to 2s. 1d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Madras, July 28, 1825.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable (6 per cent.) ····30 per cent. premium.
Unremittable (5 per cent.)··par····· ditto.

Bombay, Aug 13, 1825.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. and looking up, per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE Calcutta *Government Gazette* contains an official report of the occupation of Munnipoor, by Gumbeer Sing, accompanied by Lieut. Pemberton, mentioned in our last number; the report, which includes some geographical details, is as follows:

Munnipoor, June 14th, 1825.

To Col. R. Stevenson, Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army.

Sir;—Lieut. Brown's letter of the 12th ult. will have apprized you of my having volunteered to attempt reaching Munnipoor, accompanied by Gumbeer Sing, and a detachment from his levy.

I have now the honour to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Brig. Gen. commanding the eastern division, having sanctioned the proposal, I left Sylhet on the 17th ult., accompanied by Gumbeer Sing, expecting to reach Banskandy by the direct route of Goobabgung, Byragie Bazar, &c.; but on arriving at the former village the road was found impracticable from the heavy rain that had fallen for several preceding days, and it became necessary to adhere to the left bank of the Barak river, by which circuitous route we reached Banskandy on the 23d. The following day was employed in making the necessary preparation for the march, and on the 25th, the force, consisting of 500 muskets under the personal command of Gumbeer Sing, crossed the Cheree Nullah, passed the low swampy ground in the vicinity of Luckipoor, and after traversing a range of hills, north of the Barak, encamped on the borders of the forest, west of the Jeree Nullah.

From this nullah commences the ascent of the numerous and irregular ranges of hills, extending without a single interval of level ground for eighty miles, to the Valley of Munnipoor. I have the pleasure to annex a list of the few Naga villages in this route, all of which are situated on or near the most lofty points of the different ranges, and the various places at which we halted.

	M.	F.	Ys.
From Banskandy to Tookmu Nullah	11	5	89
Jeree Nullah	6	7	204
Mookroo ditto	11	4	0
Village of Kala Naga	2	7	73
Barak Nullah	4	4	167
East side of Kamboon	7	0	0
Noongba	5	7	56
Moonjiron Koona	3	7	5
Right Bank of Erung Nullah	4	2	39
Village of Awang Kool	3	2	185
Eeyee Nullah	3	6	0
Village of Noomie	3	5	148
Left Bank of Eeyee	5	0	163
Valley of Munnipoor	10	2	197
Town and Stockade	11	0	5
Total perambulator distance	96	0	11

Our progress had been considerably retarded by rain, and on reaching the village of Moonjerion-do on the 1st instant, we were compelled from the same cause to halt for three days, in which time the provisions became exhausted, and from that period to the day we entered Munnipoor the men had but a scanty and precarious supply of bad rice obtained at most exorbitant rates from the Nagas of the different villages through which we passed. To these deprivations Gumbeer Sing's men, composed entirely of Munnipooreans, submitted without the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction, and cheerfully continued to advance, though constant rain had so swollen the nullahs that it was necessary to throw bridges over the three principal ones, the Euraing, Eevee, and Toobut, the timber for which was in each instance cut immediately after marches, rendered peculiarly harassing from the mountainous nature of the country traversed.

On the 10th instant, the force marched from the left bank of the Eeyee Nullah, and commenced the ascent of the hills forming a western boundary to the valley of Munnipoor; parties had been previously detached to take possession of two Naga villages, one on either flank, in which the Burmahs had stationed pickets, twelve miles in advance of the town. At 3 P. M. the village of Koongakool on the left was reached by one of the parties, and a few of the Burmahs captured: the other party was equally successful at Miangkeenow, where a large portion of the enemy was killed and some taken; the men were so much exhausted by the day's march, and want of food, that it was necessary to halt, although at such a crisis rapidity of advance was most advisable.

At two o'clock, P.M., on the 11th, while attempts were making to obtain a small supply of rice for the men, from a few neighbouring villages, information was received that the Burmahs had evacuated the stockade in the town, and we took possession of it the following day: every thing of value had been carried off, and nothing was found in the stockade but a few muskets, two iron guns, and about 120 maunds of rice in husk; the enemy consisting of 600 fighting men, and as many followers, retreated in a southerly direction; and information being yesterday given that they had stockaded themselves at a village called Undro, about ten miles distant, Gumbeer Sing and myself, with 200 men, went in pursuit of them. On reaching the Erie Nullah, six miles distant, we found that the enemy had again retreated, and subsequent intelligence proving that they had altogether left the district, I returned to Munnipoor, and Gumbeer Sing proceeded to the Towban Pergunnah to make such arrangements for procuring supplies for his men as the exhausted state of this once fertile district will permit.

As the principal objects contemplated in attempting this advance were, the obtaining some accurate information regarding the different passes into the country, its resources, and the strength of the enemy, my attention is now wholly directed to their accomplishment; and I hope in a few days after my return to Sylhet to have the pleasure of transmitting plans of the town, stockade, and surrounding country, together with a map of the route from Banskandy, and such information as may eventually prove useful.

The favourable mention of Gumbeer Sing's name will not, I trust, be considered presumptuous. To his energy, perseverance, and skill, is the success of the undertaking principally attributable, and should his co-operation in any subsequent advance be required, it will, I doubt not, be such as to reflect equal credit upon himself and men.

I have, &c.
R. B. PEMBERTON, Lieut.
Offi. D. A. Q. M Gl.

Our intelligence from the different British quarters in the Burmese territory continue to be, in some respects, contradictory. Private letters from Calcutta represent the aspect of affairs in that country in the least favourable light; but we are inclined to place less reliance upon their statements than upon those furnished in letters from the country itself, which are published in the several newspapers of Calcutta. We shall present to our readers the substance of such intelligence as seems most interesting and most worthy of credit.

FROME.—Operations will not be resumed in this quarter till towards the close of the year, when the country becomes passable. The India papers, as well as private letters, state that the army was in excellent condition; that the rains had set in gently; that the inhabitants of the town and adjacent villages had returned to their habitations, bringing such

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such articles as the country produces, and evincing the utmost satisfaction at the change in their fate. Some private communications (which have appeared in the London papers), on the other hand, assert that the troops were so sickly that nearly one-third were in the hospitals; that nearly the whole country between Rangoon and Prome was deserted by the inhabitants, and that the provisions were obliged to be conveyed from the former to the latter place by a flotilla of gun-boats.

Of the real intentions of the Burmese Court nothing is known with certainty. It is again rumoured that the king has abdicated in favour of his son, a minor, whose *fortunes* are supposed to be of a prosperous character; but it is believed at Prome that the king is kept in total ignorance of the events of the war. It is also reported that, in the event of the British reaching Amerapoora, the Court will retire to a succession of strong positions in the interior. A chief, named Mung-cra-ro, is appointed generalissimo in lieu of Bundoola; he is at about ten days' journey from Prome. The force opposed to Gen. Campbell's advance was not estimated at more than 10,000 men: the Government find it almost impossible to collect more troops, the men who are *caught* one day, desert the next. "The great moral lessons which have been read to them," says a letter from Prome, "have had due effect upon their minds. The spirit and pride of the nation have been broken, and the Government is already, comparatively speaking, void of authority, and disorganized." The depositions of two persons at Prome (one a native of the city, the other a British sepoy, who had been taken prisoner by the Burmese, and made his escape), recently from the capital, concur in describing the consternation and anarchy which reigned there; the Government could not control the people, parties of banditti were forming, the troops were daily diminishing by extensive desertions, and such of the chiefs as presumed to advise pacific measures were put in irons. The sepoy left the capital about the beginning of May, following the course of the river to Prome: he describes the country as presenting few difficulties to travellers. The English prisoners at the capital are treated with great rigour; they are in irons, kept apart from each other, their subsistence only a little rice, besides what the charity of the people bestows.

It has excited surprize that, under existing circumstances, the Burmese Court should be averse to making overtures for peace: a letter from Rangoon solves the difficulty by stating that his majesty had intimated his willingness to treat with the King of England, but not with the East-India Company.

This is extremely probable: it is, perhaps, not generally known that the chief obstacles encountered by Mr. Crawfurd, in his mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1822, arose from the repugnance of those Courts to treat upon political subjects with an ambassador from the Governor-General of India. Mr. Crawfurd was repeatedly told that if he had been deputed by the King of England he would have been received without difficulty.

The statements respecting the confederacy of the Siamese with the Burmese, which has been so confidently asserted, prove to have originated from misapprehension of a report by a native of Arracan, who stated that a small body of *Shaumese* (certain tributaries of Ava, in the north) had joined the enemy's troops; these contemptible auxiliaries had been mistaken for *Siamese*. Our notions of the true policy of the latter are entirely repugnant to the supposition that they could be induced to assist their dangerous neighbour.

Early in May, Sir A. Campbell sent a detachment of his army to explore the interior. This part of the country was found to be less cultivated than the banks of the Irrawuddy; the villages scanty, and of the most wretched appearance; and agriculture evidently in a very degraded state. The metallic productions, according to appearance, were rich and numerous; but the people were forbidden to dig for metals without express permission from the Court. Wherever the British column advanced (except where a Burmese force had preceded it) the natives were found quietly and contentedly engaged in their occupations, either in the field or at the loom, weaving coarse striped stuffs, worn about the loins. In the route by which Prince Surrawuddy retired, language, it is observed, could not describe the effects of his desolating system. Neither man nor beast had escaped; and heaps of ashes alone indicated where villages had once stood. The miserable remnant of the people had sought refuge in the deepest forests.

Since the advance to Prome, our people have seen more of the Burmese character, and better acquaintance displays it in a more favourable light. Their vices,—idleness, dissimulation, and cruelty,—which are most conspicuous in persons in authority, are the natural effects of the despotism they are subjected to; but the inferior men are described as open-hearted, cheerful, and good-tempered to a surprising degree: quarrels and abuse are unknown amongst them. The women are unrestrained; they rove about, paying and receiving visits; enter freely into conversation with strangers; but an immodest gait, gesture, or look, is never observed on their part.

Some

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Some very important discoveries seem to have been made, or appear likely to be made, in respect to the water communication with the interior. Commodore Hayes, having reason to suspect that branches of the Irrawuddy fall into the Bay of Bengal a good deal to the northward of Cape Negrais, despatched some boats to ascertain the fact; and, by the latest reports of their progress, the result was likely to realize his conjecture. If so, vessels, it is said, need only to run sixty miles to the southward of Cheduba to reach Prome in less time than is now required to get to Rangoon. This part of the country, it appears, is a *Sunderbund*, far more generally intersected by streams than has been hitherto imagined. A statement is given in one of the Calcutta papers of a flotilla of gun-boats having actually reached Prome, which entered the Irrawuddy by the Bassein branch.

ARRACAN.—The fact that an overland communication has been opened between this place and Prome is now certain. Previous to the recommencement of hostilities, it is intended to occupy Talek, Aeng, and Sandowee. The road from Arracan to Aeng is described as difficult; but from thence to the Irrawuddy the road has been pronounced, by the surveying officer, to be excellent. There is a great deficiency of population in this part of the empire.

Sickness, to a considerable extent, has prevailed amongst our troops in this quarter, owing, it is stated, to the unusual heat of the weather, and the irregularity of the season. Three of the medical staff, besides several military officers, had already fallen victims to the fever. A reconnoitering party, under Major Bucke, who had proceeded beyond Talek towards Ava, had returned to Arracan greatly thinned by sickness and fatigue.

ASSAM.—By letters from Ramroorpara, dated June 22, it appears that a detachment of 200 men of the 57th regt., under Lieut. Kerr, had defeated about 300 Burmese, under the raja of Mogaon, by which the valley of Assam was entirely cleared of the enemy, and some thousands of Assamese were released, who had been carried into slavery by the Singphos.

A trifling but brilliant affair has also taken place between a detachment under Lieut. Neufville and a party of the enemy, near Nowa Deng Mook, in which the Burmese were defeated.

Money continues so scarce at Calcutta, that the subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan were extremely slow. Treasury notes have been issued, bearing an interest of six and a half per cent.

Burmese War.

London Gazette, Dec. 13.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 13.

A letter has been received at this office from Capt. Coe, of H. M.'s ship *Liffey*, lately senior officer of his Majesty's ships in the East-Indies, addressed to J. W. Croker, Esq., and dated at sea, the 17th June 1825, of which the following is an extract:—

"I have the honour of enclosing, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, various despatches from Capt. Alexander, of H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, in command of the naval forces co-operating with the army under Brig.Gen. Sir A. Campbell, in their advance against Ava, the capital of the Burmese dominions; to whom I am particularly indebted for the very able and gallant manner in which he has conducted, and is still conducting, this difficult and extremely harassing service; this officer is too well known to their Lordships to need any comment of mine on his worth and ability; he speaks in the highest terms of Capt. Chads, of H. M.'s sloop *Arachne*, and particularly of Mr. W. Smith, his own first lieutenant; they are officers who have distinguished themselves on all occasions; and the highest encomiums are passed by Capt. Alexander on the conduct of the officers of the squadron named in the margin;* as well as of the seamen and marines.

"Mr. James Wilkinson, senior Lieutenant of H. M.'s ship under my command, latterly in command of the light division of boats, has been spoken of in the highest terms by Capt. Alexander, as well as those serving under him. I have known this officer since 1821; and while serving with me in H. M.'s ship *Tees*, and since in the *Liffey*, I have had frequent opportunities of observing his zeal and abilities; he was severely wounded last year, at the first attack of the stockades. Mr. George Winsor, late Admiralty Midshipman of H. M.'s sloop *Sophie*, now of H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, has been again spoken of in a handsome way by Capt. Alexander, for the very judicious manner in which he has conducted the steam-boat under his charge.

"I have also the honour to enclose despatches from Capt. Chads, and one through Capt. Alexander, detailing various operations against the enemy, which reflect the greatest credit upon that officer, and all employed under him. He speaks in the strongest terms of Lieut. Keele, and also of Acting Lieuts. Hall and Goldfinch, Mr. W. Watt, surgeon, and Mr. Robert Atherton, acting purser, with the assistance he received from Lieut. Dobson and Mr. George Winsor, Admiralty Midshipman, as well as of the persons named in the margin†.

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Light Division.—Men-of-War's Boats.

* *Alligator.*—Pinnace—Lieut. Smith; Cutter—Acting Lieut. Hall; First ditto—Lieut. Thornton; Second ditto—Mr. Duthy; Gig—Mr. Hand.
Aracane.—Pinnace—Lieut. Keele, Mr. Pickey; First Cutter—Lieut. Kellet, Mr. Reed, master's mate; Second Cutter—Mr. Lett; Gig—Mr. Coyde.
Sophie.—Pinnace—Lieut. Bazely, Mr. Murray; thirty row gun-boats; four gun-vessels; two mortar vessels; steam-vessel and *Satellite*; about fifty flats, launches, canoes, &c. for troops, provisions, and stores.

† *Arachne.*—First Pinnace—Lieut. Keele, Mr. Pickey, Admiralty midshipman; Second ditto—Lieut. Kellet, Mr. Reed, Admiralty midshipman; Cutter—Mr. Lett, master's mate; Gig—Mr. Coyde.
Larne.—Pinnace—Lieut. Fraser.
Sophia.—Pinnace—Acting Lieut. Goldfinch, Mr. Scott, midshipman; Seamen in gun-boats—Mr. Tomlinson, midshipman of *Arachne*; Transport *Satellite*—Lieut. Dobson, Mr. Norcock, midshipman, and twenty-eight seamen of H. M.'s ship *Larne*; Steam-vessel—Mr. Winsor, Admiralty midshipman of *Sophie*.
Alligator.—Pinnace—Acting Lieut. Hall, Mr. Wyk, midshipman; Cutter—Mr. Biffen, Admiralty midshipman.

"I likewise transmit despatches from Capt. Marryat, of H. M.'s sloop *Larne*, detailing various successful operations against the enemy at Negrais and at Bassein; and speaking in the highest praise of Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Hodder, the master, Mr. Robert Atherton, acting purser, and Messrs. Downes and Norcock, midshipmen.

"The various successes that have attended the exertions of every officer, seaman, and marine that have been employed on this service, merit the highest encomiums, and must be attributed to the discipline and well-laid plans of the officers conducting them, and the zeal, promptitude, and perseverance with which they were carried into effect; and where so many have rendered themselves conspicuous, I feel it difficult to do justice to their individual merit."

N.B. The affairs in which his Majesty's vessels and their boats were engaged in co-operation with the land forces, as mentioned in the despatches transmitted with the preceding letter from Captain Coe, took place between the 11th January and 29th April, 1825; and the total loss sustained by his Majesty's vessels on those occasions amounted to five killed and fifteen wounded.

The following return is the only one in which the names of the parties are given, viz.

At Syriam, the 11th and 12th January, 1825.

Wounded.

Larne.—Mr. Robert Atherton, purser, slightly; John Grant, severely; John Giles, slightly.
Arachne.—George Webster, severely.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Nov. 25. *Mellish v. Richardson.* This was a writ of error from the court of Common Pleas. The defendant had resigned the command of an East-Indiaman under a contract with the plantiff, to have the command of another vessel, in the event of certain contingencies, which happened; but the plaintiff refused to appoint him. Mr. Richardson obtained a verdict with £7500 damages for the breach of contract. Mr. Mellish brought the case by writ of error before this court, (having failed to procure a rule for a new trial) alleging that no consideration had been given; and if there had, the contract was void by the statute against the sale of public offices.

The court reversed the judgment of the court below, and ordered a new venire to issue.

Dec. 16. *Buckingham v. Bankes.* Upon this case being called, the Attorney-General rose, and said that his client would not occupy much of the time of the court. He, the defendant, originally put a justification on the record, which he had now withdrawn, and was willing to submit to a verdict for the plaintiff with nominal damages, which he understood the other side would accede to.

Mr. Brougham, for the plaintiff, replied, that as his client's only object was the vindication of his character, and that having already been fully effected by the former trial, he had no objection to the proposal of the defendant, he having undertaken to pay all the costs as between attorney and client.

The Lord Chief Justice expressed his satisfaction that this matter had so terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

On the 6th December the Lords of the Treasury received the counsel for the parties interested in the booty, namely, Mr. Adam, Drs. Lushington and Dodson, for the Marquess of Hastings, and Dr. Jenner, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Talfourd for the army of the Deccan, to hear arguments respecting the report made to their Lordships by the trustees, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot.

Lord Liverpool stated to the counsel for the army that it appeared that the object of the hearing had been mistaken. It had been supposed that it was intended to open the whole question already discussed and settled by the minute of the Treasury, confirmed by his Majesty. This was a mistake; their Lordships considered their minute as valid and binding. But a question had arisen as to the booty distributable under the minute and warrant, on which they wished to receive information from the parties interested in the result. The minute assumed that booty was captured at three places, "Poonah, Mahidpoor, and Nagpore;" the trustees reported that this assumption was not correct; that no booty had been captured at Nagpore; that none had been realized at Mahidpoor; and that certain portions claimed as booty fell into the hands of the servants of the East India Company after the army of the Deccan was broken up. Now, the Lords of the Treasury wished, on this view of the case, to hear the parties interested; and as the Marquess of Hastings and the army under his command might be affected, they had given to him notice of the inquiry.

Mr. Harrison said it was very satisfactory to know that their Lordships entirely recognized the principle of the minute and warrant. With respect to the booty at Nagpore, he felt confident that he should be able to show that it had been rightly considered as prize; and as to the booty of which possession was taken after the army of the Deccan was broken up, he considered that as actually captured by the

the previous operations in which complete dominion was obtained over it.

Lord Liverpool thought Mr. Harrison had formerly confined himself to the booty actually taken by the army.

Mr. Harrison assured the noble Lord that, on reference to the short-hand writer's notes, the contrary would appear.

Lord Bexley referred to the printed papers, from which it appeared that Mr. Harrison, when asked whether his separate claim was confined to the masses of booty taken at Mahidpoor, Poonah, and Nagpore, replied, "Certainly, with this qualification,—when I say what was taken at Mahidpoor, Poonah, and Nagpore, that would include, of course, all that arose out of those captures; for part was taken in forts afterwards."

Lord Liverpool then asked the counsel for the Marquess of Hastings, if they had any observations to make?

Mr. Adam replied, that, if he understood distinctly that their Lordships proposed to adhere to their former minute, he did not think he could fairly add any thing to the observations he had previously made. But if the facts now disclosed tended at all to alter the opinion formed on that principle, then he should wish to be heard.

Lord Liverpool said they certainly adhered to the minute, but still the state of facts might alter the situation of the Marquess of Hastings.

Mr. Adam.—The principle of the minute is that of actual capture; and if I am required to show that Lord Hastings is an actual captor,, as distinguished from a constructive captor, I am unable to do so.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—"No; it is not exactly so. The warrant determines that the principle of actual capture shall be adhered to as far as possible; that is decided; but then a question arises, what booty was actually captured? Now, it seems that part of the booty claimed was never seized, that is, reduced into possession, until after the army of the Deccan was broken up: and it may be made a question whether this was actually captured by the army of the Deccan? If it was so captured, then it belongs to them; if not, it will come within the other part of the minute, "that if the principle of actual capture be not adopted in this case as the rule of distribution, no other correct or equitable rule could have been adopted than that of a general distribution among all the forces of the Presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign." In that case the Marquess of Hastings might be entitled to share."

After some further conversation it was distinctly understood, that the main question to be discussed was, whether the booty arising out of the operations of the Deccan, though not manually seized till after that army was broken up, was probably considered as actually captured by that army? As to the booty claimed at Nagpore, their Lordships seemed to think it could not be the subject of discussion.

Mr. Harrison expressed an earnest hope that, as he firmly believed it to be booty, according to all the laws of prize, either their Lordships would bear it discussed, or would send it to some proper tribunal, and would not preclude the army without hearing them.

It was then arranged that Monday the 9th January should be fixed for the discussion of the question then raised, and that the argument should proceed until it was closed. This arrangement being made, the meeting broke up.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

His imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander died on the 1st of December, at Taganrog, in Crimean Tartary, after a short illness. The fatal disorder is said to be a species of inflammation, but of what nature it cannot yet be stated with certainty, owing to the contradictory statements.* Although the Archduke Nicholas, his Majesty's youngest brother, had recently been declared heir to the throne, to the exclusion of the Archduke Constantine, who, it was considered, was disqualified from succession by an unequal marriage, the latter has nevertheless been proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.

The late Emperor was born December 24, 1777, and he married in 1793 a daughter of the hereditary Prince of Baden.

THE ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL.

This vessel arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th October, after a long passage of 56 days from Falmouth. The cause of delay was the prevalence of unfavourable winds, which occasioned the coals to run short, and obliged Capt. Johnson to stretch out to the S. W. in order to find wind. The vessel sails remarkably well, and no doubt seems entertained of her reaching her ultimate destination.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

It is understood to be the intention of Government, to propose to Parliament an augmentation of the military force in India. All the infantry regiments are to have second battalions added to them.

* A morning paper has published an extravagant statement which alleges that the emperor was assassinated.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 21.

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

The usual routine business having been gone through—

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court, that, in conformity with the fifth section of the first chapter of the By-Laws, a general statement, per computation, of the Company's affairs—for India, to the 1st May 1824, and for England, to the 1st of May 1825—was laid before the proprietors. There was also submitted to the court a statement of the expenses incurred for the support of the Royal East-India Corps of Volunteers, for the year ending the 1st of August 1825, together with an estimate of the probable expense for the ensuing year.

The clerk then read the statement and estimate, from which it appeared that the Royal East-India Corps of Volunteers had, during the last year, occasioned a charge of £3,602. 19*s.* 8½*d.*, and that the estimate of the expense for the year ending the 1st of August 1826, was £3,741.

Mr. *Hume* wished to know what was the number of men of which the corps was composed, and whether they were or were not regularly disciplined?

The *Chairman* answered, that the corps consisted of seven hundred men, and there were plenty of recruits to keep up the corps.

Mr. *Hume*.—"I have no doubt that there are recruits enough; but I wish to know whether the men are so disciplined as to warrant such an expense?"

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly; I have no hesitation in saying, that they are properly disciplined: such is my belief."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I wish to know how many days in the year they are called out to exercise? Other corps are exercised during a certain number of days in each year."

The *Chairman* said, if the hon proprietor was anxious for information on this point off-hand, he could not exactly state it; he could not, without reference, give that detailed information which the hon. proprietor demanded. He understood, however, that there were thirteen drills of the whole regiment and five field-days in the year.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that there were several officers within the bar who were no doubt competent to state the fact.

The *Chairman* said, if it were the wish of the court, Colonel Astell, who was not at that moment in his place, should be sent for; he could enter into those details, which did not come within his (the Chairman's) observation.

General *Thornton* observed, that it would answer the purpose of his hon. friend, if any gentleman would declare whether the corps was in a proper state of discipline.

The *Chairman* said, he had no doubt of it. He believed the corps was properly disciplined; he believed the corps was perfectly capable of performing the necessary duties.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"It is appointed at this court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half year commencing on the 5th July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. On this subject the Court of Directors have come to a resolution, which shall now be read.

The clerk then read the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 20th inst., recommending the declaration of a dividend of 5¼ per cent. on the Company's capital stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.

Mr. *Hume* inquired, whether this dividend was derived from the commercial profits of the Company? and whether the Company had any account of the financial situation of India? In the present enslaved state of the press in that country, which continued to maintain a sullen silence, they were left in total ignorance of what was going forward. He thought, and he should ever think, that those who had placed such fetters over the press deserved the greatest blame and censure. From what he could hear, he was led to believe that the present expenses of India absorbed every shilling which the revenue produced; and he wished to have some certain account of the state of their financial affairs in that country. It was evident that he must be an improvident man who would propose, or accede to, a dividend for which there was no just foundation. Now he should like to know what was the amount of the gross revenue last year, or whether there was any; and also, what was the amount of the unfunded debt, and whether any thing would remain in the Company's treasury after it was paid off. To these questions he expected a plain answer: and he should also be glad to know, whether, in a financial point of view, the affairs of India were in as pros-

perous a state as they had been left by the late Governor-General.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor had asked several questions which there was no difficulty in answering. He first demanded from what source the dividend was derived? the answer to which must be well known to the proprietors as an intelligent body of men. The dividend was derived from the home commercial profits of the Company. The hon. proprietor himself must know that, and he must also be able himself to answer the other questions, because a statement of the Company's accounts was laid before Parliament once a year.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the statement which had been made before Parliament was the statement of the former year: a year had gone by relative to which they had no information. He was desirous of learning what accounts had been brought by the last arrivals, and whether the Company had not been at the expense of several millions in carrying on a war, of the origin or progress of which they knew little?

The *Chairman* answered, that there was a good deal to be done between the receiving of despatches, and so digesting them as to enable him to state accurately in that court the matters which they contained.

Mr. *Hume* said, he really thought that the observation of the hon. Chairman was no answer at all to what he had asked. He wished to know whether the usual balance sheet, which ought to be made up by the Indian government, had been received. He knew that, in other years, other governments had sent it home before this. When they saw what mischief want of confidence had of late created in London, and when they knew the great want of confidence in India—when they found that want of confidence pervaded the highest and the lowest in every class, civil and military, it was proper that they should be acquainted with the state of things in that country. It was fit that they should know whether their financial concerns were going on well. The Court of Directors might, of course, give an answer or not as they pleased; but he was sure that the means of giving that answer were in their power. He again demanded, had the accounts been sent home or not? If they had been sent home, it was easy to state their result; and if they had not, then the Indian government was guilty of a culpable neglect.

The *Chairman* said, he held in his hand the account which had been made up, and presented to this court in due course; but if the hon. proprietor required him in this manner to go into an investigation of every item of it, it was a task which he could not be expected to perform; and it appeared to him that the hon. proprietor demanded that which was very unreasonable.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he thought the hon. Chairman had rather misunderstood the object of his hon. friend. His hon. friend merely asked, whether or not the usual papers had been sent home. The hon. Chairman much misapprehended him, if he supposed that his hon. friend called on the hon. Chairman, who must of necessity have ten thousand weighty matters continually pressing on his mind, to enter into the minutiæ of these accounts. His hon. friend merely wished to learn, aye or no, whether the usual papers had been transmitted.

Mr. *Hume* said, it was customary to make up an account of the total disbursements and receipts for each year up to the 30th of April, together with a probable estimate of expenses and revenue of the ensuing year, which ought to be immediately sent home; and he desired to know whether the usual papers had been so sent home.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) said, so far as he was competent to answer the hon. proprietor, he should state, that the Court of Directors were in possession of the latest accounts of the Indian finances which the Bengal government could have transmitted to them; except, indeed, there should be any farther accounts in the ship *Larkins*. They knew that she had a great part of the despatches of the season on board; but she had been obliged to put back, from stress of weather, in May or June last. So far, however, as the Bengal government could put the Court of Directors in possession of the state of the revenue, he believed they had done so.

Mr. *Hume*.—To what date?

The *Deputy Chairman* answered, that the account now presented was made up to the 1st May 1824; and it must be pretty clear to all gentlemen, that it was not practicable to bring them down to the 1st of May 1825. The formation of accounts, and other matters connected with them, necessarily occupied a good deal of time. Probably there might be additional papers in the *Larkins;* but there was no ground whatever to blame the Bengal government for the non-transmission of the accounts. Such was his firm belief.

The *Chairman* then moved, that the court do agree upon a dividend of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., as recommended in the resolution of the Court of Directors, which being seconded by the Deputy Chairman, was carried unanimously.

GRANT TO MR. S. ARNOTT.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that it had been made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 28th September

September last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th of the same month, granting to Mr. Sandford Arnott the sum of £1,500, upon the grounds therein stated. He then moved, that the court do confirm the resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the 28th of September last.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that when this subject was before the last General Court, there happened to be a great pressure of business, and therefore the motion passed *sub silentio*. He did not now rise to oppose this grant, but to state his cordial approbation of it; and he viewed with great pleasure the terms in which the resolution was drawn up. It was so worded as not to commit either the Court of Directors or the Court of Proprietors in any given proposition as to the freedom of the press, or the conduct of the Bengal government. The grant was founded on the unlooked-for misfortunes which had befallen the individual; who had been banished, shipwrecked, and ruined. The Court of Directors, very wisely, in his opinion, had been pleased to forego all discussion on the merits of the case; but, listening to the misfortunes of the individual, they had granted this aid from sympathy to his case, and on that ground alone founded their resolution. No man could estimate more highly than he did the liberty of the press: not to estimate the benefits which it conferred on the world, and on this country in particular, would be to say that he was no Englishman. (*Hear!*) Every blessing was derived from that source; by it, education was extended and moral feelings improved. But in proportion as he prized the liberty of the press he would endeavour to preserve it: he would preserve it to its fullest extent here, and he would allow it in the colonies so far as was compatible with their situation and government. To them he would grant it so far as it comported with the safety of those to whom the blessing was meant to be conveyed. This course he ever had and ever would support. With respect to the grant immediately before them, he should always feel sympathy for those who might have suffered beyond what had been wished or intended; and therefore he was glad that compassion had been extended to the case of Mr. Arnott, by granting the relief which was contained in the resolution.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, it had never been his fate to hear a studied, elaborate, and finished eulogium pronounced on the liberty of the press, without finding it coupled in the end with some particular instance in which that liberty was pointed out as being of no use. (*Hear, hear!*) When his learned friend commenced his panegyric, he understood what was to follow as well as if he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had himself composed the passage. If his hon. friend had not thought fit to state the grounds on which this grant—he would say this becoming grant—had been recommended by the Court of Directors to the proprietors at large, he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) would not have felt it necessary to make those observations which he should now offer to the court. He would briefly state the grounds on which he felt himself called on partly to object to this resolution, and partly to agree to it. It might be proper to observe, that the liberty of the press was a question entirely distinct from the case of Mr. Arnott; because, situated as Mr. Arnott was, the Bengal government might have sent him away, whether for an offence perpetrated through the medium of the press, or otherwise. Mr. Arnott's connection with the press ceased when he was desired, as an unlicensed person, to quit the country. The reason, therefore, that this grant should be conferred on him was, because he had been cruelly, unnecessarily cruelly treated. If any one gentleman behind the bar could say, that there was a necessity for thus treating Mr. Arnott, in order more perfectly to enslave the press in India—in that country, where they were told a despotism prevailed, and must always exist—if it could be shewn, that the unnecessary cruelty practised towards Mr. Arnott, was instrumental in enchaining the press of that country (an object which many persons seemed to have at heart), then he would admit that there was some ground for the Court of Directors to say, that the grant was given from motives of compassion, and not from a feeling that oppression had been committed. The latter, however, struck him as being the fact. They could not refuse the reparation, because they could not deny the oppression. Now, when an act of injustice was committed by the agent or servant of an individual, or by an individual himself, and it was determined to make reparation for that injustice, he thought that that reparation was not complete, unless it was accompanied with a true representation of the matter. This had not been done in the present instance; and though he would vote for the money being granted to Mr. Arnott, yet he would not vote for it on the mere grounds contained in the resolution. He repeated, that this individual case was unconnected with the press in India; because, if Mr. Arnott had committed any offence whatever, Lord Amherst's government had the power of transmitting him to this country. He admitted that Lord Amherst did possess that power, and he contended that he had used it wantonly, outrageously, and, he would say, illegally. It had been assumed by the hon. Chairman's predecessor, that be-

cause the government of Bengal could do acts which appeared to him to be illegal, that therefore it was a legalized despotism. But they were told that there was a remedy. A man, if aggrieved, had, forsooth, an appeal to the Privy Council. The law allowed this: but they knew that it was a mere farce, because the individual complaining must prove malicious motives as well as injustice. If he could not prove malice, the want of judgment, or the error in judgment of those by whom he might have been oppressed, went for nothing. The persons thus erring were shielded from all responsibility. Mr. Arnott was sent home from India in an unnecessary way. He was in a roundabout manner transmitted to this country; and he thought it would not be contended that the law allowed any such thing. This gentleman had been a very severe sufferer, and very narrowly escaped destruction, and those who had thus treated him, had he been so destroyed, would morally have been guilty of murder. Had Mr. Arnott perished in the ship Fame, he having been wantonly and unnecessarily forced to proceed round by Bencoolen instead of coming directly home, it would have been a case of moral murder. It was therefore extremely wrong to blink the conduct of the Bengal government on this occasion. The moment the Court of Directors gave notice that the sufferings of Mr. Arnott had been taken into consideration, and that reparation was to be made to that individual, he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) determined to abstain from making any observations on the Bengal government. And why? Because he thought that there would be an indirect, but severe censure on the conduct of that government. He thought the Directors would at least have said, "we will not again appeal to the pockets of the proprietors at home, in consequence of any misconduct of our governors abroad." This they had not done. And as they had thought proper to bring in the proprietors at large, as concurring in the ground on which they had voted this grant to Mr. Arnott, he must oppose it—and call upon the public for a direct dissent from that grant, so far as it proceeded on the reasons stated by the Directors, who had shielded the Bengal government from that censure with which they ought to be visited. But, while he disapproved of the grounds laid down by the Directors, he certainly approved of the grant itself; and God forbid that any comment which he had made should lead any individual to oppose it. He undoubtedly would vote for the proposition; begging, however, distinctly to be understood as not agreeing, in any manner whatever, to the grounds to which the Court of Directors had, as he thought improperly, confined this grant.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he had not, he believed, at present a right to vote in that court, although he had the privilege to speak in it. Tardy justice being better than none at all, he felt a certain degree of respect for what the Court of Directors had done in the case of Mr. Arnott; but he thought, if that individual had been fortunate enough to have had a Scotch cousin in the court, the grant might have been doubled, and he would have got at least £3,000 instead of £1,500. He trusted he would now be permitted to quote a few words from a Persian author, named Sadi, and for the benefit of his occidental hearers, he would subjoin a free literal English translation. The original lines were these:—

Ugur khwahee us nek bukhtee nishan
Duri zoolm bundee bur uhle juhan
Ria yut diregh uz rueyat mudar
Nicoradi dili dad khahan burar.

He would now, for the occidental gentlemen, read the passage in English. It was, it should be observed, an address from a poet born under a despotic government, but nevertheless imbued with the strongest principles of justice; and thus he spoke—

"Should'st thou desire a monument, my son,
Of fortune's smile on earth, injustice shun!
With patience hear the poorest who complain,
Lest those oppress'd invoke thy name in vain.
Proud tyrants here man's judge supreme will try
And spurn them, too, when suppliants, from the sky!"

Mr. *Hume* was extremely sorry to dissent from what had fallen from his learned friend. His intention originally was, to have suffered this vote to pass in silence, as on a former occasion; not because he thought the grant was sufficient, but because he felt that even partial justice to an injured individual was better than no justice at all. His learned friend had introduced the subject of the liberty of the press, a subject which was never out of his (Mr. Hume's) recollection: he had always, and ever would, so long as he had life, until that great object was obtained, hold up his hand and raise his voice in favour of the liberty of the press—(*Hear!*) He would confidently maintain, that if any act would be more decidedly mischievous to India than another, it was the keeping down and enslaving the press. By that means their governments abroad might, in safety and secrecy, inflict injuries on millions of miserable and unoffending individuals who were placed under the Company's sway—(*Hear!*) He was sure, even in England, if an opportunity was not given by which the misdeeds of power might be detected and exposed, that the worst consequences would follow—that the strong would inflict improper and unjust sufferings on the weak. If it were not for the press,

press, we should be slaves in this country—(*Hear!*) When that was the fact, could he believe they were acting as became them when they refused to others that which they themselves prized as the greatest benefit and blessing? Was it fit or fair to take from their subjects abroad, that which they themselves loved as a benefit of the first importance? He would now shew that Mr. Arnott was the victim of oppression—of ruthless and relentless oppression: he had been persecuted, almost to death, but certainly to ruin. In the first place, he had been arrested in an illegal manner; and he hoped and trusted the day was not far distant, when the proceedings of the Court of Directors on this subject would be laid before the public, to enable them to judge whether the executive body, the representative of the Company, and the virtual governors of their East-India possessions, had sanctioned, or could sanction, the military despotism of Lord Amherst—(*Hear!*) The memorial of Mr. Arnott, which was before the Court of Directors, stated this important fact, that when he was seized and ordered to England, on account of the press, he said, "I am not the editor of the paper; I am not responsible; but I will give it under my hand to renounce all connection with that paper, not to write a line in it, if I am suffered to remain. There will be still sufficient means of subsistence for me in this country. I came here, as many hundreds of my countrymen have done, to push my fortune; I thought my talents would not only be useful to myself but to my country, in the line which I selected: I am sorry that, as deputy-editor, I have happened to give offence." And what was the offence? why a few jocose remarks on improper acts which had been done by persons in authority. Because Mr. Arnott published Colonel Sinet's pamphlet, which had run the round of England and of Europe, he was ordered home. It was published, paragraph by paragraph, in continuation; and in the end, the government pounced on him and sent him away. Lord Amherst said peremptorily, "You shall not remain." "Pray," entreated Mr. Arnott, "suffer me to stay. I owe 3,000 rupees; and if I am driven out of India I shall be ruined, and my creditors must be deeply injured." Lord Amherst was however inexorable; but if the feelings of humanity could have touched any man, they ought to have influenced Lord Amherst on that occasion. But no; this civil government marched Mr. Arnott under a military guard, and lodged him securely in the fort; and there he remained, until he was brought up by *habeas corpus*, when Mr. Justice Macnaghten and Mr. Justice Buller declared that his arrest was illegal, and he was liberated. Lord Amherst was here greatly to blame, and he ought to be punished for his misconduct. Why did not the Court of Directors act as the Government had done some time ago, when they passed a heavy censure on the government of Ceylon for seizing the person of Mr. Rossier? By and by, when the appeal was made to the proprietors of East-India stock, he hoped that Lord Amherst would be visited by their severest censure. Was it proper that millions should be placed under a sway which allowed injustice and oppression to run riot? Mr. Arnott, on his liberation, repaired to a foreign settlement. He had renounced the press—he had renounced his country; but that was not sufficient—Lord Amherst still persecuted, still oppressed him. He sent to the military governor of the settlement where Mr. Arnott sought refuge, caused him to be seized, and had him sent down to the ship *Fame*. Surely such an act as this—an act which was as disgraceful to the military governor as to Lord Amherst—could not be recognized by law. It was, he repeated, a most disgraceful act on the part of the military governor who gave him up. Never was a clearer case of persecution made out; and the court was bound in justice and in honour to repair the injury. (*Hear!*) What followed? The law expressly said, that the Governor-General may send home any person, under the circumstances therein mentioned, in any of the Company's ships proceeding to Europe. Now Mr. Arnott stated that there were, at the time, twenty-five ships lying in Calcutta river, nine of which were proceeding direct to England, and ready to sail. The captains of all those vessels were willing to give Mr. Arnott a free passage. "Allow me, then," said he, "to proceed in one of those ships direct to England. Do not send me to Bencoolen—a place to which convicts are transmitted, and where, as the vessel is to wait for Sir Stamford Raffles, she must remain for some time on the coast." They all knew the unwholesomeness of that climate, and they could easily conceive how injurious it must be to an European constitution, to be confined on ship-board for three or four months before sailing. Sending Mr. Arnott unnecessarily to this place, shewed that Lord Amherst wished him never to proceed beyond it. Here were nine captains ready to take Mr. Arnott direct to England, and that, too, without pay, but it would not be allowed. He should like to know whether the Directors had inquired of Lord Amherst why he preferred paying 800 rupees a month, instead of allowing Mr. Arnott to proceed direct to England for nothing? Why did he insist on Mr. Arnott's proceeding by Bencoolen

coolen (which was a circuitous route) at so great an expense, when he might have gone direct to England without any charge on the government? Since the period of the administration of Warren Hastings, no act he had ever heard of was equal to this for cruelty and despotism. And this was not the only act of Lord Amherst's which called for reprehension; it was only one out of many, at which every proprietor ought to express his indignation, and against which the unanimous voice of the court ought to be raised. He wondered that so many honest men, collectively—being, in their individual capacities, excellent and feeling men—could approve of such a system. On the grounds he had stated, namely, the sufferings of Mr. Arnott, he thought the vote a proper one; and he felt it necessary to state his reasons for supporting it, as they were entirely unconnected with the question of the press.

Mr. *Lowndes* thought that the circumstance of sending Mr. Arnott home by Bencoolen ought to be sifted into; they ought to know why and wherefore this had been done, or, as the lawyers said, a rule to shew cause ought to be moved for on that point. He should like to know who was the captain of the vessel which was hired at Bencoolen, and who received the 800 rupees. He would beg leave to ask what his name was, and whether he was a relation to any of the Directors, or to any of the persons in power abroad? because it really appeared as if he had been employed for the purpose of putting money into his pocket. This part of the transaction seemed to him to stink of corruption. (*Hear!*) He admired liberty, but it could not be enjoyed every where in its full extent. It was with liberty as with plants: in some soils it would flourish, but it was totally unfit for others. Now if they extended the same degree of liberty to India which was enjoyed here, it would come to this—that the Company would be kicked out of India very soon: he therefore would only allow a moderate degree of liberty in that hot and inflammable climate. He had this day heard a great many philippics against the Directors; but they passed over his head "like the idle wind which he regarded not;" and indeed he felt so warm in the court, that he wished a little wind would pass over his head. (*Hear!*) As part of this transaction looked very like corruption, he thought it ought not to be discussed in a corrupt, but in a pure atmosphere. Gentlemen talked of freedom, and yet they were unwilling to open the windows, and let a little free air into the court; although they were now consuming many gallons of air every minute. (*Order!*) What had happened in this country within the last twelve months, clearly shewed the corruption of the press. Within that period we had become a nation of Jews—a nation of money scriveners. If he might believe Mr. Cobbett—a man whose abilities he admired, though he detested his principles—the persons who wrote for the press were chiefly to blame for the various speculations which lately inundated the country. Nay, he accused almost all of them of receiving shares for puffing off those ruinous speculations. He must say, that, if Mr. Cobbett would keep within bounds, he would be a very useful man, because he exposed villany. (*Order, order!*) He contended that he was in order; but chaos, that was disorder, had come amongst us, through the evil influence of those companies. When he saw a humbug Quaker come forward with what he called an equitable loan company, he could not repress his indignation. What right had he to interfere with a number of men, who were content with eighteen or twenty per cent. for their money, while he, by his scheme, meant to pocket one hundred per cent.? (*Order!*) Surely he had a right to shew what the liberty of the press had effected in this country, and thus to put gentlemen on their guard against extending the principle to India. It was the press that raised the delusion which ended so calamitously; and the press attempted to increase the embarrassments of the country at the present moment, instead of endeavouring to lessen them. If the free press, in this cool climate, and under our most excellent constitution, could be made an engine of oppression, cruelty, and ruin, was it not ten times more likely to produce calamitous effects in India? The press required a much stricter limit there than in England; and he was sure that the wise men who spoke this day, would not, in their calm and dispassionate moments, allow that the liberty of the press was calculated for India. A hundred years ago, a delusion of a similar nature with that which recently prevailed, existed. There was then, however, but one bubble, the South Sea bubble; but the delusion of the present day was a hydra, a many-headed monster—and illustrated too well the classic story; for, as soon as one head was cut off, another sprung up in its room: it appeared, therefore, that those city people had received, what their forefathers had not, a classic education. With regard to the sum of money voted to Mr. Arnott, he hoped the Directors had been actuated by a sense of justice. He thought the grant was sufficient, and he conceived that they would not have acted fairly if they had not given it. As to Mr. Arnott's residing in India, and not writing, he thought it was out of the question. How could a man like him make his bread there except by writing; privately or publicly? A man of his talents would have nothing to do with the drudgery of a merchant's office. He knew what the *cacoethes scribendi* was—and he was perfectly convinced, that a clever man, who once commenced author, could not avoid writing. With respect to the captains who offered to give Mr. Arnott a free passage, he supposed they belonged to free traders. He knew that it was a great point with those gentlemen to bring the Company's government into contempt, and therefore they would willingly take out or bring home any person who had pursued the same object. The men in the city whom the press had injured were those, he might be allowed to observe, who had saved the country from despotism—who had saved it from the power of Bonaparte. (*Order, order!*) Aye, whenever he mentioned Bonaparte, the friends of freedom became offended. They would argue, of course, that his was a very wild despotism. He was himself an old Whig, in the true sense of the word; (*Laughter*) but he separated from those who called themselves Whigs, because he could not, in the same breath, drink the principles which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, and also the principles which seated Bonaparte on the throne of France. Many persons talked of liberty, who did not seem to understand what true liberty was; but, after they had for years advocated the principles of such a man as Bonaparte, who was as great a tyrant as ever lived, could any one place the least confidence in their opinions? He was afraid, if the liberty of the press were granted, that it would introduce a Bonaparte, quite as dangerous to India as the original had been to Europe. He called on the Directors, as they wished for the salvation of that country—as they wished for the salvation of their servants there and here—as they wished for the salvation of the whole body of proprietors—to act in such a way as would prevent the liberty of the press, and its unavoidable consequences, an Indian Bonaparte, being introduced into their Eastern dominions.

Capt. *Maxfield* observed, that the hon. proprietor who had just sat down had adverted to the delusion which the press had practised on the public mind, with respect to joint-stock companies in this country. Now he begged leave to say, that their Indian press, fettered as it was in every other respect, had put forth the prospectus of a joint-stock company in India, which it highly praised. It was, it appeared, under the direction of (we understood) Mr. Trotter, and received the support and approbation of the government abroad. He should like to know whether it was also sanctioned by the Court of Directors?

Mr. *Lowndes* knew of no other joint-stock company in India except the India Company.

Mr. *Gahagan* hoped the Chairman would not answer the question which had just been put to him, and which was equally out of time and place. What, he asked, had joint stock companies to do with Mr. Arnott? As to the propriety of granting compensation to Mr. Arnott, he concurred entirely in the observation of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume); Mr. Arnott had been most cruelly treated. The wretched executioner at Newgate, brute as he was, let the poor sufferer depart from this world with as little pain as possible; but here they found a noble Lord persecuting this unfortunate gentleman, and inflicting the severest vengeance on him. Good God! Surely, if it were deemed necessary to send him away, it ought to have been done in the most humane manner; but instead of that, he was seized and put on board a ship which was to proceed, not directly to Europe, but was, in the first instance, to stop at Bencoolen. This was the treatment he received; and therefore he (Mr. G.) would grant this remuneration without any reference to the question of the press. He was very sorry that his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had introduced that topic at all, since it had led to that loose conversation, in the course of which, and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) would pardon him for saying so, he had spoken a great deal of nonsense. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* said it was impossible for him to speak sense, when he was alluding to a parcel of nonsensical companies. (*Spoke, spoke!*) He did not care whom it displeased—he would always expose villany; he had a right to express his astonishment at the conduct of the person to whom he had alluded, when he saw him endeavouring to crush the pawnbrokers. That man had the outward and visible sign of humanity, without the internal and spiritual feeling.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the documents to to which his hon. friends had alluded were not before the court; but if the tale of distress and misfortune which they had related were correct, it was still open to the proprietors, when the papers were produced, to investigate it, and, if necessary, to punish. Still, however, he looked upon the resolution, as framed by the Directors, to be a very proper one. They had the papers before them, and in their report they said that, "in the month of December 1823, Mr. Arnott was sent on board the *Fame*, at Calcutta, which was proceeding to England *viâ* Bencoolen. On the 2d of February the vessel was destroyed by fire, and he lost the whole of his property by that disaster. He was obliged to return, in consequence, to Calcutta,

cutta, which entailed on him a considerable additional expense. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of his severe losses by the destruction of the ship *Fame*, the court recommend it to the Court of Proprietors to compensate him, for the present, with a grant of £1,500." Here it was allowed that investigation might yet take place, at the same time that compensation was provided for the misfortune which Mr. Arnott had encountered; and it was still open to the Court of Proprietors to canvass the whole matter, when the papers were before them. Inasmuch as there was no question connected with the resolution but the limited one of compensation for losses sustained under peculiar circumstances, he had strictly confined himself to that, without attempting to inculpate any person.

Mr. *Hume* said, some of the documents which were open to view, shewed that Mr. Arnott had been most harshly treated. In one of these he exclaimed, in the agony of his heart, "Gracious God! what have I done that all this vengeance should be poured on me!"

The *Chairman*.—After what had been said, it became necessary for him to offer a few words. It appeared that an unlicensed person had been removed from India by the Governor-General, under the power which he possessed by law; and it came to be considered whether that removal was effected in the most convenient manner. It was felt that it might have been effected in a manner more convenient. Mr. Arnott, it seemed, was put on board the vessel commanded by Capt. Young (he gave the name, as the hon. proprietor, Mr. Lowndes, had demanded it), who sailed for Bencoolen; that vessel was burned—a contingency to which all vessels were liable, and for which Lord Amherst could in no way be deemed answerable. In consequence of the losses and sufferings of Mr. Arnott, the Court of Directors, feeling deeply for his situation, came to the resolution of recommending that a compensation should be granted to him. He was not acquainted with that individual, but he took very great pains to inquire into the circumstances of his case, and he thought it was one that was worthy of relief. The Court of Directors had, in his opinion, acted very properly, in coming to the resolution of bestowing on him this sum as a compensation for the inconvenience, suffering, and distress which he had endured. He, for one, agreed to the grant with all his heart.

The motion for confirming the resolution of the General Court of the 28th of September, approving of the grant of £1,500 to Mr. Arnott, was then agreed to unanimously.

INSTRUCTION IN HINDOOSTANNEE.

The *Chairman* said, that at the last General Court an hon. proprietor (General Thornton) had given notice that he would this day move a resolution relative to the propriety of granting instruction in the Hindoostannee language to persons proceeding to India in certain capacities, since which a letter had been addressed to the Court of Directors, signed by two proprietors, requesting that the court should be made special for the purpose of taking the same subject into consideration. Perhaps it would save the time of the court if the two motions were merged into one, and thus debated.

Mr. *Hume* said, he wished the two motions to be kept separate.

The *Chairman* had no objection. He only threw out the suggestion to save time, as the two questions were so nearly alike.

General *Thornton* wished, as the new notice had been given by two proprietors who had been in India, who were therefore better judges of the subject, and could bring the question forward more advantageously than he could,—to withdraw the notice which he had previously given —(*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* heartily concurred in what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, and felt obliged to him for saving the time of the court.

THE COMPANY'S SHIPPING.

The *Chairman* said, another hon. proprietor (Captain Maxfield) had, at the last General Court, given notice that he would on this day submit a motion for papers relative to the rates of tonnage for the Company's chartered and unchartered ships to India and China, together with the mode of auditing and keeping the accounts. The Court was now prepared to entertain the motion.

Capt. *Maxfield* said, the motion of which he originally gave notice embraced two objects, the rates of tonnage of the ships employed by the Company, and the mode of auditing and keeping the accounts; but he would, for the sake of brevity and distinctness, confine himself to the shipping question only. In addressing the court on a subject of such deep importance, embracing so many great interests, he regretted that the task had not fallen to the lot of some other person more able than he was to expose the defects of the present system, and better calculated to introduce a plan more useful and beneficial to the public and the Company; and, by that means, to avoid, on the renewal of the Company's charter, the opposition of those individuals who felt themselves injured by the system as it now stood. He was induced to agitate this subject, that other gentlemen might be led to aid him in this important

important inquiry, and that, by their joint efforts, they might produce those advantages which were so much to be desired. It had been so much the custom to laud the Company's servants, that he scarcely expected a patient hearing, if he in the slightest degree expressed a doubt of their capacity. The interest of many, and the indolence of more, tended to operate against an investigation of this nature, from the feeling that nothing could be done, connected with this subject, that would at all increase their dividends: therefore, no operation had taken place for the purpose of ascertaining what really could be effected. If he had but one vote in that court, he might be thought presumptuous in bringing forward so momentous a question; but he had long been a proprietor possessing three votes, and a short time since he had sufficient stock to entitle him to a fourth. He stated this to shew that his interests were deeply concerned, and closely identified with those of the proprietors at large. He had nothing to do with the shipping interest, and most probably never would, but still he felt a strong concern for the shipping interest of the Company; and he would, if possible, so ameliorate the system as to render it highly beneficial. They were, at present, engaged in an unprofitable war, and he knew not how it would pay them. If that war were to terminate at the present hour, the expense already incurred was such as to render it imperiously necessary to retrench in every possible way, without impairing those establishments which were of essential importance to the Company. He might be told that economy had always been adopted: he believed so—but it was sometimes pursued where it was least useful; where it could not be carried on without impairing the efficiency of important establishments: he meant particularly in the army. He did not intend to illustrate this position by an invidious comparison of the scale of pay and pension for the civil and military service; but, at a future time, he would perhaps call the attention of the court to that point. At present, he offered himself to assist the court in the laudable object of economising in those departments where it could be done with safety. The absurd attempts made by some of the governments abroad, to economize improperly, either from the orders of the Court of Directors, or through the officiousness of servants, had often produced mischievous effects. For instance, their most respectable superintendant of marine at Bombay had allowed the Company's cruizers to be let out, which produced the enormous sum of 150 rupees. This did not occur under their present amiable, able, and intelligent governor; but it really did happen in the time of Sir Evan Nepean. One of their cruisers, the *Vestal*, was so stuffed with bales, by an Armenian merchant, that she had scarcely room for provisions and stores; for the use of that vessel the Bombay Government received the sum of 150 rupees. The only two cruisers in the Company's service which were employed in making an impression on the pirates in the Persian Gulf had been disposed of. And what was the consequence? It cost 150 lacs of rupees, or £1,800,000 to check the growth of those pirates. The interest of that sum, if properly applied, was enough effectually to have put down bands of much greater magnitude. In the infancy of the Company's concerns, the Dutch, the Portuguese, and other freebooters, opposed and attacked their trade, but the Company armed their trading vessels and protected themselves. Those ships, while they maintained only the respectable character of merchants, answered every purpose. A great change had since taken place, and they now appeared in the more elevated character of sovereigns. It was generally believed, that they carried on a losing trade with India. He could not substantiate that position, with reference to one year—but if a series of years were taken, they would afford sufficient evidence to prove the fact. As a company of merchants, expressly incorporated for commercial purposes, they must either carry on their trade as merchants would do, or lose the mercantile character in the character of rulers. No individual merchant could prosecute the India trade as the Company did, with high freights and bad bargains; and the Company themselves could not carry it on, if it were not bolstered up by the profitable trade to China. He admitted that the import trade to China was one of high profit—but he was convinced that it might be made much more so, and at the same time a great benefit be conferred on the public, by enabling them to purchase tea at a moderate price. If this were done, it would form a very good reason for the renewal of the Company's charter, and for their retaining the exclusive trade to China; because it would shew, that the Company considered the public interests as much as their own. But to effect this, they must not conduct themselves as they had done heretofore. Let their ships go forth as merchantmen, and as merchantmen alone. He entertained the highest opinion of the ability and talent of the officers on board the Company's ships—and the ships themselves were of a fine class—but he did not think they were so suitable for commercial purposes. The guns, which were occasionally used in time of war, greatly increased the expense of outfit; and, where those vessels carried forty guns, it was quite clear that the number of men bore no proportion to the number

number of guns. He had been induced to attribute the loss of many of the Company's ships solely to the number of guns they had on board. The hon. proprietor proceeded to exemplify his position, by adverting to ships belonging to the Company which had been lost in severe gales, which the country vessels had safely weathered: since there were several country ships in those gales which proved so disastrous to the Company's vessels, but not to the others, he came to this clear conclusion, that the guns were the great cause of mischief. The *Devonshire* Indiaman was lost some years ago solely by having those guns on board. At the time he descried her, he was lying above her in one of those miserable pattan schooners. The gale was a regular north-wester, and gave notice of its approach an hour before it burst out. The vessel in which he was rode out the gale in safety, and they saw the stately *Devonshire*, with her guns and lofty masts, sink to the bottom. This was sufficient to shew him the mischief of carrying a large number of guns on board those vessels. Then came the question, "what degree of advantage do you derive from this system, in a commercial point of view, by securing a more moderate rate of insurance?" An answer to that query would be found by inspecting the rates of insurance at Lloyd's. If they examined those rates, they would find that goods imported in well-built British ships, of class A. were insured for as little as those carried on board the Company's large ships. The argument, then, made directly against those who were in favour of the latter. The useless expense of outfit in the Company's ships was bad, both for the Company and the British public—because it prevented the Company from selling East-India produce at a moderate price; and of course the Americans and other traders were able to beat them in the foreign market. During war, some of the Company's ships were taken up at the exorbitant rate of £44. per ton: and yet the Court must be aware, that, in coming from Bombay, they were not more than one-third laden; the rest of the freight became a vast source of emolument to the commanders. He understood, however, that this system did not now prevail. At one time, when anti-commercial notions were prevalent at Bombay, the Company received a large consignment of cottons. Was it not to be supposed that part of that consignment would be sold to the Chinese for tea? Instead of that, however, it was sold to the commanders of certain ships, to be paid for at China. The commanders carried the commodity thither on board the Company's ships, and absolutely undersold them in the market. Even at that time, when this error was committed, vessels were carrying out despatches, ordering retrenchment and economy in the military department. Since the peace, the rate of freight had been considerably reduced; but it was clear to him that a still greater reduction might be effected, and that the commerce of the Company might be carried on like the commerce of any other body of commercial people. He saw no advantage that was derived from the mode in which their marine affairs were at present conducted. It was quite evident, from what he had said, that he did not entertain the best idea of the principles on which their marine and commercial affairs proceeded—and twenty-four years' service in their marine had given him a sufficient opportunity to understand these subjects. The excellence of the Company's army in India was owing to the praiseworthy zeal of some of the hon. Chairman's colleagues, to the fostering care of the late Lord Melville, and the judicious conduct of the Duke of York. The army deserved to be noticed with approbation; but he must say, that a part of the Company's service was so mismanaged, as to render it a useless burden to the state, and a disgrace to those who should supervise it: he alluded particularly to the Bombay marine. He might be told that it was too insignificant to require notice; but when he saw a superintendant receiving upwards of a lac of rupees per annum, a salary larger than that given to a first lord of the admiralty, he thought it was a subject worthy of notice. The navy ought to be cherished in every part of the British dominion; it was the dread of our enemies, the bulwark of the country, and the admiration of the world. He well recollected that it was said, at the period of the renewal of the charter, that this insignificant corps, the Bombay marine, was every way sufficient for guarding the coast; and that therefore the Company should not be charged for the service of any of the king's vessels in those seas. Such was the inconsistency of those who would not exert themselves to reform the system. The customs, the revenue, and the judicial branches of their service loudly demanded revision. When the errors in these were considered, astonishment would cease at the bad system on which their marine affairs and commercial transactions were conducted. The observations to which he had called the attention of the court, were, he conceived, of the utmost importance; and, however sanguine he might be deemed, he thought that, by retrenching the lavish expenditure at China, a saving, not of 150 rupees, but of three or £400,000 per annum, might be effected. He should detain the court no farther, but would at once submit the following motion:

"That there be laid before this court a statement, exhibiting the name, number, and tonnage, of all ships now chartered by this company; with the rates of tonnage, the number of voyages for which they are engaged, the names of the owners, and the time when engaged:—also a list of ships of the Company purchased for India and China, stating the time when purchased, the price paid for them, and the expense of repairs, &c."

Mr. *Hume* rose to second the motion. He was proud to say, that the father of his hon. friend near him, and his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), had exerted themselves in the same cause, and had reformed the shipping system, though it was still defective, and made it what it was. He too had exerted himself in endeavouring to alter the ruinous system which had so long prevailed. He had not, at that time, the honour of a seat in parliament; but, in conjunction with others, he petitioned the legislature on the subject. In that petition they stated reasons for a reform, which he looked upon to be quite unanswerable. Their petition was however unsuccessful. He did not think that parliament, on that occasion, acted either for the interest of the East-India Company or of the empire at large, which were closely connected with each other. He conceived, that, when the country was called on to pay a large tax on tea, for the purpose of keeping up useless extravagance, all those proprietors who supported such a system were to blame. If the hon. proprietor had been in the court in 1813, 1816, and 1817, when he (Mr. Hume) wished to check the amount proposed to be paid to owners of ships who complained of having made losing contracts, he would have seen the strong necessity which existed for remodelling the shipping system. Parliament was at that time applied to, and they gave leave to the Company to pay the increased rates that were demanded. Instead of contending that owners should go on making contracts that were likely to lead to their utter ruin, he said, "Reduce your equipments—and then they can proceed with profit to themselves and benefit to the Company." His advice was however overruled; and if the hon. proprietor had been in the court at that time, he would have found the majority to be either ship-owners or ship-builders. He made the best exertion he could, with a few friends who surrounded him, to expose the evil, but his effort was not attended with success. If any thing could rise up in judgment against the Company, it was their lavish expenditure in freight. They were paying enormous sums for freight, when it could ordinarily be procured for 10, 11, or £12 per ton. In 1813 he stood up in that court and said, "If we have peace, the rate of freight will fall to £12 per ton." He was, in consequence, considered as an enthusiast, as a man almost beside himself: yet, strange to say, that which he had prophecied had been perfectly fulfilled. As the hon. Proprietor had said, the Company took to themselves a great deal of credit for good management: but where was the good management in taking up ships at the rate of £26. 5s. per ton, not for three voyages, but for five or six voyages, which was equal to ten years? And yet this had occurred at no very remote period. What did the Company do last year? He had not the minutes to refer to—but he believed they had hired vessels in London, sent them to China, and loaded them with tea, which was carried out to North America, at the rate of £11 per ton, while they were actually paying £26. 5s. per ton, under some of their other contracts. He had formerly shewn that, in the course of the war, no less than £50 and £55 per ton had been paid. This was partly on account of demurrage, which indeed was sometimes unavoidable, in consequence of the system pursued.

Mr. *Walker* wished to set the hon. Proprietor right upon one point. In the year 1819, which was six years ago, none of the Company's ships were taken up at so high a rate as £26. 5s. In 1823, there was one at £21; another at £21. 8s; and a third at £21. 7s. 6d.

Mr. *Hume* was glad to find that there was an improvement even of a few pounds. But still he could not help remarking that last year ships could be procured at the rate of £9. 10s. per ton, while the Company were paying £21.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor, in submitting this motion, had gone over a great space of ground, over which he would not attempt to follow him. This was a subject which had been much considered. If any subject had been more discussed than another in the Court of Proprietors, that subject was the present: and he believed it would be found, looking to the East-India Company as acting in their double capacity, that the description of ships alluded to by the hon. proprietor, and disapproved of by him, was the most applicable to their peculiar service. As, however, he was anxious that the proprietors should have the fullest information on this subject, he would not resist the motion. (*Hear!*) He would only observe, that there was much and very important employment for the officers in that house, from which they would be taken while making out the accounts required. It was of little importance to him whether he was occupied in that, or any other room of the India-House; but he felt it his duty to state, that the production of those papers would withdraw many officers from the execution of very important business. Nevertheless he would agree to the motion.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the object of the

court, which was to procure information on the subject, would not be obtained, unless an addition was made in order that the rate of freightage for single vessels might be known.

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped he might be allowed to say a few words on the subject. They should bear in mind that there was always a larger assortment of vessels in time of war than in peace, and he considered that the builders of ships should be allowed time to wear them out. He professed liberality, and he was confident that would always be found to be the best policy. Though the speech of the gallant captain was very excellent, yet he thought he could point out a little error in it. He was well aware that Indiamen were often turned into men of war during the late hostilities, and he was proud to say, that they had made a glorious stand against the French men of war. He would suggest to his hon. friend, that it was not at all times convenient to agitate questions of economy. When his hon. friend had brought forward his propositions with respect to the army and navy, he (Mr. Lowndes) had always resisted them; and he was of opinion, that the difficulties now existing were owing to the want of a due degree of gratitude being exercised towards them. The character of the British nation was stained by a course of conduct towards her officers.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* interrupted the hon. proprietor, and begged to remind him there was no question before the court to which his remarks could in any way apply.

Mr. *Lowndes* asked why he should not be allowed to deviate from the question, as well as the hon. proprietor himself. He was not surprised that the hon. proprietor should interrupt him in his praises of the army. Though he respected the good sense of the hon. proprietor, he knew that party feelings would carry him great lengths. [Here the noise in the court was so great, that we were not able to make out the conclusion of Mr. Lowndes' remarks.]

The *Chairman* inquired of Mr. Hume, whether he had any addition to make to the motion?

Mr. *Hume* then moved that the following words be added to his motion; "also a statement of the rate of freight paid for one or more vessel or vessels hired since 1813 and not now employed, with the number of tons, names of the owners, and the destination and voyage of each ship; and likewise whether they were hired by public or private contract, and with the date of such contract." The motion, with the addition, was then put and carried.

GOVERNMENT OF LORD AMHERST.

The *Chairman* informed the court that it was made special for the purpose of considering the following proposition:—"That there be laid before this court copies of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. J. S. Buckingham, late proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, respecting his claims for reparation of the injury sustained by him in his property in Calcutta, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government.

"Also copies of all proceedings of the Bengal government, referred to in the correspondence before annexed."

Mr. *Hume* thought it necessary to make a few observations upon a subject of great importance; and he would do so before he noticed the subject that had just been introduced. He had signed three requisitions, which he had laid before the Court of Directors, with an intention of bringing three distinct topics under the notice of the proprietors. One of the requisitions had just been stated to them; another related to cadets proceeding to India without having previously acquired a knowledge of the native languages; and the third was a requisition, that the court might be made special for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs in India, and of recommending to the Court of Directors the propriety of recalling Lord Amherst. By act of Parliament, four special quarterly courts must take place every year; and at such meetings any subject which any proprietor should think of importance might be brought forward and discussed. The same act likewise obliged the Court of Directors to call a general court at any time upon receiving a requisition signed by at least nine proprietors, for the purpose of discussing any subject which they might deem important. So long as he had attended this court, it had been the custom for hon. gentlemen to notice any subject they chose, but as an act of courtesy it had been considered proper to give notice of such motions as were thought to be interesting to the proprietors. In such a case, two proprietors signed a requisition to the Court of Directors, praying the Quarterly Court might be made special for the purpose of considering such a motion; and he never till now knew of any attempt of the Court of Directors to prevent the proprietors from exercising this privilege. Every one who at all attended to the subject, must see that it was of importance to the great body of proprietors to know what subject was intended to be discussed at a Quarterly Court. Now if the Court of Directors have it in their power to publish what notices they choose, and at the same time keep back others, they assume to themselves to point out some subject as deserving attention, and withhold that distinction from others. The same practice which had been followed by this court, was observed in the House of Commons. Any member who might catch the Speaker's

Speaker's eye, was entitled to bring what motion he chose before the House; but still it had always been the practice to give notice of any question of importance, as well for the convenience of business, as for the information of those persons who would probably take part in the discussion. It was now nearly eighteen years since he had become a member, and no small actor in that court; and during the whole of that time, he never once knew an instance of a refusal on the part of the Court of Directors of a similar nature to that he was about to mention. He had at several Quarterly Courts introduced topics of considerable importance, and of which he had not time to give notice. On two occasions he had on the sudden called the attention of the court to the present state of India, and had blamed the measures of Lord Amherst's administration: on each occasion the Chairman had asked him if he would prosecute his motion without due consideration, for he thought that it would be an act of high injustice in him (Mr. H.) to bring forward a motion of such vast importance without first giving notice. Such was the appeal that had been made to him, and to which he yielded. Two courts had now passed since he had given notice of his intention of bringing forward a motion for the removal of Lord Amherst from the head of the government of India. Such a notice, he thought, would have warranted him, without giving any further notice in bringing forward his motion on the present occasion; how, then, could he account for the way in which the Court of Directors had behaved throughout this transaction? On the 8th inst. he had sent a requisition to the Court of Directors, praying them to make this Quarterly Court special, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the following proposition:—that the Court of Proprietors, duly considering the present situation of affairs in India, recommend to the consideration of the Court of Directors the propriety and necessity of immediately recalling Lord Amherst." Of the importance of this subject the Court of Proprietors were the best judges; but he thought that it was a question that above all others required the giving notice to the proprietors. But what did the Court of Directors do upon the occasion? On the 14th inst. a letter was sent from the Court of Directors to him, stating that they did not think it necessary to make the court special for the purpose he had desired, and at the same time mentioned, that as the court was a general quarterly meeting, any subject might be introduced without notice. Now he appealed to the hon. proprietors, whether any thing could expedite business so well as the practice of giving due notice of every important question which was about to be brought forward in this court, in order that the hon. gentlemen might come prepared to discuss it. What would be the consequence if the Court of Directors were only to give notice of motions that were of minor interest? The motion respecting Mr. Buckingham was no doubt of vast importance to himself,—but in comparison with one where the general interests of India were touched upon, was of inferior importance. What would be the consequence, he asked, if the Court of Directors were to refuse to give notice, when the question was one of the greatest interest? Was it proper that the proprietors should remain ignorant of the intention of introducing such a question as he had described? The Chairman ought, before he proceeded, to state the reasons on which the Court of Directors acted, when they departed, on the present occasion, from that courtesy and practice which they had formerly followed up.

The *Chairman* understood that the hon. proprietor wished to be informed of the reason which had made a distinction in the different notices of motions which he had sent in to the Court of Directors. The practice of advertising notices of motions was entirely optional with the Court of Directors, and in which they always wish to oblige hon. proprietors; but in reference to the notice alluded to by the hon. gentleman, the Court of Directors considered that, as it related to the high and important office of Governor-General of India, and that it might, if published, arrive in India before the debate took place, it might produce, whilst a war was being carried on, an effect prejudicial to the Company's affairs; they therefore took it upon them to say, that they did not think it necessary to advertise it. The Court of Directors had taken this responsibility upon them, and it was for this court to say if they had acted wisely and judiciously. *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir *Charles Forbes* wished to make one observation on the subject.

The *Chairman* begged of him to desist, as there was then no question before the court.

Mr. *Hume* contended that every proprietor had a right to address the court on a question respecting the form of proceeding. Were it necessary to raise a question, he could effect that object in an instant, by moving a vote of censure be passed on the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman* declared it to be impossible to permit such conversation to be persisted in; neither should he be deterred on any occasion, by the threat held out of proposing a vote of censure, from following such a course as he deemed to be most advantageous for the welfare of India, and for the interests of the public and the Company. He would challenge the hon. gentleman to persevere in his threat, upon which

which the Court of Directors were prepared to take the sense of the Court of Proprietors, whose decision would show what importance was to be attached to such a proceeding.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said that his hon. friend meant nothing offensive to the Court of Directors; his intention was to shew that he had it in his power to raise a question, upon which a debate might take place, in a moment. The object of his hon. friend in introducing this subject, was to ascertain whether it would be in the power of the Court of Directors hereafter to withhold notices of particular questions. He thought that the hon. Baronet had a right to speak on the subject, particularly when he might possibly have a motion to make.

The *Chairman* said, his only purpose in interrupting the worthy Baronet was to save the time of the court. There was no question before them, and the subject alluded to was wholly in the discretion of the Court of Directors.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that understanding a requisition had been laid before the Court of Directors of the import stated by his hon. friend, he had come from Scotland to be present. He thought that the publication of the requisition could be in no wise detrimental; on the contrary, he thought it would have been attended with beneficial results.

Mr. *Lowndes* observed, judging of what was said of the tyranny of the government of India, he thought it lucky for Mr. Buckingham that he was not now in that country; for without doubt he would be saluted with "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham!"

The conversation then dropped.

CASE OF EX-LIEUTENANT G. STRACHAN.

Mr. *Strachan* hoped he did not break through the regulation of the court in rising to address them; he should be sorry to infringe on the forms of proceeding. He held the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Company's service, and was not unknown to Mr. Astell, to whom he had stated his case sixteen years since, when he was Chairman of the Company. Since then he had had no opportunity of making known his wrongs until this day, when the tyrannical conduct of the government of India has been made the subject of consideration.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) was in possession of the court.

Mr. *Hume* said he would very willingly give up his right.

Mr. *Strachan* exclaimed that he threw himself on the indulgence of the court, and if he was in error, let him be put down.

Mr. *Wigram* rose to order. He would appeal to the court whether the hon. proprietor's proceeding was not irregular? Would not vast inconvenience arise, if hon. gentlemen were permitted to detail their grievances without submitting a specific motion to the court? The hon. proprietor was at liberty to address the Court of Directors, if he had any grievance to state; but if he pursued his present course, much disorder and inconvenience would be the result.

Mr. *Strachan* replied, that he had a motion to submit, and it was, "That Lieut Col., late Lieut. Strachan, of the Bombay military establishment, be restored to his rank and arrears of pay up to the present time; and that all papers and correspondence with the Court of Directors, together with all correspondence with the constituted authorities in India, be forthwith laid on the table of this court." He would, if he were allowed, state his case to the court. He had set out to India in 1799 in the capacity of a cadet, and landed there in 1800; he had served three years after his arrival on the coast of Malabar, where he lost his health, and in consequence returned home on a sick certificate. His health was no sooner re-established than he proceeded to India a second time. The captain who took him out wished to extort from him eighty guineas for his passage above the sum prescribed by the Court of Directors. He resisted this extortion, as he would the demands of a highwayman; and for this conduct he was persecuted while on board by the captain, and afterwards was tried on a charge of a most disgraceful description, preferred by the captain, which he would forbear mentioning, lest he should offend the ears of the court: of this malicious charge he had been honourably acquitted. The commander-in-chief refused to detain this enormous freebooter, until he and some others were enabled to make out their charge against him. Here he might date the commencement of his misfortunes, which had ruined his prospects in life. He had for years struggled against penury, and had no other means of support than that which he derived from his ten fingers: he had, it was true, rich relations, but they would not condescend to assist him. He had commanded for a space of nine years a regiment of native infantry, and had besides held many important commands. At the head of 900 troops, he had been appointed to command the province of Ahmednugger, together with the fortress. His conduct during this period had given satisfaction to his commanding-officer, General Lawrence; but still he was consigned to persecution: he had been marked out for persecution, for daring to resist the unjust demand of the captain of the ship for eighty guineas. He spent five years more performing actual service in the field, when he found his health

health impaired; he could no longer hold up against his fatiguing duty. Had time not obliterated the certificates of his illness, they would at this moment have been lying on the table of the Court of Directors; indeed, at the time he was then addressing them, he could scarcely say he was recovered. On the departure of his regiment from Poonah to Surat, he was put under arrest for neglect of orders in not attending parade, when at the very time his commanding-officer had in his possession a certificate of his illness. His indisposition was so severe that he could not walk, and was obliged to be carried by coolies a distance of fifteen miles. He was brought to a court-martial by his commanding-officer, in conjunction with Major-General Jones. It might be seen on the face of them, that these charges were arbitrary and oppressive; and with oppression he charged his commanding-officer in bringing forward this charge, when he knew he was confined by severe indisposition. His charge was not listened to, and he was cashiered and sent home. The parades he was required to attend were not parades of exercise in an enemy's country; it was evidently a mere scheme formed to ruin him. His enemies dared not to attack him while he was well, but ventured to do so when he was confined by sickness. He brought a charge of conspiracy against his persecutors, but it was not listened to; and he was sent on board a ship from Bombay, and treated like a felon: he was compelled to sleep on deck, and was never suffered to go below. When arrived at the Cape, he went on board of a French prize, to the captain of which he was indebted for his passage home, and for many kind offices; for which he had never had it in his power to make compensation. Immediately on landing in England, he stated his case to Mr. Astell, who informed him, that if he would acknowledge he had disobeyed orders, he should be restored to his rank. He indignantly refused to make any such acknowledgment, and was so shocked at the proposition of that gentleman, that he could never prevail on himself to see him again. He now threw himself on the generosity of the court, and hoped they would make an inquiry into his case. Many of his brother officers, now in England, could bear testimony to the spirit of persecution arrayed against him. He could detain them with details on this subject till twelve o'clock at night, but he would not so far trespass on their kindness. He claimed the rank of a field-officer in the Company's service. He had often been in want of even the necessaries of life, in consequence of his rights being withheld from him; his relations had refused to advance him a small sum to enable him to get his case printed. He would say no more; he was already overwhelmed by their kindness in granting him this hearing. *(Cries of hear!)*

Colonel *Lushington* observed, that though he was totally unacquainted with a single circumstance of the gentleman's case, he had detailed a fact which should induce them to abstain from going at all into the business: it was, that he had been tried by a court-martial. Now if that court were to be made a court of appeal from courts' martial, where would their labours end? He would therefore recommend the hon. gentleman to lay his case before the Directors, as this court could not discuss its merits.

Mr. *Astell* thought the court would naturally expect a few words from him, circumstanced as he was; he would not, however, enter into the case which had just been stated to them. It was now fourteen years since he was first brought before the court; he had then the honour of filling the office of chairman, and he hoped he discharged the duties of that situation as he wished to discharge all other duties, with impartiality. He did not recollect the name, and still less the person of the gentleman who had addressed them; but he thought that gentleman had committed himself on one point. He had stated that he had been tried by a court martial; that he had described his case to him (Mr. Astell), and that being unwilling to accept the indulgence offered, he had left him and never favoured him with his presence again. If this court were to agitate cases of appeal from courts'-martial, there would be no end to their labours. No doubt every fact which that gentleman had detailed to them that day was stated at the court-martial, and he considered they had heard enough from the gentleman himself to induce them to decline interfering in his case.

Mr. *Hume* thought that the court should be a place of appeal against any authority: they received appeals from civil courts, and why not from military? He hoped never to see the day when they should bow down their necks to military despotism. It was to be inferred, from the language made use of by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that the decisions of courts'-martial were to be considered final; but let the Chairman turn over the Company's records, and they would see how many cases there were of officers who had been committed by courts'-martial and afterwards restored to their rank. The court would not surely be led away by the idea, that because an individual has suffered the conviction of a court-martial that the gates of mercy were therefore to be closed upon him. Why, the ink was hardly dry with which the Court of Directors had signed the pardon of sixty-five soldiers condemned to be hanged by a court-martial; then why not hear that gentleman's case?

case? He hoped the court would array itself on the side of a suffering individual, and, as far as is consistent with the good of the service, lean to the side of mercy.

Sir *G. A. Robinson* was not aware that it had been said that the hon. gentleman's case ought not to be considered. The hon. proprietor on the other side had only stated that that court was not a fit place to discuss an appeal from a court-martial, and had suggested that the Court of Directors was the proper authority to take cognizance of the affair. No one had proposed, as the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) would appear to think, that the doors of the court should be shut against any one complaining of injustice.

Mr. *Hume* begged to observe, that that court had the power of recommending any individual case to the Court of Directors; if they had not such a power, it was extraordinary they should have the power of recommending the dismissal of a Governor-general.

Mr. *Lowndes* exclaimed, that he was averse to a military despotism.

The *Chairman* said, he had understood that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Strachan) was prepared to submit a motion to the court.

Mr. *Lowndes* observed, that a friend of his had been refused the command of a vessel, and therefore he (Mr. Lowndes) sympathized with Mr. Strachan.

Mr. *Hume* did not know the intention of the hon. gentleman with respect to his motion, but he considered it best to take the subject out of his hands. He hoped a British audience, such as that he was then addressing, would not act in a way derogatory from its honour. He trusted no man who had heard the hon. gentleman's appeal, would refuse to unite with him in recommending the Court of Directors to take his case into consideration: by this proceeding, they would not pledge themselves to any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the party. He therefore moved, "that this court do recommend that the case of Mr. Strachan, late Lieutenant in the Company's service, be taken into consideration by the Court of Directors."

Mr. *Gahagan* wished to ask the hon. gentleman (Mr. Strachan) a question, which he hoped he would answer by way of courtesy. He had said he brought a charge of subornation against his officer; he should like to be informed what became of that charge.

Mr. *Strachan* replied, that the court would not entertain it.

The *Chairman* requested the hon gentleman to favour him with his name.

Mr. *Strachan*.—"My name is George Strachan."

The *Chairman* asked if he was a proprietor?

Mr. *Strachan* replied he was *virtually* one.

The *Chairman*—"What stock do you hold?"

Mr. *Strachan*—"None: but the Company owe me——."

The *Chairman*, addressing the court, observed how irregular their proceedings had been. He requested Mr. Strachan to retire.

Mr. *Strachan* then retired to the back of the court.

Mr. *Hume* said, it was not his duty to stop the hon. gentleman; if blame were to rest any where, he trusted the Chairman would take it to himself—(*Laughter*).

A *Proprietor* observed, that some gentlemen were always very ready to take up a subject, let it come from what quarter it might.

Mr. *Hume* wished that hon. proprietor would shew himself qualified to take up any subject whatever—(*a laugh*). He (Mr. Hume) would persist in his motion.

Dr. *Gilchrist* seconded the motion. He could not help expressing his surprise at some of the doctrines broached in that court. Were they to be kept in ignorance of what was going on in India? They might, at least, be permitted to hear, if they might not execute. He had no idea of being thus cowed.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—John Bull will never submit to be cowed—(*roars of laughter*).

Sir *G. A. Robinson* was most anxious that any thing coming from the Court of Proprietors in the shape of a recommendation, should carry with it that weight and consequence which should induce the Court of Directors to give it their ready attention; he therefore rose to state his reasons for thinking it would be inexpedient to comply with the course proposed by the hon. mover. The case of that officer (Mr. Strachan) for whose sufferings he felt as much sympathy as any of those gentlemen who professed to have such abundance of it, might have had a claim to recommendation, if it had never been under the consideration of the Court of Directors; but he could inform them that this case had been five times under the consideration of the Directors, and that there had been five decisions upon it, and that, too, under different directions; and he therefore asked them, was it proper to encourage this species of interference with the executive body, the Court of Directors?—(*Hear, hear!*) He could only say that if such a course were persisted in, the business of the Company would be put a stop to. Of all situations in the world, he could affirm that of a Director would be the least to be desired; and he could only say, that if such interference with their duties were established, he should quickly leave the direction. He would repeat, that from the year 1810 to 1820, five distinct applications had been received by the Court of Directors from the individual who had professed himself to be a proprietor, under the idea that he was so qualified by some compensation he conceived to be due to him. From that gentleman's statement, it would be supposed that he was a lieutenant-colonel; whereas, when the sentence of the court-martial was passed on him, he was only a lieutenant.

Mr. *Twining* said, that the worthy Deputy-Chairman had anticipated much of what he was about to say. His only object in rising was to request the court to pause before they recommended that case to the consideration of the Court of Directors, on the grounds which had been laid before them; it was the duty of the Court of Proprietors to know more of the facts of a case before they ventured to recommend it to the consideration of the Court of Directors, more than they could possibly collect from the statement which had been submitted to their notice. He would not for the world say any thing to injure the gentleman, but he (Mr. T.) did not conceive that he had adopted a right method of proceeding. He would have done as well to have made an application to the Court of Directors himself.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* declared, that in his opinion the statement made by the Deputy-Chairman would convince his Hon. friend (Mr. Hume) that there was now no necessity for any recommendation to the Court of Directors, such as had been proposed. His hon. friend had erred in consequence of what had fallen from him.

Mr. *Astell* said that the case had only come before him once whilst he was Chairman; and, as he had soon after quitted the direction by rotation, he was not aware of any subsequent proceedings upon the subject.

Mr. *Hume* begged that, after what had taken place, his motion might be withdrawn.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

LORD AMHERST.—STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. *Hume* said, that he now intended to bring forward his motion respecting the conduct of Lord Amherst, as the Court of Directors had advised, without having first given due notice. He disliked irregularity in any shape, but he held an advantage which he would not give up; namely, the liberty of entering into a discussion on a topic he might think of importance at the general quarterly courts, without the necessity of giving notice first.

The *Chairman* asked whether the hon. proprietor was about to speak on the motion relating to Mr. Buckingham?

Mr. *Hume* said he was in possession of the court, and he would not be directed as to the order he was to pursue.

The *Chairman* said, that Mr. Buckingham's case was the only one before them.

The hon. proprietor was in possession of the court only to bring forward that discussion.

Mr. *Hume* had been informed by the Court of Directors, that he might make his motion without giving notice.

The *Chairman* held the same opinion, but he did not think it proper to do so, until the other business was concluded.

Mr. *Hume* contended that the Court of Directors had no power to controul him as to the course of proceeding.

The *Chairman* said his intention was merely to direct the hon. proprietor's attention to the regular mode of proceeding, which required the discussion of Mr. Buckingham's case first; but he really had not the least objection to hear the hon. proprietor, if he wished to bring forward the motion as to Lord Amherst.

Mr. *Hume* did not think, that with any sense of justice or impartiality towards Lord Amherst, the present court could rise without having first come to some conclusion respecting him. Were there any person who had better information on this subject than he had, he hoped that that person would come forward and convince him of the errors under which he laboured. If his opinion were wrong he should be glad to change it; and then all the doubts that he had about the conduct of Lord Amherst would then be dissipated. His Lordship's conduct would be properly estimated by comparing the state of India at the time when he was placed at the head of the government of India, and as it now stood. His Lordship was not so much to be censured as were those persons who had sent him to India. He never thought his Lordship competent to be placed at the head of affairs in a country, composed of 80,000,000 souls, which was distracted by discord: though the conduct of Lord Amherst was extremely culpable, it was apparently innocent, compared with the conduct of the government in recommending his appointment, and in the Court of Directors in sanctioning it. Every body knew that Lord Amherst was not equal to the situation he filled; he was not capable of acting with any degree of credit to himself or utility to the country. If he were the only person that blamed his Lordship, he would be very glad of it. He would be happy if any one could say that noble Lord was a proper person to be in the situation he was, if any one act of his was indicative of either ability or talent. He was sorry to say that he never knew any person who could say so much. Lord Amherst was universally censured by those persons who were most likely to form a correct opinion. In 1823 the Noble Lord arrived in India, and took into his hands the reins of government over a people, of whose numbers no person who merely formed his ideas

from looking at European states, could form any judgment. The amount of the population under the controul of the Company, was nearly 83,000,000 souls, while the number that was included in the Company's territories amounted to 123,000,000. Never, since India had been under the controul of the British, was unanimity more striking, through the immense extent of that country, than at the time when Lord Amherst succeeded to the Government. He had not been long in India before he commenced a war, which no person who knew the respective situation of the states in India, could imagine would be attended with any thing but disasters. He had never heard, since the first time this war was spoken of, any person say that the Company could ever derive profit from it. He had often heard the assertion, that many Governors-General had undertaken wars, not so much from a sense of justice to the people which they reduced to their government, as on account of the advantage with which they would be attended; but could any person suppose, for one moment, that the war against the Burmese could be attended with any thing like advantage? One need only look to the territory of the Burmese, to be filled with astonishment and wonder that ever a war against them should have been begun. The country of Arracan is situated on the south-east of the Chittagong frontier, between which a chain of mountains forms a natural boundary extending from the sea as far as China. The lowest of these mountains was 5,000 feet in height, and many were as high as 5,800 feet. These could only be passed by small openings, and they were utterly impassable to an army. Our knowledge of these countries was very defective at present, though we shall have an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with them, as a new map was about to be published by Mr. Faden, executed by the surveyors of the Bombay establishment. In his (Mr. H.'s) opinion, a great deal of blame rested with the government, for keeping unknown the different situations of countries in India, by which individuals were often obliged to hold their tongue on questions connected with local considerations. Would any one suppose that the existence of the natural boundary was unknown to Lord Amherst? And if it were not unknown to him, what could induce him to break through it, and enter into an enterprize as dangerous as it was uncalled for and unprovoked? Our brave men were placed entirely at the mercy of Lord Amherst, and thousands and tens of thousands met an untimely end; he did not speak of those brave men whom disease and pestilence had preyed upon, and whose bodies fattened the soil of the enemy's country. That government, it appeared, had laid before them all the information they could. Mr. C. Wynne had said, "there is all the information which I can give you: it is sufficient to enable you to discuss the merits or demerits of this proceeding." Lord Amherst had entered on the present war in the face of an act of parliament, declaring it a misdemeanour for any person to commence or extend a war in India, without having obtained the sanction of the Court of Directors and the Government at home. But so anxious was Lord Amherst to enter into the country of the Burmese, that he could not wait for the arrival of the commander-in-chief, who was at the north-west of India, in order to advise with him how to conduct hostilities. He understood that there was a letter from Lord Paget in town upon this subject. But it was impossible for a public man to speak upon documents, which had been intentionally kept back, and which it was not in his power to procure. The government in India had effectually hindered the public from knowing any facts connected with the war which might alarm them, by restraining the newspapers from publishing them; but they had had directions given them to insert every thing of a cheering nature. Just in the same manner, Lord Amherst ordered a *feu-de-joie* to be fired upon every frivolous occasion. This was the baby play with which his Lordship amused himself; but it was not child's play to our unfortunate countrymen, who had perished for his Lordship's frolic. The army entered the enemy's country at the most unfavourable season of the year that could have been chosen for such a purpose. The troops landed in March, and a detachment of great force proceeded forward, which would have overcome every obstacle the Burmese could oppose to its advance, if they had not had to contend with an enemy still more dangerous. At Rangoon they were stopped by the rains. No person that had not been in India could form an idea of the sickness which resulted from a rainy season. Seventeen thousand British soldiers perished by it; not by an honourable death, in the face of their enemy, but by disease, to which they were exposed by Lord Amherst's imbecility. Where was the wisdom and justice in allowing such a person to continue at the head of affairs, who had commenced his career in such a disastrous way? Eight months had been consumed in endeavours to escape from Rangoon, during which one-half of the army perished, and the other became dispirited, when it was discovered that Rangoon was an island, and there were no means of the troops returning but by a flotilla of boats. They were afterwards shut up in the fortress of Prome, as they were compelled to wait for supplies. He (Mr. Hume) knew the distresses to which armies were exposed, but

but he never heard of any army which had been subjected to such extreme misery as that he was speaking of. It could excite no surprise that the progress of the army should be stopped for want of supplies, when those supplies had to be transmitted through a hostile country. With these facts before their eyes, he asked them, would they allow their troops to march to their graves, by the present conduct of the imbecile government of India? (*Hear, hear!*) The British arms had been disgraced, not by the soldiers, but by the commanders. They had now for years been engaged in endeavouring to conquer the country; and the result was, that they had not succeeded in obtaining a spot to stand upon. Not one of the natives had deserted their government, though it was declared by Lord Amherst to be odious to them. And now there appeared no prospect of ever reaching the capital. From Rangoon to Ummerapoorah the capital, a distance of 428 miles, the troops were to be conveyed in boats. But they had only got as yet as far as Prome, which is only 150 miles from Rangoon. They found Prome entirely deserted, and they entered it without any fighting. The supplies were all conveyed by sea, under the convoy of a man of war, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies every day increased, and the troops advanced surrounded by a hostile population. He was afraid that no other event would result from such a state of things, than what happened in former times in the capital of Candia. There was no remedy but to have recourse to wiser councils. The voice of the people of India was calling for the talent that had lately directed their councils; the natives were wishing the Marquess of Hastings back again. To form a true idea of the state of India at the present moment, was almost impossible. If they were to credit the accounts they received, the expense of prosecuting the war was incalculable. Treble the price is paid for every ton of shipping, that was formerly done. One ship which cost when she left England £10,000, had been taken up by the government at £2,000 per month. Now if such a state of things as that existed, when their troops had only advanced 150 miles in the country, what was to be expected when they should proceed further? More ships would be required to keep the communication free: in fact, it appeared on the face of it to be impossible to carry on the rash enterprise engaged upon, without an appalling expense of money. And why was that disastrous war commenced? Were he to read the declaration of Sir Alexander Campbell, which set forth the grievous offences the Burmese had done to the country, the court, he was sure, could not refrain from laughter, though the subject was a serious one. It seemed there was a small island called Sharpaurci, which had never been known to be inhabited, and was entirely uncultivated. The Burmese claimed this island as their property, but the Company declared that it belonged to them. That important place, coupled with the fact of one of the Company's subjects being plundered by a Burmese robber, whom the Arracan government promised to hang, if they (the Company) could catch him, were the primary causes of the war. When they reflected on such a trifling cause of war, and on the manner of prosecuting it, were they to sit still and do nothing, because forsooth, Mr. Canning, who had sent out Lord Amherst, did not choose to stultify himself by recalling him? Mr. Canning had said, that as long as India was at peace he considered Lord Amherst a fit person to govern it: now this was an admission that he, Mr. Canning, did not consider him competent to govern it during war. These were the circumstances under which he (Lord Amherst) had received his appointment, and it therefore behoved the executive to take measures for his recal. The Court of Proprietors possessed no longer the power of recalling Governors-General, and could only recommend their Court of Directors to do so. If any civilian could aver that he had confidence in Lord Amherst, let him speak. Would any military man say—would any commercial man—would any man behind that bar say, that they had such confidence in him as to entrust the affairs of India in his hand? Let the Chairman candidly state the tone of his Lordship's despatches during the last eighteen months. Had the Court of Directors given their approval to any one of his acts? Have they not, on the contrary, entirely disapproved of every thing he had done? He asked, was there any act of his Lordship's that could bear approval, or that did not deserve unqualified censure? Did not all his proceedings bear the stamp of little-mindedness and imbecility? Let the court for a moment reflect on the results that would flow from such a system. It was indispensable that some talented man should be immediately set at the head of affairs in India. It was of no consequence whether every act of the Government originated with him, for he well knew that every act must be confirmed by him. If any person who was here had been placed in the situation of the noble Lord, he would ask him if he would have entered on a war on his own responsibility? Would he not first consider the nature of the enemy's territory, and be provided with the means of carrying on the war?—How had Lord Amherst behaved in the affair at Barrackpore? He wished to be corrected by those who had better means of information, if he stated any thing incorrect. He declared that it was the imbecility of

his Lordship solely that had caused the mutiny, in opposing the prejudices of the native troops, and by inattention to the representations they had sent in as long as ten days before the fatal 2d of December, when such a number of brave men were put to death. He thought the native troops deserved the epithet of brave, for better soldiers than they were he had never seen. They were cut down by a masked battery, when they were wholly unsuspecting of danger. It was a stain on the character of Lord Amherst, and would remain on it for ever. Had, then, the Court of Directors taken any measure for the deposition of Lord Amherst?—(*Hear!*) A great difference of opinion existed between the Court of Directors and Lord Amherst; for they had sent out an order to India, in order to diminish the effects of rage and resentment which had condemned several persons to be hanged who were perfectly innocent; but, instead of their being hanged, they were sent to labour on the public roads. To such a degrading punishment as that the natives would a thousand times have preferred death: that circumstance was sufficient to produce a commotion in India. Death would never have had such terrors as that: even the officers who had left their men had been punished by dismissal from the service. Lord Amherst had behaved detrimental to the interests of India, and his government was greatly disliked. He was unanimously condemned in all the private letters which he had seen. He would read an extract from one of them:—"At every petty triumph Lord Amherst fires a *feu-de-joie* and salute! He rides up and down the course as the lady in the simple hygrometer comes out in fine weather." The letter then went on to say how much the return of Lord Hastings was desired by every one. In conclusion, he called on the court, and asked them whether, after this uncontradicted statement—after the uncontradicted hints and rumours and expression of the state of opinion in India, as to the want of confidence in the head of the government there—after the effects of want of confidence which they had witnessed in London within the last three weeks—they could allow things to remain as they were, or rather to grow worse, as they must, unless some steps were taken to restore that confidence in the executive government, so necessary at the present moment? If he was right in concluding, from the facts he had mentioned, that this want of confidence existed in almost every department in India, particularly in those connected with the military operations—after the conduct of the government there to General Ochterlony (and that one act was sufficient to enable them to form a judgment of the weakness of the government)—after these facts were known and suffered to circulate uncontradicted, was it, he repeated, fit that such a man as Lord Amherst should continue at the head of our India affairs? (*Hear, hear!*) Were they prepared to submit to have their best troops destroyed in thousands and tens of thousands by the diseases of an unhealthy climate? And here he would mention one fact to shew the mortality among our best troops engaged in the Burmese war, that a letter, recently received in London, from a gentleman who had the best means of knowing the fact he communicated, mentioned that one of the Company's native regiments, which went, not long back, to the seat of war a thousand strong, had been able to muster, at the date of the last accounts, only seventeen effective men. This loss was not, as he had before observed, occasioned by actual contact with the enemy, but the more slow, but more destructive operation of disease, brought on by fatigue and the unhealthiness of the country in which they were quartered. Could the court remain indifferent to those facts? Could they remain indifferent to the fate of their countrymen in India, and leave them exposed to certain ruin, under the present state of mismanagement? Our brave countrymen, exposed to all the perils of an ill-advised and ill-conducted war, in an enemy's country, did not deserve to be neglected by their fellow subjects at home. In their name, then, he called upon the court to adopt the resolution which he should conclude by moving.—The hon. gentleman then briefly recapitulated the leading points of his argument, and contended that they were sufficient to warrant him in coming to the conclusion which his motion embraced. He then moved—

"That this court, duly considering the present state of affairs in India, do earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Court of Directors, the propriety and necessity of immediately recalling Lord Amherst, their present Governor-General."

The motion was handed in and read.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* rose to second it; he began by observing, that the paramount importance of this subject was the reason why it had been brought forward, rather than the other matters which stood for discussion, and which now must be postponed to a future day. He could not conceive any question of greater interest than that which involved, not merely the honour of our arms or the security of our conquests, but, he might say, the absolute existence of our power in India. It could not be unknown to that court, that the recal of Lord Amherst had of late become the subject of very general conversation and very anxious inquiry amongst our countrymen. Amongst those who felt some compassion for the situation in

which so many thousands of their fellow subjects were placed in India—those who lamented the profusion with which English blood was poured out, and the prodigality with which human life was allowed to be wasted in an unfortunate war in India—amongst those he had expected that, long before the present moment, some decisive step would have been taken, in order to avert, if possible, the full effects of the present mismanaged state of affairs in that country. He had hoped that, not merely among the India proprietors, but among the great body of our countrymen, there would, before now, have been several public meetings for the purpose of calling for some explanation of the conduct of Lord Amherst, or of those who, after the general opinion, founded on uncontradicted statements of the imbecility of that unfortunate man, had allowed him to continue at the head of our Indian government. (*Hear, hear!*) He had waited till the last moment, in the confident expectation that the Court of Directors themselves would do something in this affair; for he thought that, without any reference whatever to the security or prosperity of our Indian affairs, if they had in view only the character of Lord Amherst himself, it was a gross act of injustice towards that nobleman, after the statements which had gone forth, and after the expression of public opinion founded upon those statements, to continue him in his office of Governor-General, unless they were prepared boldly to come forward and deny what was admitted in India and in England, and disgracefully known all over Europe; if they were prepared to deny those statements, and to maintain that Lord Amherst was a fit and proper person to continue at the head of the government of India, in God's name let it be done, and let the falsehood of the reports in circulation with respect to him be demonstrated: justice to our countrymen in India—justice to Lord Amherst himself, required that this should be done, if there were means of doing it; or, if there were not, that the truth of the statements should be acted upon, and this nobleman removed from his office. This subject was one which, to those at all interested in Indian affairs, met them at every turn: a man could hardly look his acquaintance in the face, without being asked, "Well, what's the news from India? Is Lord Amherst to be recalled, and how soon? You, as an individual, may not be able to know what is going forward; but, in God's name, what is your Court of Proprietors about? Can they not call for papers and information as to what is now going forward in India? In justice to themselves—in justice to Lord Amherst, they are bound, either to endeavour to remove him from his situation, or to rescue him from the charge of imbecility, so generally made against him." This was the language of almost every man with whom he conversed on the subject of our affairs in India. It was upon the general notoriety of the facts to which he should call the attention of the court—upon the uncontradicted accounts which every day reached us from India, as to the utter incapacity of Lord Amherst for his situation, that he now came forward to second the motion before the court. He could assure the court, that he did not wish to become a public accuser; there was no duty more repugnant to his personal feelings, than that of being obliged to stand forward as the accuser of any man, but particularly one in the high station which Lord Amherst held. Against that noble lord he declared he had no sort of personal feeling whatever; in his private character he might be, and he had no doubt he was, a very amiable individual. What Mr. Canning had said of him might be very true: that he might want the energy of a tiger, and nevertheless be a very excellent man and a good Governor-General. No doubt Mr. Canning thought as he spoke. He believed that, in time of peace, Lord Amherst might make a good Governor; but he did not, and could not calculate at the time on a period of war. He might be all that was thought of him, excellent and amiable; but still he might be imbecile; and deeds of the greatest wickedness were, as was well known, often the result of great imbecility in public men, because that imbecility rendered it easy for abler, but bad men, to turn them to their own purposes. Let them look at the whole of the acts of Lord Amherst's administration taken together, or any one of them separately, and they would find them marked with utter incapacity. Where was one of his acts which shewed firmness or wisdom as a statesman or soldier? Or, if there were any such, why not proclaim them to the world, as a ground for restoring confidence in their Governor-General? If this was not done—if some step were not taken, and that speedily, to restore confidence to our several departments in India, particularly to our military force, he would foretel that a crisis would soon be brought about, from which the talents of Mr. Canning, or even those of Lord Hastings, could not save them—that nobleman, who, as a soldier or a statesman, was the greatest administrator of Indian affairs which the Company had ever employed; he had achieved more in India than any man who had ever presided over that country, or, he feared, than any man who ever should be its governor; and his achievements were the greater, because he acted without the confidence of the Court of Directors at home, or without

the co-operation of those members of the Indian government who should have supported him. If the great talents of Lord Hastings found it difficult to succeed without entire confidence at home and active co-operation abroad, what must be the situation of Lord Amherst? Again he asked the Directors, could they—did they repose full confidence in Lord Amherst? If they did, in his name he called upon them to come forward to state that fact, and save the noble lord from the future disgrace of having lost India by a want of confidence on their part by whom he was employed. Were the court ignorant of the general feeling in India, as to Lord Amherst's government? He would not say what might be the contents of the official communications addressed to the Directors—but any man who had an opportunity of seeing the private correspondence from India must be aware that there was in that country but one feeling on the subject, and that a conviction of its utter imbecility. Let the court look at the correspondence from India, and see whether he was borne out in his assertion. He did not expect that he should succeed that day in his motion, but he nevertheless did not think it would be without its use; it would have an effect, though perhaps at a late period. He had submitted several motions in that court, which were rejected at the moment, as he anticipated, but which, in the course of a few years, operated in bringing the Court of Directors round to his opinion. Some five or six years ago he submitted a motion on the subject of Haileybury College—it was lost at the time, but just now the Court of Directors were beginning to act upon it. He hoped, however, that his motion on the present occasion would have a more immediate effect. He was led to entertain this hope from the fact which had been unwittingly let out by the hon. Chairman himself, which shewed that they had both the same belief as to the state of public opinion in India on the subject of Lord Amherst's government. The hon. Chairman had stated, that the reason why the motion now before them was not advertised in the usual way was, that it would be dangerous to allow such a firebrand as this motion to go out to India, unaccompanied with the decision of the court upon it. He wished that the bane and antidote should go together, as the mere mention that such a question was agitated in the court, unaccompanied with the vote upon it, would be extremely injurious to the public service in India; but by sending the motion and the decision by the same conveyance, India would be quiet, and Lord Amherst safe. Was not this an admission, on the part of the Directors, of the state of opinion in India, when they heard that the mere mention of the Governor's recal, would remove the little confidence which remained in his administration? But how would the sending out an account of the rejection of this motion, along with that of its discussion, tend to uphold or restore public confidence in India? He would tell them it would do no such thing, unless the Directors came forward and stated, as a reason for rejecting it, that Lord Amherst possessed the entire confidence of the Court. If they made such a declaration, and expressed their belief that he had abilities sufficient to extricate them from the present dangerous situation, then their decision might be of some value in India; but unless they did this, he would tell them that their vote on the present occasion would be worse than nugatory. He maintained then, that in defence of Lord Amherst himself, in support of his character as a public officer, the Court were bound to declare, and that in the most public and unqualified manner, that he was worthy of the confidence which they placed in him. If, however, from a consideration of all that had occurred since the beginning of his administration, and from a knowledge of the general opinion in India on that subject, they thought that that confidence was misplaced in the first instance, and that it was now unmerited, then he (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) was their best friend in giving them this opportunity of letting the public know, that the continuance of such a man at the head of their affairs was not their act, but was the fault of Mr. Wynne and the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) Let the fault, then, lie with those who really deserved blame; but if the Court of Directors did their duty manfully, it would no longer rest with them. The course before them was the most plain and simple imaginable: it was pointed out by the answer to one or two plain questions. Did the Directors believe that Lord Amherst was capable of managing their government in India in its present state?—if they did, then let them boldly state their belief to the world: if they did not, let them recommend his recal; and if their recommendation were not complied with, the kind of interest by which he was upheld would be manifest to the public, and the Court of Directors completely exonerated. He wished to be understood that, in making this charge of incapacity against Lord Amherst, he did not come there and say that he would lay his finger on some five or six acts of his lordship's public conduct, and urge them as the grounds of his recal. Such a course was not necessary on his part. He did not mean to try his lordship's administration by the test of a few isolated acts; but, looking at it as a whole,

from its commencement to the present time, he would ask any man to point him out any one act from which his Lordship could lay claim to the confidence of that court or the country? (*Hear, hear!*) Would any Proprietor or Director get up in his place and declare, that any part of his Lordship's administration was such as to entitle him to confidence? He would admit, that, at the head of their Indian affairs, he might be a wise man in many respects—he might be eminent as a warrior or a statesman—he might even conciliate the good opinion of the Directors, but still be unfortunate in his adoption of some particular measures, or unhappy in his mode of carrying them into effect. He might be driven into the necessity of declaring war, and be unskilful in his manner of conducting it. He might have many of his public acts worthy of praise, though some others might deserve censure: but, in the instance before the court, that was not the case; there was no part of their Governor-General's public conduct which could be approved of.—If any person present knew of such, let him declare it. In every one act he had the misfortune to be mistaken. He found him undertaking a war without consulting the commander-in-chief of the army, and going on with that war, without considering whether he possessed the materials by which it could be carried on with advantage: these were some of the first acts of his administration. He next found him a civil governor, who should be without passion, whose inclination as well as duty one would suppose to be a desire to moderate the rigour of military discipline, or of softening down as much as possible, consistently with the public service, the punishment of those, who he involved in a violation of that discipline. Instead of this, however, he found him acting a part towards a multitude of troops who had been guilty not of a violent outrage, but of a disobedience of orders, under circumstances of severe hardship on their side, which part, if one could suppose it to have been deliberately planned, or if it could not be looked on as the sudden and unconsidered, and mistaken decision of the moment, would mark Lord Amherst and his advisers on the occasion as the greatest monsters that were ever cursed with the possession of power, or that had ever afflicted mankind by its abuse. Would it be believed, that when informed of the disobedience of the unfortunate but mistaken troops, who were involved in what was called the mutiny, instead of bringing up a force which would be sufficient to terrify them into submission, his Lordship ordered that they should be exposed to the fire of a masked battery, which they never saw until it commenced the work of destruction upon them? The unfortunate men could not have been prepared for such an attack, for they themselves meditated no violent measures; not a man of them had his musket loaded, and while in this, he might well say defenceless state, they were mowed down in hundreds, and the rest of that day spent in pursuing those who escaped the first fire, and shooting them wherever they were overtaken, as if they were wild beasts—and for what? for not doing that which was impossible! The men declared that they could not march, unless some adequate means were found for conveying their baggage. They had an allowance from government for the purchase of cattle for that purpose, but it proved wholly insufficient, because the government itself became their competitors in the market for those very cattle; the consequence was, the price of the cattle was raised, and their allowance was wholly insufficient to procure them. The government were thus guilty, at one and the same time, of embezzlement and cruelty towards those unhappy troops. Was this the conduct of a wise or politic government? Was that a course which ought to have been pursued in the outset of a war, in which the utmost energy, arising from the most devoted attachment, was necessary among the troops in our pay? To what could such disastrous events be attributed, but to the fact of placing a man without the capacity of judging of the most important measures at the head of affairs? There were other acts of the Indian government which, if he could look on them as the acts of Lord Amherst, would render his character pitiful and contemptible in the lowest degree; he alluded particularly to the outrage upon the property of Mr. Buckingham, than which a more outrageous or scandalous violation of the rights of a private individual could not be well imagined; but if he were to look on the other side of the picture, what, he would ask, were the redeeming qualities of the noble Lord? He could find none, except that respectability of private character could be said in any degree to atone for the greatest imbecility in a public situation; coming into office as the successor of Lord Hastings, whose splendid talents shed such a lustre on the situation he held, and who did more to extend and secure British dominion in India than any other who had ever ruled there, he admitted, it would require no ordinary abilities in Lord Amherst to appear even moderately qualified for the office; but when, instead of talent, his whole career had evinced only great imbecility, the contrast must necessarily appear the more striking: he did not wish to depreciate Lord Amherst's character, in mentioning the disastrous events which had marked his career hitherto, but he thought it would be unfair not to attribute those events to their true cause.

What,

What, he repeated, was the having appointed to a high and most important situation, a man who, during the whole course of his previous conduct, had given no promise of any one talent to qualify him for the discharge of the duties of that station? Let those who believed that he had any talents fit for his office come forward and state that fact, and let them do justice to those by whom Lord Amherst's appointment had been procured and sanctioned. He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) did not believe that the Court of Directors had, in reality, any confidence in Lord Amherst; he believed that the appointment of that nobleman was the result of the personal favour of one of the ministers, and that it was owing to the tricks and intrigues in the English cabinet that some more able person had not been already called to supply his place: for he had heard, and he believed it was very well understood in the country, that the appointment of a new Governor-General would have long ago been made, except for the difficulty experienced amongst the members of the cabinet as to who that successor should be. The bestowing of this high and important trust was canvassed amongst ministers, and made the subject of bargain and agreement, as if it were that of a supercargo. (*Hear! hear!*) Let the Directors rescue themselves from the imputation of being in any way a party to those intrigues; let them, by declaring the truth—that they had no confidence in Lord Amherst's administration—shew to the country that they were not to blame if an inefficient person was kept in the situation of Governor-General. It was well known that there were in this country many men who had given promise and proof of great talent. Let the Directors say that they had no confidence in the present Governor, and a successor must be appointed to him, and India might yet be saved by his timely recal. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that he had listened with deep attention to the speeches of the hon. mover and seconder of this motion. He was by no means incredulous as to many of the facts stated—he had heard them with heartfelt sorrow; but he thought, that in a question of such awful moment to the character of the nobleman referred to, the Court should proceed only upon grounds consistent with the importance and magnitude of the charge. No such grounds had, in his opinion, been submitted to them, but they were required to be content with the assurance, that the two hon. gentlemen themselves were convinced of the truth of what they asserted, as arising from their private correspondence with India, aided by facts of broad notoriety. Were statements like these, he would ask, sufficient *data* on which to assent to so serious a proposition as that now submitted to them? Were they to decide upon a subject of this magnitude, because one hon. gentleman read an extract from a private letter, and another repeated to them some reports that had reached his ears, and which he entirely believed? He called upon the Court to examine their records, and see if there were among them an instance of their ever having so acted. If those records gave even one instance of the Court having attacked the character of the head of their executive Government in India upon such materials, he would give up the point, but he was satisfied that no such instance could be found. The thing was in itself too unjust to be justified by any precedent; he should therefore oppose the motion of the hon. gentleman. In taking this course he was doing no more for Lord Amherst, than he had on former occasions done for Lord Wellesley and the Marquis of Hastings, when motions affecting the public conduct of those noblemen were submitted to the Court. On each of those occasions he had contended, that it would be unjust to the noble individuals then concerned to proceed to any decision, without being in possession of the fullest information on the subject; and in both those instances papers were laid before the Proprietors. The result was, in each case, that a candid and impartial examination of those papers ended in the complete justification of those noblemen; one of whom had since conferred such important benefits on his country, by his happy and skilful administration of our Indian affairs; he alluded to Lord Hastings (*hear, hear!*)—and if he had one wish or prayer more earnest than another, for the benefit of England and the safety and happiness of India, it would be, that the noble Marquis might be induced once more to set his foot in the latter country as Governor-General. (*Loud cries of hear, hear!*) He said this earnestly, because he believed most sincerely that such an event would be the salvation of that country, and rescue it, if within the reach of preservation, from the peril with which it was now beset. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that no false pride would stand in the way of such an application; he could not imagine to himself an act of more glorious magnanimity, than the Directors making it, and thus preferring their country to all other considerations. Such an invitation was not without precedent: an instance of the kind had occurred in the case of Lord Cornwallis, whom he was in the habit of designating as the Good Cornwallis, when affairs in India was in such a state as to excite great alarm; when mutiny was supposed to be fast engendering, and an experienced Governor-General was loudly called for; the then Chairman and Deputy-Chairman put themselves into a post-chaise, and lost no time in repairing to that nobleman's residence in

in the country. As soon as he understood that the Court again desired his services, under urgent and critical circumstances, he said, with that ingenuousness which had ever marked his character, "if the Company think my services important to their interests, and that my King approves of it, I have no objection again to accept the Government; allow me forty-eight hours for consideration." His answer was in the affirmative, and in a very few days he was ready to embark. (*Hear, hear!*) He mentioned this circumstance to show, that if such a blessing could be obtained for India as the return of Lord Hastings, and the Directors should be in the mind to propose it, that such an instance of mutual and patriotic concession would not be without a precedent in their annals. But to return to the subject more immediately before them, whether the papers, for which he intended at the close of his speech to move, would have a similar effect in the case of Lord Amherst, as those had which were laid before the Court in the cases of Lords Wellesley and Hastings, he would not pretend to say; but let what might be the issue, it was, he contended, only fair that they should be put in possession of them, as the means of forming a sound and impartial judgment. By such means, the question would be set in its true light: he knew that, disapproving of this motion in its present shape, he might, if he pleased, get rid of it by moving "the previous question," and thus put it out of that Court; but he preferred a course which, while it secured a dignified and impartial adjudication, preserved to the Proprietors the free exercise of their high calling, to pronounce on the conduct of their public servants. The Court were not, he thought, in a situation to come to any present conclusion, and he thought it would be more satisfactory, and more honourable to all parties, to let their decision be the result of more deliberate consideration. The affair of Barrackpore had been mentioned. Now he would ask, were the court, without more information as to the particulars of that melancholy event, prepared to pronounce Lord Amherst and his coadjutors murderers? He was certain that they would not adopt a course so obviously unjust. Let them do in the present case as in those which he had mentioned, namely, proceed but upon full and authentic information. He did not say that the effect of the papers in Lord Amherst's case would be the same as in those of the noble Lords alluded to; all he requested was, that they should not be called upon to record an opinion without having the facts before them, and the causes in which those facts originated. Were they, he would ask, now in a situation to judge of the merits of the Burmese war? He meant, had they documents before them on which they could rely in forming their opinion as to the propriety of entering into it, and as to the mode in which it was conducted? Need he remind British Citizens, that a war might be wisely begun, and wisely conducted, allowing for all new and trying circumstances, and yet be unfortunate in its issue? Two years had now elapsed since that war commenced, and as yet no documents had been laid before them to shew why it had been begun, or why it had been continued? They had heard the present Governor-General attacked for want of judgment in having begun the war, and for want of skill in the conducting of it: were they in a condition to judge of either of those propositions? Let them wait for proper information, and if, after having obtained it, they should be of opinion, all circumstances considered, that the charges were well founded, let them then submit a motion for the noble Lord's removal. In the mean time, let them confide in the discretion of the Directors for supplying the information which they required by the motion with which he should conclude (by way of amendment to that already before them); he would leave it to the discretion of the Court of Directors to withhold whatever they might judge to be of a secret nature. Great indeed was the responsibility of the Directors; he would not believe, if they had been of opinion either that the war should be discontinued, or take a direction less prodigal of human life and less devouring of their funds, but that they had had the courage to assert and maintain their opinion. For a considerable period, therefore, Lord Amherst must be presumed to have shaped his conduct agreeably to the commands of his superiors, and time would show, when the whole correspondence should be published, whose war it now was. Such a course would be worthy of the Court of Proprietors and rescue them from the charge of pronouncing a censure of the most severe nature upon their highest functionary in India, without having before them the means for a rational opinion. Common justice required that they should not thus prematurely cast a stigma so highly injurious to the character of this nobleman, and so extremely painful to the feelings of his family and friends, who might yet give a very different history of the Burmese war, as far as it respected his lordship. The learned gentleman concluded by moving, "that all the words of the original motion after the word 'That be omitted, and that the following be substituted:"—"There be laid before the court copies of all despatches from the Governor-General in Council and other authorities, relative to the commencement

and conduct of the Burmese war, and also relative to the mutiny at Barrackpore, such papers not being of a secret nature."

On the motion being read,

Mr. *Poynder* rose to second it, but expressed a wish that the latter part should be read again, as he did not distinctly catch the words.

Mr. *R. Jackson* again read his motion.

Mr. *Hume* suggested, that there should be added to the words "all despatches from the Governor-General in Council and other authorities relative to," &c. these words, "and all answers of the Court of Directors to those despatches." By these means the court would be put more fully in possession of the whole of the case, and also learn to form a better judgment of Lord Amherst's conduct, by ascertaining how far he had complied with instructions sent out to him.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that the information to which the hon. gentleman alluded was not necessary at present; any such information had not been sought for in the motion on the Nepaul war. All he sought by his motion, was sufficient documents to enable the court to form an opinion on the conduct of Lord Amherst. The time might come, and that at no distant day, when the information contained in the answers of the Directors to the despatches of Lord Amherst might be necessary, when the court might be called upon to pronounce its judgment on the conduct of their executive at home; but, at present, he was disposed to confide in the discretion of the Directors, and leave it altogether to them to say what papers were necessary, in order to put the proprietors in possession of the facts as far as the conduct of the Governor-General was concerned.

The motion and amendment were again put from the chair, and

Mr. *Poynder* again addressed the court. He rose, he said, to second the amendment, not because he approved of any of the arguments of the gentleman who had preceded him, but to exercise his right as a proprietor, and give his opinion against the original motion. He thought that no grounds whatever had been stated why the court should assent to so serious a charge against one of its highest functionaries. He had every respect for the mover and seconder of the original motion, but the court had only their speeches; and these too, he must say, without meaning the slightest personal disrespect to those gentlemen—only very light ones for so very grave a subject; but, such as they were, the court had only those speeches in support of a proposition by which they were called upon, not to enquire into—or examine any particular act or acts of the noble Lord at the head of our Indian affairs, but without any such enquiry, or giving him any opportunity of offering any thing in explanation of his conduct, to dismiss him at once from his high employment—(*Hear, hear!*) Such a course would, he thought, be very little to the credit of any public body, professing to make due deliberation the basis of its decisions. Much stress was laid on the assumption, that nothing had been or could be advanced in favour of the noble Lord, who was thus at once accused and condemned. Such an assumption was by no means fair: it did not follow that, because nothing had been said in answer to the charges brought against our Governor-General, that nothing could be said, if the subject were properly ripe for discussion. If any proprietor had come forward to reply to the charges made, it would very probably be said that he was paid for bestowing his praise, and the court would have a good deal said about interested votes. But why, he asked, should any answer or explanation be given by any friend of Lord Amherst's? there was no accusation in such a shape as to call for an answer or explanation. There was an old observation of the French which might be applied here—"*Qui s'excuse s'accuse.*" The court should bear in mind, that to answer any charge before it was regularly made, would be, in some degree, to admit that it was not made without foundation. Insinuations were thrown out that the Burmese war had been unwisely commenced, and was badly conducted; but this was made before it was almost known what was the nature of that war, or its progress, or what would be its probable termination. Suppose some enemy of the Duke of Wellington had, in the commencement of any of his campaigns, attempted to condemn his mode of proceeding, would it not be considered premature? and would it not, in the absence of better information, be thought absurd to make such a charge the subject of serious discussion? He thought an opinion as to the policy or mode of conducting the Burmese war, was in the present case equally premature. The hon. member who introduced the original motion had talked of the natural boundaries, and of mountains so many thousand feet high being regarded as the natural limits of empires. We had often heard of those natural boundaries before, though perhaps the mountains were not then so high as they would turn out to be in the excellent map which was to come forth in a short time under the hon. gentleman's sanction; but notwithstanding the height and extent of such "natural boundaries," we had before us the practical fact, that within a few years they had been passed, and our empire extended and secured far beyond their extent, and very probably it would soon be the case with respect to those very boundaries of which the hon. gentleman spoke. The hon. mover and seconder laid much stress on the accuracy of the private correspondence

correspondence from India to which they referred, and the general notoriety of the circumstances to which that correspondence alluded. He did not mean to say that it was wholly without foundation, but he would contend, that, in the form in which they appeared in that correspondence, none of the statements it contained could be properly made the subject of a criminal charge. From the manner in which the correspondence referred to several circumstances, it was evidently written by some enemy of the Governor-General's. The story of his ordering a *feu-de-joie* for every trifling circumstance connected with the advance of our troops, and of his being seen abroad only in fair weather, like the little woman in the barometer, might be very good evidence of the feeling and disposition towards the noble Lord, of the person who related them; but they were not such matters as a Court of East-India Proprietors could act upon in any serious manner, much less in making them the foundation of a proceeding deeply affecting the character of their first executive officer. The gentlemen who had preceded him, dwelt at considerable length upon the great talents and merits of Lord Hastings; he would not follow them into that topic; Lord Hastings was not then before the Court, and his talents or merits had really nothing to do with the question in discussion. The hon. mover and seconder had touched upon several other topics upon which it was his intention to have remarked, and for that purpose he had taken notes of some of them, but really, when he came to look at and examine what he had noted, he found them so slight and unsubstantial, that he thought it would only be unnecessarily taking up the time of the court (which he was very unwilling to do at that late hour of the evening), to offer any comment on them. Looking at the whole of the charges introduced by the hon. gentlemen, he thought they were brought forward in such a manner, and rested upon grounds so slight, that the court ought not to make them the foundation of any vote, but, on the contrary, they were bound to throw the shield of their protection over their Governor-General so accused. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He therefore would support the amendment.

Dr. *Gilchrist* thought that the objects of the hon. mover and seconder of the original motion were very much misunderstood. All they had contended for was, that if the Court of Directors had that confidence in the talents and skill of Lord Amherst, which some gentlemen seemed to wish they should have, they were bound, in justice to that nobleman and to themselves, to come forward and declare it, and to give a contradiction to the rumours so generally circulated to the noble Lord's prejudice; and from which there was but one conclusion drawn, namely, that he was wholly unfit for the high station he occupied in the Company's service. Could the Directors contradict the rumours which were daily arriving in this country from India, of Lord Amherst's incapacity to fill the important trust of Governor-General? If they could, why not have the justice to do so? If they could not, why not have the manliness to avow their want of confidence in their Governor-General, and let the odium of retaining an unfit man in the office rest where it ought? The charges alluded to by the mover and seconder were not accusations of theirs against Lord Amherst; and in calling the attention of the court to them, they only wished to know whether the Court of Directors could give them a contradiction? If they could be contradicted, nothing was more easy; if they could not, then the original motion was not only called for, but it was the duty of the proprietors to pass it.

Sir *C. Forbes*, observed that he had already expressed himself so fully on several occasions in that court, and elsewhere, on the subject of Lord Amherst's government, that little farther remained for him to say: he would therefore have to occupy the attention of the court but for a very short time. He had looked forward with anxiety for any circumstances which might lead him to alter the opinion he had long ago formed of that Lord's government, but he found nothing which would warrant him in coming to a different conclusion. Had any thing occurred since the subject was last under discussion calculated to produce a different impression on his mind, he would most gladly have noticed it—but he found no reason to change his opinion, which unfortunately was the more and more confirmed (if indeed it ever required confirmation on this question) the more he considered the circumstances that produced it. As to the conduct of Lord Hastings, he did not think it properly belonged to the present question. He fully concurred, however, in most of what was said of that nobleman's administration. Still he did not approve of all Lord Hastings did. There were some points of his government in which he could not concur, but who, he would ask, could so govern India, or any country, as to make himself liked and approved by all parties? (*Hear, hear!*) There were, as he had just observed, some things which happened in the administration of that noble lord that he could not approve; but still it was only justice to say, that the more information he received upon some of those subjects, the less he was inclined to look on them in the same light in which they were first viewed by himself and others. There were, he knew, many who had not at first approved of certain acts of Lord Hastings'

administration, who, on better information, had come to a different conclusion. As to the original motion before the Court, he thought it did not go far enough. Indeed neither motion did, but still he was glad that they had been brought forward. Where was the use of any farther blinking the real question? Was it not notorious, that for months past there have been rumours current in every circle, of the removal of Lord Amherst? Could the Directors deny the fact? Let them deny it if they pleased; but if they did not, their silence on the subject would answer his purpose equally well *(hear, hear!)*: for if the fact was not denied, he would take it as admitted. He would ask the Directors, was not the Duke of Buckingham mentioned as the successor of Lord Amherst? He did not urge the question as having any objection to a change; for in the present condition of our Indian affairs, any change of a governor must be for the better *(hear, hear!)*, for he thought it impossible it could be for the worse. *(hear, hear!)* With these impressions on his mind—and they were the result of some acquaintance with, and much consideration of the subject—he was prepared to approve of that which had been suggested a year ago; that, instead of the Company being congratulated on the progress of the war, it would be more for the good of the Company and of India to be congratulated on having come to the determination to remove Lord Amherst. These were his sentiments a year ago, and the experience of every day since had more and more convinced him of their propriety, and proved to him that every day they delayed in bringing about a change in India, they only hastened on a crisis which might prove fatal to their interests in that country. *(Hear, hear!)* On this subject he fully concurred in what fell from an hon. gent. who preceded him, that if there was any man in existence who could rescue them from that crisis, that man was the Marquis of Hastings; and he thought that the very best thing which the Company could do would be, to solicit his Lordship to return again to India as Governor-General. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* He was sure nothing that could happen would be more calculated to inspire confidence in every part of our service there, than his arrival to take upon himself the management of affairs. He did not, as he had before said, approve of all Lord Hastings did while in India, but the more he had since heard of several of those matters, the less he was disposed to condemn them; therefore he would be most ready to concur in any proposition to the Court of Directors to the effect that they might pray his acceptance of the supreme command. He had, while in India, brought our affairs there into a most flourishing condition, and left them at his departure, as it were, in the broad sunshine of prosperity: unfortunately they had since then been overspread with clouds and darkness. As to the amendment, if it tended to bring before them any matter, which might afford an explanation of, or be an excuse for Lord Amherst's conduct, he would not object to it. He would be very unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of what might be thought a justification of his conduct. If, therefore, it were stated to him that the documents now called for were to be forthcoming, and that the Directors would pledge themselves, that they contained matter sufficient to remove all imputation from Lord Amherst, then he would give his vote for the amendment. If, however, the information demanded should be refused—if the Directors should still adhere to the appointment of Lord Amherst, or defend his conduct, he would call upon them to explain why the Duke of Buckingham had been mentioned as his successor? He challenged the whole twenty-four Directors to deny, that the Duke of Buckingham had been named to them as the successor of Lord Amherst. Why was that so?—was it because Lord Amherst's conduct was approved? If not, why was he still continued in office? and was it not, he would ask, because the parties were not agreed among themselves as to who should be the successor? But he repeated his challenge, and called on the Directors to deny the fact if they could.

The *Chairman* said, that he accepted the hon. Bart.'s challenge, and he could assure him, that no proposition of the Duke of Buckingham as Governor-General of India was ever made to him, as Chairman of the Court of Directors, or to the Court of Directors, in any way. *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir *C. Forbes* pledged his honour that he had understood that such an application had been made to the Chairman on behalf of the Duke of Buckingham, and he believed the fact, though he would not say that it was made in an official form.

The *Chairman*. "I beg to ask what the hon. Bart. means by an official form?"

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the meaning of the word was obvious enough.

The *Chairman*. "Then I beg to tell the hon. Bart. and this Court, that a proposition of the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham, as the successor of Lord Amherst in the government, was never made to me in my public or private character, in any room or place, verbally or in writing, directly or indirectly; *(hear, hear!)* and I tell the hon. Bart., that he is bound to take this answer as satisfactory, for it is made without any qualification." *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that of course it was satisfactory as far as the hon. Chairman was concerned, but it remained to be seen whether it would not be proposed to them by and by. *(Hear, hear!)* He did not mean for an instant to doubt what their hon. Chairman had said, but it could not be denied, for thousands had heard of the fact, that the nomination of a successor to Lord Amherst was in agitation in some quarters. The answer of the hon. Chairman was such as to make him glad and sorry at the same time. *(Hear, and a laugh!)* He was sorry to learn that no official communication had been made to the Court on the subject of a successor to Lord Amherst; and he was glad to learn, that the Duke of Buckingham had not been proposed to the Directors as such successor. He had every respect for the high rank and great worth of that nobleman; but much as he respected him, he must own he did not think him just the man who ought to be sent out to govern India, in the present state of her affairs. That task was at all times an arduous and difficult one; but it had been rendered peculiarly so, by the course of management pursued since the commencement of Lord Amherst's administration. In conclusion, he would give his assent to the amendment, in the hope that the information sought for would be supplied, and that such other documents might be added, as would give the Court of Proprietors full information on the whole of Lord Amherst's government. He hoped the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) would so shape his amendment as to reach those other papers to which he alluded.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that the information he asked for was confined to the origin and management of the Burmese war, and to the mutiny at Barrackpore. These he considered to be at present within the power of the Directors to grant; but he did not wish to wait for information on other matters, which would require the lapse of a considerable time before they could reach them.

A Proprietor wished to have it understood, before the motion was put, what were the particular documents sought for, that there might hereafter be no debate as to whether the request of the Court had been properly complied with.

The *Chairman* said, that before he offered any remark as to the questions more immediately before the Court, he wished to make one or two observations as to a part of an hon. Proprietor's (the Hon. D. Kinnaird's) speech. He did not know whether he had rightly understood that gentleman, but if he had not he might set him right. The hon. gentleman (as he understood him) had said, that Lord Hastings had been the most successful Governor that had ever been at the head of Indian affairs, and that his achievements there were the more meritorious, as he had acted without the confidence of the Court of Directors at home. Now he would assert that the Marquess of Hastings always had the confidence of the Court, nor had he now lost it—and it was only lately that that confidence was endangered, by the indiscretion of some of his friends, who had brought forward a motion which he (the Chairman) and others in the Direction could not support. He was anxious to give this explanation, lest it should go abroad that Lord Hastings had acted without the confidence of the Court, and that this should have been stated in the hearing of himself and the Deputy-Chairman, who had, in the year 1820 brought forward a motion for a grant of £60,000 to that nobleman. Did that look as if he had not possessed the confidence of the Court? Such a charge as this ought not to be lightly hazarded. It was not his intention to have introduced the subject of Lord Hastings, but he was obliged to do so by the observation of the hon. gentleman: he had now done with it, and he hoped he should not have to advert to it any more. With respect to the motions before the Court, he very much regretted that either of them should have been brought forward. As to the second motion, or rather the amendment, it was not in the power of the Directors to comply with it. Both the motions, he must say, had been brought forward on very light grounds for subjects of such great importance. Every man who had connexions or friends in India, or who had some correspondence with that country, heard opinions as to what was passing there, but these were only the opinions of the individuals who wrote. Every man might have his own opinion on the subject, but he would ask, were the reports contained in private letters the grounds on which they should, not merely try, but absolutely dismiss, without trial, their Governor-General? *(Hear, hear!)* He was not much of an orator, but he thought that no oratory was required to point out the absurdity and gross injustice of such a mode of proceeding. *(Hear, hear!)* His advice to the Court would be, to have confidence in their Governor-General, while he continued at the head of their affairs. It was their duty to support him, and to leave such matters as were the subject of the present motions to the discretion of their Directors. If they had not confidence enough in their Directors to do this, then he would say, let them remove them at once. He had been thirty-five years in the service of the Company, and it had been the great object of his life to acquire and preserve the confidence of the Proprietors; if they now said they had not confidence in him, he was

prepared

prepared to surrender up his trust. (*Hear, hear!*) On the subject of the original motion, he would say that it was a matter which should be left entirely to the discretion of the Court of Directors, if the Proprietors continued to repose confidence in them: as to the amendment, calling for particular documents, it was not in the power of the Directors to grant them. The contents of these documents were known only to a few of the Directors, who were constituted by the legislature a Secret Committee, to whom such matters relating to the carrying on of war in India were referred. He might, as a member of that Committee, be acquainted with the documents in question, but he could not disclose them. He looked upon himself, as the depository of such matters, rather as the servant of the Legislature than of the Company; and in that character it was not in his power to disclose the matters that came before him. The amendment, therefore, if carried, would not be productive of the desired effect, as the Court of Directors, to which it would be addressed, had it not in its power to comply with such a request. He would therefore earnestly recommend, that both the original motion and the amendment should be withdrawn. Neither the one or the other could be productive of any good, and the assent to them might be a cause of no inconsiderable injury to the service of the Company.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the object in bringing forward the motion, was not to cause any embarrassment to the public service of the Company, but, on the contrary, to rescue the Company from the danger of projects which threatened to involve the ruin of their army in India. It would be recollected, that before he submitted this motion, he had over and over again asked for information on the subjects to which it referred. That information had been constantly refused; and now, when he was driven to the use of information derived from private correspondence, he was charged with going on light and trivial grounds. If the private communications to which he referred were ill-founded as to their facts or conclusions, nothing was more easy than to set the public right on the matter by saying so from authority. If the Directors could contradict them, why did they not? but if they could not, then he contended that (in the absence of official information, which might be given but was withheld) they were a sufficient ground for the Court of Proprietors to go upon in assenting to such a motion as he had submitted to them. He had no objection, if that should be deemed more advisable, to withdraw his motion, and let the Court of Directors lay before them some information on which they could rely on this important subject. He found, however, that even to this course there was an objection. They were now told from the chair, that the information sought for could not be given; that it was relating to a war, and that it was in the keeping of a secret committee. Well, then, if that were so, they should proceed without it. He contended that they had sufficient of uncontradicted statement to go upon. The motion for the recall of Lord Wellesley, had been submitted upon much slighter information than they now possessed. However, he would say again, that he was now willing to withdraw his motion, provided the Directors would give an assurance that all the information in their possession and in their power to give on the subject of the Burmese war, would be laid before the Court, otherwise he would persist in pressing the motion.

The original motion was now put—there were only eight hands held up for the affirmative, whilst the greater part of the Court voted on the negative.

The *Chairman* then declared it to be negatived.

On the amendment being put,

Sir *C. Forbes* observed, that none of the candidates for the Direction had voted either way on the last question.

A *Proprietor* near the hon. Bart. declared that this was a mistake on the hon. Bart's. part, as he (the Proprietor) had held up his hand against the motion.

Sir *C. Forbes* then addressed the chair, and begged to put another question on the subject of the Duke of Buckingham.—(*Hear, hear!*)—After what had already been answered by the hon. Chairman on this subject, he could not doubt that the noble Duke had not been proposed to the Court officially or otherwise, as the successor of Lord Amherst; but he would beg to ask the Directors whether they had not one and all been canvassed by the friends of that nobleman to give their support to his nomination?

The *Chairman*.—"I have no hesitation in answering the question in the negative."

Other Directors were now about to address the Court on the same subject, but the *Chairman* interfered and said, that it was not consistent with the dignity of the Court that the Directors should be thus catechised.

The amendment was now again put from the Chair, when

Mr. *Astell* rose and said, he should give it his most decided opposition. The Court of Directors were the proper persons to decide what papers should be laid before the Proprietors. This matter, he thought, would have been best left to their discretion, particularly as the subject was of so much delicacy. He, for one, was always disposed to treat the demand of a Court of Proprietors with all possible respect; but their demand, in the present instance, must be viewed as a matter of expediency, or as a matter of right. As a right, he thought the Court of Proprietors could not demand the papers now sought for—as to the expediency of granting them, he saw none. The Directors would, in their discretion, lay all necessary information before them, without being urged by the speeches of honourable gentlemen, as on this occasion. But he did not think that, in the exercise of that discretion, they could or ought to grant the papers sought for. As to the rumour respecting the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham as successor to Lord Amherst, it had been so fully answered by the honourable Chairman he did not think it necessary to say a word upon the subject.

Mr. *Hume* said, that he also had heard the report of an appointment of a successor to Lord Amherst; and that the only reason why it did not take place before now was, that ministers could not agree amongst themselves as to who the successor should be. After this refusal of information, he thought it a hopeless case, and he was only sorry that India should be left to such a governor.

The question was now put from the chair, and six hands were held up in its support. A much greater number were held up against it. The Chairman declared it to be carried in the negative.

Mr. *R. Jackson* gave notice, that if the question of the Suttees, or the assassination of Hindoo widows, were not in a short time taken up by high authority, he would at no distant day submit a motion to the Court on the subject.

On the question of adjournment being put,

Sir *John Doyle* said, he would postpone to a more distant day, in consequence of the illness of an honourable Director who was personally concerned, the motion of which he had given notice, for taking into consideration the Oude papers.

It was now proposed that the Court should adjourn to the 18th of January. Some proprietors wished to know, whether an earlier day could not be named?

The *Chairman* said he did not think an earlier day after the holidays could be named. They might, if they pleased, command the services of the Directors for Thursday and Friday, and have the adjournment fixed to one or other of those days; but he did not think that an earlier day after the holidays, than that which he had already mentioned, would be convenient.

Mr. *Hume* wished to ask, whether the two subjects which had been already advertised for discussion on this day, but unavoidably postponed, would be noticed in the advertisements for the next Court?

The *Chairman* said, certainly they would.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* wished it to be understood, whether in future the advertisements of particular subjects should be left to the discretion of the Court of Directors, and omitted at that discretion, as in the case of the subject which they had just decided, or whether there was to be any fixed rule on the subject.

The *Chairman* replied, that he thought it better that these things should be left to the discretion of the Directors.

Mr. *Hume* observed that that was the very thing which he wished to avoid; after what he had seen of the exercise of that discretion to-day, in the omission to advertise the notice of motion for Lord Amherst's recall he was disposed to leave as little as possible to their discretion in future. He understood that a requisition signed by nine proprietors, calling on the Directors to make a Court special for any particular motion, must be advertised by them in the usual way. The requisitions they had already received, were signed by only two proprietors; but to put it out of the discretion of the Directors, he now tendered to them a requition to the same effect signed by nine proprietors. The requisition was then handed in.

Sir *John Doyle* wished it to be understood with certainty as to the day when the particular motion noticed would come on. He feared the motion of which he had given notice could not come on, uuless gentlemen consented to make much shorter speeches.

The *Chairman* observed, that undoubtedly it was in the powor of nine proprietors to have any court made special for the discussion of a particular question, and then it would be advertised in the usual way; but he thought that the Directors had the discretionary power of refraining from advertising questions of a dangerous tendency, such as that which they had decided about Lord Amherst.

Mr. *Hume* repeated that it was in order to take that discretion out of their hands that he tendered them that requisition.

The *Deputy Chairman* intimated that the honourable proprietor might defeat his own object, in the course he was about to pursue; and suggested that it would be bettor that the meeting on the 18th of January, should stand as an adjournment of the general quarterly court, in which case the two notices already advertised would be in the order in which they now stood, and come on before other matters.

Mr. *Hume* upon this suggestion consented to withdraw the requisition.

Mr. *R. Jackson* concurred in the view taken by the honourable Deputy Chairman, and thought it would be better to allow the subjects to stand in the adjournment in the usual manner.

The Court then adjourned to the 18th of January.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

16th Light Drags. To be Lieuts. by purch., Corn. W. V. Jillard, v. M'Mahon prom., (16 Nov.); Corn. J. P. Seward, v. Cureton prom. (17 Nov.); D. Burges to be corn. by purch., v. Seward (17 Nov.)

14th Foot. Ens. John Lord Elphinstone, from h. p. 32d F., to be ens., v. M. H. Grant, who exch. (8 Dec.)

16th Foot. Hosp. Assist. N. W. Giffney to be assist.surg., v. Tighe app. to 22d F. (8 Dec.)

30th Foot. Ens. G. Mansell to be lieut. by purch., v. Steuart prom. (1 Dec.); W. H. Mounsey to be ens. by purch., v. Mansel prom. (1 Dec.)

40th Foot. J. B. Boyer to be ens. by purch., v. Marsham app. to 37 h F. (16 Dec.)

41st Foot. To be Lieuts.: Lieut. L. Versturme, from h. p. 1st Hussars K. Germ. Leg., v. Harrison, app. to 75th F. (7 Dec.); Ens. A. Guinness, from 37th F., v. Read, who rets. (16 Dec.)

46th Foot. To be Lieuts.: Lieut. G. Tarwell, from h. p., v. Madigan, app. quart. mast. (24 Nov.); Ens. F. Ingram by purch., v. H. Stuart prom. (3 Dec.).—*To be Ens. by purch.*: J. Davis, v. Ingram (3 Dec.).—*To be Quart. Mast.*: Lieut. J. Madigan, v. W. Barfoot, who rets. on h. p. (24 Nov.) —*To be Paym.*: Pavm. J. Grant, from 89th F., v. Anderson, who exch. (24 Nov.)—Capt. A Clarke to be maj. by purch., v. Wallis who rets.; and Lieut. A. G. Parker to be capt., v. A. Fraser, who exch. (both 8 Dec.)

48th Foot. Capt. A. Stuart, from n.p. to be capt., v. F. Allman, who exch. (15 Dec.); Ens. — Mackworth to be lieut. by purch., v. Sweeny app. to 25th F. (8 Dec.); Ens. J. Thompson, from 62d F., to be ens., v. Mackworth (8 Dec.); Lieut. M. Morphett to be adj., v. Weston prom. (15 Dec.)

59th Foot. Capt. H. Courtayne, from h. p., to be capt., v. Doran, who exch. (24 Nov.)

89th Foot. Paym. J. J. Anderson, from 46th F., to be paym., v. Grant, who exch. (24 Nov.)

Brevet. Corn. B. M'Mahon, 13th L. D., to have local rank of lieut., he having been app. rid. mast. to cav. depôt at Maidstone (1 Dec.)

The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:

Lieut. W. Walker, 16th L.D.; Lieut. W. Fraser, 83d F. (both 3. Dec.); Capt. W. Barney (maj.), 48th F.; Capt. J. Allman, 48th F. (both 10 Dec.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 25. *Earl St. Vincent*, Middleton, from Batavia 29th July; at Deal.—26. *Cambrian*, M'Pherson, from Macao; at Liverpool.—*Dec.* 1. *Hougua*, Nash (American), from China; at Cowes.—6. *General Palmer*, Truscott, from Madras 30th July; at Gravesend.—8. *Royal George*, Ellerby, from Bombay 26th July; at Gravesend.—13. *Jane*, Agnew, from Bengal and Mauritius, at Deal.—13. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hanney, from Bengal 1st Aug.; at Liverpool.—14. *Corsair*, Robinson, from Singapore and Rotterdam; at Liverpool.—18. H. M.'s ship *Tees*, Marryatt, from Madras, Ceylon, &c.; at Portsmouth.—18. *Cornwall*, Morrison, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—19. *Grenada*, Anderson, from Bengal 1st Aug.; at Gravesend.—22. *Harriet*, Anderson, from N. S. Wales; at Gravesend.—24. *Ganges*, Mitford, from Bombay 31st Aug. (out and home in seven months and twenty days); at Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 30. *Ganges*, Boultbee, for Madras and Bengal, and H.M.S. *Rainbow*, Rous, for Cape, Ceylon, and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Dec.* 1. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *Perseverance*, Best, for Madras and Bengal, and *Padang*, Rodgers, for Padang; from Deal.—8. *Suffolk*, Endicott, for Batavia; from Portsmouth. —13. *Asia*, Stephenson, for Bombay and China; from Portsmouth.—18. *Runneymede*, Kemp, for Bengal; from Gravesend.—26. *Clydesdale*, Rose, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal: Messrs. H. Maxwell, Jas. Stewart, Jas. Brooke, A. Davis, and J. P. Martin: Mrs. and Miss Doyly: two Masters Doyly; two Masters Maxwell: Master Edwards.

Per Cornwall, from Bombay: Capt. O'Conner: Mrs. L. Gosley; Miss A. Henry, and Mrs. Jane Morrison.

Per Royal George, from Bombay: Mrs. Hutchinson; Rev. H. Collinson; Lieut. Laing; and one servant.

Per General Palmer, from Madras: Mesdames Cemetien, Kensington, Phillips, Forbes, and Mundell; Sir E. Stanley, late Chief Judge of Madras; Col. Cemetien, H. M.'s 48th regt.; Col. Mallett, H. M.'s 89th regt.; Capt. Ryves, R.N., late of H. M.'s ship Sophie; Capt. Murray, H. M.'s 48th regt.; Capt. Mundell, 69th ditto; Lieut. Codd, 48th ditto; Captains Smyth and Gill; Doctors Griffiths and Stokes; Lieut. Spry, and the Rev. J. Bott, of the H. C. service; two Misses Phillips, Misses Kensington, and Mundell; two Masters Mundell; Masters Phillips and Kensington.

Per Grenada, from Bengal: Mrs. Capt. Young and family.

Per Olive Branch, from the Cape: Mrs. Betham, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Pope: Mr. Carlisle: Mr. Churton, Mr. Wisefore, and Mr. Alder, Chief Officer of the Mulgrave Castle.

Per H. M.'s ship Espiegle, from the Cape: Col. Bird, late Colonial Secretary at the Cape: Lieut. Rutherford, Royal Engineers.

Per Palmyra (expected) from Bengal: Mrs. Colonel Browne; Mrs. Major Malony and family; Major Blacker; R. Robertson, Esq.; Lieut. Smith, H. M.'s 87th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Matthews, H. M.'s 30th regt.; Mr. O'Brien, Purser of H. M.'s ship Tamar; thirty-eight soldiers and two children invalids.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Perseverance, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. G. Lestrange, H. M.'s 31st Foot; Capt. John Tritton; Misses H. E. and C. Tritton; Messrs. E. Tritton, R. E. Jones, W. H. Yarde, C. Grant, C. W. Bendett, F. Mackeson, C. Patterson, M. N. Ogilvy, and H. Meredith.

Per Rainbow, for the Cape: Gen. Bourke, Deputy Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Lotus (late Field), from Rangoon to Calcutta, was lost on the Sand Heads 29th July, and only 23 persons out of 100 were saved.

The Hon. Company's ships were to sail from Madras, 3d Aug., with troops for Penang, on their way to China.

The Gilmore, Lawes, has been taken up by the Bengal Government, to convey stores to Arracan.

His Majesty's ship Tamar is struck with lightning, and will be obliged to repair to Calcutta.

The Aurora, Spanish ship of 700 tons, was lost 11th June, in the Island of Zanzibar.

The Stedcombe, Barnes, from London to Van Diemen's Land, was lost at Melville Island, after discharging part of her cargo.

The Maria, Moffatt, from Batavia to Europe, having fallen in with a tiffoon, and lost seven men, and ten more disabled, bore up for the Mauritius. She would sail from thence about the 20th of September.

The crew of the Mary, of London, wrecked on Jervis Island, had arrived at Sydney, in the Vansittart.

The Nereide, cutter, Forbes, from New South Wales to Manilla and Singapore, was totally lost 22d June, a few miles to the north of Heneta river.

The Arab ship Fulke, which sailed from Bombay on the 28th July for Penang, has been driven on shore on some part of the coast of the Northern Concan, near Killie Mehim. The crew, with the greater part of the cargo, including some treasure, have been saved.

The *Athol* frigate, Capt. Murray, has been removed from the Coast of Africa to reinforce the squadron in the East-Indies.

Capt. George King, of the Noormuhull, was drowned off the Cape in July last.

The Betsy and Caroline, from Batavia to Amsterdam, was totally lost off the Texel on the 10th Dec: the Captain and all the passengers drowned; twenty-one of the crew saved.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Cleasby, Yorkshire, the lady of Capt. Wray, late of the Bengal military establishment, of a son.

12. The lady of George Owen, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, of a son and heir.

18. At Eltham, the lady of Capt. Abdy, Madras artillery, of a daughter.

— In Portland-Place, the lady of J. B. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 29. At Brighton, Edward Parry, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, to Catherine Harriet, eldest daughter of E. Isaac, Esq., formerly of Brook Heath, county of Southampton.

Dec. 10. At Stoke Church, T. Gahagan, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Elizabeth Ordidge, eldest daughter of R. Bromley, Esq., of Stoke Villa, Devon.

12. At Paris, E. T. Downes, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, to Clara Frances, second daughter of the Rev. E. Forster, chaplain to the British embassy.

13. At Edinburgh, Francis Grove, Esq., lieut. R.N., second son of E. Grove, Esq., of Shenstone Park, Staffordshire, to Emily, only child of the late George Ure, Esq., of the Bengal Medical establishment.

15. At Paris, G. W. Lefevre, M.D., to Frederica Clavering Fraser, daughter of Col. Chas. Fraser, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

17. In the Doune of Rothiemurchus, Gervain Pennington, Esq., Col. of horse artillery in the Hon. Company's service, to Jane, second daughter of J. P. Grant, Esq., of Rothiemurchus, member of Parliament for Tavistock.

21. At St. Pancras, Lieut. J. Gordon, R.N., to Eliza Humphreys, relict of Arthur Humphreys, Esq., late of Bombay.

Lately. At Cheltenham, G. B. Robinson, Esq., eldest son of Sir G. Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Douglas.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13. At Aberdeen, Lieut. A. Mackenzie, H. M.'s 4th Ceylon regt.

23. At Penzance, Emma Caroline Amelia, infant daughter of J. G. Moyle, Esq., surgeon Bombay establishment.

28. At Twickenham, Capt. J. Foy, late commander of the Osterly East-Indiaman, in his 70th year.

Dec. 1. At Southampton, Capt. Edward Bird, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— Gen. Arch. Campbell, aged 67.

7. In Wimpole Street, Alex. Robarts, youngest son of the late J. T. Robarts, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

10. Rear-Admiral Bingham. He was on the point of proceeding to the East-Indies, as Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships on that station.

11. In Maddox Street, John Stutely, Esq., of Bombay, aged 31.

20. At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Dashwood, of the Bengal civil service.

23. Samuel Parkes, Esq., F.L.S., &c. &c. author of "The Chemical Catechism," in his 65th year.

28. At Camberwell, aged 34, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. D. P. Hart, of the East-India House.

Lately. At St. Petersburgh, the celebrated astronomer Schrubert, in his 68th year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Mission to Siam and Hue, the Capital of Cochin-China, in the Years 1821-2. From the Journal of the late G. Finlayson, Esq., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission. With a Memoir of the Author, by Sir T. S. Raffles, F.R.S. 8vo. 15*s.*

A Key to the Book of Psalms. By the Rev. Thos. Boys, A.M. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, &c. 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

Part I. of *Researches in Fossil Osteology.* By the Baron Cuvier: translated by Edw. Griffith, F.L.S. Plates. 4to. £2. 10*s.* To be completed in Ten Parts.

Specimens of Ancient Decorations from Pompeii. By J. Goldicut, architect. 8vo. £2. 8*s.* Proofs, in 4to. £4. 4*s.*

P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo, and interlineal Translations accompanying the Text; a Treatise on Latin Verufication, &c. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D.

Hebrew Tales, selected and translated from Ancient Hebrew Works, to which is prefixed, an Essay on the still-existing remains of the Hebrew Sages of a later period than the Maccabees. By Hyman Hurwitz. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

A View of the System and Merits of the East-India College at Haileybury; being the substance of a speech delivered in the Court of East-India Proprietors on the 27th Feb. 1824. By Robert Grant, Esq., with additions. 8vo.

In the Press.

The History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain, taken from the Spanish of Senor Conde, and the French of M. de Marlés. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments; a New Series, selected and translated from unpublished Oriental MSS. By the Rev. Dr. Wait, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 3 vols. post 8vo.

Preparing for Publication.

An Original Map of the Roads and Territory of India. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Right Hon. the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. By J. B. Seely, Capt. Bombay Army, Author of "The Wonders of Elora," &c.

The Road-Book of India; or East-Indian Traveller's Guide through the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, containing an Account of all the principal Roads, Cities, Forts, &c. of India, with those of the adjoining States; from actual Surveys, made and collected by Capt. Seely. Intended as an accompaniment to his Map. Royal 8vo.

Vindiciæ Christianæ; or, a Comparative Estimate of the Genius and Tendency of the Greek, the Hindu, the Mahometan, and the Christian Religions. By the Rev. Jerome Alley.

CALCUTTA.

In the Press.

Futawa Humadee; an Arabic work on Moohomodan Law in 2 vols. royal 8vo., each volume containing about 500 pages.

A Table; exhibiting in one connected View the Divisions, Subdivisions, and Measures of such Arabic Nouns, as are found to be of frequent occurrence in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages, with Examples of Formation, and Explanations.

Another; as far as it resembles Arabic, the same: the Explanations, however, being in English for the use of the English Student.

Ruseedee Burdah; Arabic; with Persian Explanations and Notes, in 1 vol. royal 8vo.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, December 25, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0	3	0	to	0	4	0
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.							
—— Cheribon	2	14	0	—	3	2	0
—— Sumatra	2	12	0	—	2	15	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	4	5	0	—	6	10	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Madras	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Bourbon	0	0	10	—	0	1	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15	0	0	—	20	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	4	0	0				
Borax, Refined	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	15	0				
Camphire, unrefined	9	0	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	11	0	0	—	13	0	0
—— Lignea	6	6	0	—	7	0	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
China Root ..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	10	0
Coculus Indicus	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
Columbo Root	8	0	0				
Dragon's Blood	6	0	0	—	31	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	6	0	0
—— Arabic	2	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Assafœtida	2	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Benjamin	2	0	0	—	55	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	10	0	0
—— Galbanum							
—— Gambogium	16	0	0	—	16	10	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	0	0	—	4	10	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	0	3	—	0	2	0
—— Dye	0	0	3	—	0	6	0
—— Shell, Block .... cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	10	0
—— Shivered	3	5	0	—	6	0	0
—— Stick	2	0	0	—	3	0	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0	9	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	13	0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Cinnamon	0	8	0	—	0	10	0
—— Cloves ..... lb							
—— Mace	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Nutmegs	0	2	0	—	0	2	4
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	9	—	0	6	0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	13	0	—	4	0	0
Senna ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	2	6
Turmerick, Java .... cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	6	0
Turmeric, Bengal .. cwt.	1	10	0	to	1	15	0
—— China	3	0	0	—	4	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts	6	0	0				
—— Blue	6	10	0	—	7	0	0
Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb	0	15	8	—	0	15	9
—— Fine Blue and Violet ..	0	14	9	—	0	15	3
—— Fine Purple and Violet	0	14	0	—	0	14	6
—— Fine Violet	0	13	6	—	0	14	0
—— Middling Ditto	0	11	6	—	0	12	6
—— Good Violet & Copper	0	12	0	—	0	13	6
—— Fine and Good Copper	0	12	0	—	0	12	9
—— Good ord. & brok. ship.	0	11	0	—	0	12	6
—— Fine Oude squares	0	6	6	—	0	9	0
—— Good mid. and mid. do.	0	5	3	—	0	6	3
—— Low and Bad	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming Qualities ..	0	9	0	—	0	12	6
—— Madras Good	0	10	6	—	0	11	2
—— Do. Mid. & Ordinary ..	0	9	6	—	0	10	0
—— Middling ord. & bad ..	0	5	6	—	0	8	6
Rice, White ..... cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Safflower	2	0	0	—	9	0	0
Sago	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
Saltpetre, Refined	1	3	0	—	1	9	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0	11	6	—	0	14	0
—— Novi	0	14	1	—	1	1	9
—— Ditto White	0	13	1	—	0	19	0
—— China	0	17	2	—	1	4	5
—— Organzine	1	4	0	—	1	8	0
Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	0	4	6	—	0	8	0
—— Cloves	0	2	3	—	0	3	9
—— Mace	0	6	0	—	0	7	0
—— Nutmegs	0	3	6	—	0	3	9
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	10	0
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0	0	6				
—— —— White	0	4	0	—	0	4	3
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1	12	0	—	1	14	0
—— White	1	12	0	—	2	0	0
—— Brown							
—— Siam and China	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	5
—— Congou	0	2	7	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	3	9	—	0	4	7
—— Campoi	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Twankay	0	3	6	—	0	3	11
—— Pekoe	0	3	5	—	0	4	2
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	4	—	0	3	11
—— Hyson	0	4	0	—	0	5	6
—— Gunpowder	0	5	0	—	0	5	8
Tortoiseshell	1	5	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	12	0	0	—	13	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

For Sale 11 *January* 1826—*Prompt* 10 *March.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private Trade. — Long Cloths — Sallampores—Blue Sallampores — Blue Succatoons — Punjum Cloths—Callico Wrappers — Nankeens—Baftaes—Bandannoes — Choppahs—Cuttannees—Gurrahs—Mamoodies—Sannoes—Cotton Sashes — Madras Handkerchiefs — Ventapollam Handkerchiefs — Silk Handkerchiefs — Shawl Handkerchiefs — Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Crapes—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks —Lustrings—Sarsnets—Hand Screens — Towels—Carpets.

*** The above were declared for Sale on the 14th December last, but postponed—the Prompt to remain as previously fixed.

For Sale 17 *January—Prompt* 7 *April.*

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

*** The Prompt Day of the *Company's Indigo* sold in October last, which stood for the 13th January, has been postponed to the 17th March, the Buyers making a further deposit of 25 per cent. on the Sale value of the Indigo on the 13th January, and the Balance being chargeable with Interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

For Sale 20 *February—Prompt* 9 *June.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

The Court of Directors have given Notice, that the rates for Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale of *Piece Goods* imported by Private Merchants from and after the 13th December, and warehoused by the Company, and also for Warehouse Rent on the same Goods, and on Company's Goods of the same denomination after the Sale, are modified and reduced in manner following :—

Private Piece Goods passing the Company's Sales.

Bengal and Coast White Piece Goods will be charged 1¼ per cent. for Landing, Housing, Management, and Sale; the Accountant's fee 5*s.* per cent. as at present; Warehouse Rent 1½*d.* per bale per week.—*Bengal and China Silk Piece Goods,* 1 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fees 5*s.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent 1½*d.* per bale per week—*Bengal and Coast mixed Silk and Cotton* and *Coloured Cotton Piece Goods,* 1¼ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 5*s.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent 1½*d.* per bale per week.—*Brown and Blue Nankeens,* 1¼ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 5*s.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent 1*d.* per bale per week.—*Shawls,* 1 per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 5*s.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent 1½*d.* per bale per week.

Private Piece Goods sold by Private Bargain, and not at the Company's Sales.

Bengal and Coast White Piece Goods, 1½*d.* per cent. for Landing, Housing, and Management; Accountant's fee 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Bengal and China Silk Piece Goods,* ¾ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Bengal and Coast mixed Silk and Cotton,* and *Coloured Cotton Piece Goods,* 1¼ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Brown and Blue Nankeens,* 1¼ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Accountant's fee 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Shawls,* ¾ per cent. for Landing, &c.; Acconntant's fee 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Warehouse Rent as above.

Goods in transitu, and not intended for Sale.

Bengal and Coast White Piece Goods, Bengal and China Silk Piece Goods, Bengal and Coast mixed Silk and Cotton, and *Coloured Cotton Piece Goods,* 6*s.* 6*d.* per bale for Landing and Housing; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Brown and Blue Nankeens,* 3*s.* 6*d.* per bale for Landing and Housing; Warehouse Rent as above.—*Shawls,* 4*os.* per bale for Landing and Housing; the Warehouse Rent as above.

The reduced Rates of Warehouse Rent will apply to all Company's and Private Piece Goods now remaining in the Company's warehouses, of whatever dates of importation.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons burthen.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
Madras	1825.						
	Graves. Jun. 15	*General Palmer*	531	George Truscott	George Truscott ..	City Canal ..	Capt. T., Castle-court, Birchin-lane.
	Pos. or Plym. 20	*Cirencester*	400	Edward Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal ..	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	5	*Grecian*	449	Richard Lloyd	Richard Lloyd ..	City Canal ..	W. Abercrombie, & Barber & Neate.
	—	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindel	William Meade ..	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
	10	*Juliana*	550	William Masson	Robert Innes	W. I. Docks	William Redhead, jun., Lime-street.
	8	*Duke of Bedford*	800	Thomas Stephenson	George Simpson ..	City Canal ..	William Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
Madras & Bengal	*Graves.* 15	*Providence*	678	Henry Read	John M. Ardile ..	City Canal ..	Isbister & Horsley, & W. Redhead, jun.
	20	*Bencoolen*	450	William Martin	John Marshall,	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, East-India Chambers.
	—	*Lady Holland*	450	Plummer & Co.	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	—	*Tinnevelly*	370	Henry Barrick	George Wray	City Canal ..	Buckles & Co.
	Feb. 20	*Florentia*	494	Henry J. Moore	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	Graves. Mar. 30	*Lady Raffles*	649	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	James Coxwell	E. I. Docks	J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.
	Ports. April 10	*Alberton*	472	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival ..	W. I. Docks	Capt. P. Jerusalem, Coffee-house.
Bombay	*Jan.* 5	*Columbine*	300	James Tutt	James Tutt	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	—	*Diadem*	310	George Mickle	R. B. Cosgrave ..	City Canal ..	E. and A. Rule.
Anjer, Singapore, and Manilla	15	*H dryx*	271	Daniel Wilkinson	Thos. S. Crockley	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.
Batavia and Singapore	1825. *Dec.* 25	*Scarborough*	300	John Bently	Francis Davison ..	City Canal ..	John Lyney, jun.
Ceylon	1826. *Jan.* 8	*Morning Star*	300	William Tindell	William Buckham	City Canal ..	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	30	*Alexander*	447	George Joad	Wm. Richardson ..	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius	5	*Harriet*	250	Mungo Gilmore		City Canal ..	Isbister and Horsley.
Cape & Mauritius ..	10	*Margaret*	240	Robinson and Blair	John Henderson ..	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	5	*Britannia*	265	Christopher Lamb	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Estill, Lime-street.
	—	*Barbara*	184	James D. Thompson	P. T. Collicott ..	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson, Nag's-Head-court.
	—	*Penn*	180	William Rutter	William Rutter ..	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Cape	25	*Herald*	234	John Pirie	Wm. Thompson	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	31	*Earl of Egremont*	235	Robert Johnson	Rob. Johnson	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Sydney, direct	10	*Faith*	256	John Marshall	Wm. S. Deloitte ..	W. I. Docks	John Marshall.
	1825. *Dec.* 24	*Fairfield*	300	John Lumsden	James Work	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	1826. *Jan.* 15	*Henry*	260	John Rowe	H. J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	John Binner, Church-row, Fen-[church-st.
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales ..	—	*Lady Arabella*	250	Capt. and Co.	James Roberts	Lon. Docks	William Abercrombie.
	5	*Adrian*	374	John Wrenimore	Stephen Brown ..	Lon. Docks	Isbister and Horsley.
	15	*Hope*	250	Thos. Asquith	James Shaw	Lon. Docks	Anstice and Thornhill.
Madeira	*Feb.* 1	*Prince Leopold*	300	Daniel Wilkinson	Robert Carhill	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	Jan. 15	*Comet*	177	James Mitchell	Thomas Ormiston	Lon. Docks	James Mitchell, Crescent, Minories.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of November to the 24th of December 1825.

1825.	Bank Stock.	Reduced 3 per Cent.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3½ p. Cent.	Assented 3½ p. Cents. Reduced.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New ditto.	2 p. Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1825.
Nov. 26	218¼	82⅜83⅜	83⅛84⅛	—	90⅛91⅜	100⅝101⅛	19⅞ 20 3/8	—	—	—	—	4.2d	—	—	—	7. 2d	83⅛84⅛	19 0	Nov. 26
28	216 217	80⅛81⅛	80⅛82⅜	88⅛89⅜	87⅜90	98⅝100⅛	19 19⅛					14.15d				4.14d	88⅛83⅜		28
29	214 216	80⅜81¼	81⅛82⅛	89	88⅛89¼	99¼ 99⅞	19¼ 19⅜	251				15.17d				4.18d	82⅛83⅛		29
Dec. 1	214 216	81⅛82⅜	82⅛83⅜	90⅜	89⅜90⅜	99⅛101⅜	19⅜ 19⅞	248¼				16d				11.17d	83⅛83¾		Dec. 1
2	217 218	82⅜83⅛	—	—	90⅛91⅛		20 1/16 20⅛	—				—				7.11d	83⅜84⅜		2
3	2173	83⅜83⅜	—	91⅜	90⅜91⅛		20 1/16 20⅛					3 d.p.				6. 8d	84⅛84⅜		3
5	216⅛217	82⅜83⅜	—	—	90⅛90⅜		19⅛20 1/16					2.5d				6.10d	84⅛84⅜		5
6	214⅜215⅜	82⅛82⅜		90⅛	90 90⅜		19⅞ 20					—				7.10d	83⅜83⅝		6
7	214⅜216½	83⅜		90⅜90⅝	90⅛90⅜		20⅛20⅜					—				8.11d	84⅛84⅜		7
8	2134	82⅛83		89⅜90⅜	89 89⅜		20 19⅞					8.10d				18.10d	83⅛84⅛		8
9	211 213	82⅛82⅜		89¼	88⅜89¼		—					15.18d		82⅛		14.20d	83⅜83⅝		9
10	2114	82⅜82⅝		—	89⅛89⅝		19⅞ 20					17.24d				11.27d	83⅝84		10
12	200	79 81⅛		84¼	84⅛88		19¼ 19½					30.45d				30.60d	81⅜82⅜		12
13	200 203	80⅛80⅜		85 86	82⅛85⅛		19⅜					34.40d		80⅜		17.38d	82⅝83⅛		13
14	196 201⅛	75⅛79⅛		83	79⅛85⅛		18⅛ 19					40.55d				13.38d	81 82⅛		14
15	200 202	79⅛80⅝		86⅛86⅜	84⅜87⅛		18⅜ 19					50.70d		80		13.32d	82⅛82⅜		15
16	198 200⅛	79⅜80		84⅛86¼	84⅜86¼		18⅜ 19					68.80d				15.65d	81⅛82½		16
17	202 203	78⅛79⅜		84⅜	84⅛87		18⅛ 19					70.80d				35.68d	81⅛81¼		17
19	199 201	76⅛79		81½83¼	82 83¼		18⅜ 18⅞					74.80d				35.83d	80⅛81¼		19
20	201 203	76 78¼		83 84	81⅜85		18⅛ 18⅜					55.85d		76¾		25.85d	79⅛80¼		20
22	205 210	78⅛79½		85¼86¼	85⅛87		18⅞ 19¼					15.20d				15.35d	80⅜80⅞		22
23	— —	79⅜80¼		87¼	87⅛88¼		19⅜ 19¼					20.15d		79⅜		5.25d	80⅞81⅛		23
24	— —	80⅛80¾		88¼	88⅛88⅜		19⅛ 19¼					7.18d				p.21d	81¼ 82		24

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

No European nation, in modern times, has ever possessed a dependency comparable with British India:—vast in extent, rich in its productions, abounding in objects to excite curiosity; claiming attention from its moral, as well as from its physical character; displaying manners, arts, literature, and peculiar institutions of high antiquity. In spite of these recommendations, however—eager as the pursuit of knowledge has become—and concerned as we ought to feel regarding a portion of our dominions, the preservation of which involves, to such a serious extent, the political and commercial interests of Great Britain, the mass of our countrymen evince an unaccountable degree of ignorance in matters relating to India and to Indian affairs. It is not merely in ordinary conversation that this deficiency is apparent, but in the transactions of serious business, and even amongst public writers. A few months back, a description was given in one of our courts of justice, of a voyage from Bombay to England, in which the vessel was stated to have touched, on its way, at *the port of Canton!*—The speaker might, with equal propriety, have represented that a ship visited New South Wales in its passage from Falmouth to Gibraltar.

Seven years ago, a dealer in dress dolls at Calcutta, having received a consignment of these commodities from Europe, advertised them at that presidency in the following humourous strain:

Females Raffled for.—Be it known, that six fair pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers, and highly accomplished, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be raffled for next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, twelve tickets, at twelve rupees each; the highest of the three throws, doubtless, takes the most fascinating.

So much ignorance and credulity existed in England, that this advertisement was gravely appealed to as an evidence that a *trade in women* was really permitted

in British India!* To carry the farce to the utmost bounds of absurdity, and to prove what gross dupes they can be made who greedily open their ears to the nonsense preached to them by ignorance or malice, a work of extensive circulation † adopted the egregious blunder, and prefaced the terrific advertisement with this preposterous statement:

While Britons deplore the traffic in negroes, and have abolished the slave trade, IT IS A FACT that there are *persons who actually import beautiful women* to the British settlements in India, *in order to sell them to the rich Nabobs or Europeans* who may give a good price for them; but what is worse, they are sometimes played for at a game of chance. The following advertisement on this subject appeared in Grimsby's [Greenway's] *Daily Advertiser*, of the 3d of September 1818, a paper printed at Calcutta.

Then came the dreadful annunciation, to which were appended the following remarks, furnishing a tolerable specimen of the virulent language employed by certain writers of the present day, whose professed object is to enlighten the public on the subject of Indian affairs:—

What a specimen of Calcutta morals does this advertisement exhibit! Surely a more abominable outrage upon morality and virtue has never been heard of than this, which is openly practised in a settlement under British laws and British government!

Such a sample of culpable ignorance and credulity was not necessary to convince men of reflection that poverty of information exposes them to intentional deception. That motives to misrepresentation exist on subjects relating to India must be pretty notorious; and that deliberate misstatements have been made has been amply demonstrated. The newspapers of India teem with refutations of statements put forth in England which operate as calumnies.

It must be evident that the circumstances of a country situated like British India, at an immense distance from the paramount government; under the immediate control of a corporate body, obnoxious to all the odium attaching to monopolists; and the inhabitants of which are remarkable for habits and institutions repugnant to European notions, must afford a wide scope for misapprehension as well as misrepresentation. The theorist, who disregards the peculiarities of the Hindu society, and applies to India the rules and maxims which are recognized in Europe, confidently concludes that the country is misgoverned, and that the people are, or ought to be, supremely wretched. Though innocent of fraud, he grossly deceives others. The disappointed adventurer, who rashly tempts the power with which the British legislature has clothed the executive government of India, may have recourse to a multitude of common-place topics calculated to work upon the passions of the public, and make the credulous believe that he suffers by the cruelty of others, and not by his own folly. He cannot be acquitted of a design to deceive.

Materials supplied from such sources are, perhaps, wrought up by writers of talent abroad, who are unsuspicious of their rottenness; and thus ignorance and malice co-operate with apathy and indifference in fabricating an image which bears as little analogy to the truth, as the production of the Modern Prometheus (in Mrs. Shelley's novel), a hideous and distorted figure, animated with a spirit of malevolence, bore to human nature.

An Englishman who associates in his idea of comfort or social happiness, a provision for what mere habit leads him to consider as wants; who conceives that such a system of law and government as is established in his own country

* It is surprising that the price of the ladies (£3. each) did not lead to a discovery of the joke.

† The "Percy Anecdotes," part 9. *Anecdotes of Women.*

country is indispensable to the enjoyment of existence; and who sees no insurmountable barrier obstructing his access to the highest station which a subject can fill, must be shocked when he is told, and truly told, that he has fellow-subjects in one of the richest countries in the world, who subsist solely upon rice, and who can never, by the most transcendant talents, exalt themselves above the station in which they are born; that many of them are in the abject condition of outcasts, and upon a level with brutes. He is prone to believe that such a country must be misgoverned; and is not easily persuaded that these circumstances are altogether independent of government, and in the structure of society and state of opinion existing in Hindostan must remain eternally the same. Such is, nevertheless, the fact; and it is even credible that comfort and happiness may be found in this anomalously constituted society, as well as in England.

No subject of inquiry has divided speculative writers more than the question as to which form of government is best calculated to promote human happiness. The Abbé Raynal is of opinion that the Chinese system is the very perfection of government. The fact is, that no specific mode of government is fit for every climate and people. That which communicates the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, is, doubtless, the best; but in applying this principle to a dependent country, acquired like that of British India, gradually conquered and held by a handful of Europeans, the natives of which were in a forward state of civilization, in possession of codes of civil and criminal law, to the former of which they are firmly attached by religious ties, tenacious, even to death, of peculiar superstitions—are we not in danger, by precipitancy, of creating evil where we intend to produce good? Such a country cannot adapt itself to a new form of government, founded upon the truest principles, with the same facility as an infant state; though it may, eventually, be ever so great a gainer by the change. Security must, likewise, be provided for a ruling power unconnected with the governed in language, habits, religion, in short, every element of which human character is compounded. In the present circumstances of Hindostan, it is not the form of government, so much as the administration of it, which is essential to the happiness of the people. A person who maintains that, in the existing circumstances of British India, subject as it is to a foreign yoke, the people should possess all those securities against misrule which are enjoyed in the independent states of Europe, and especially in our own country, does not deserve a reply.

The grand bulwark against oppression in such a country is found in a well-regulated judicial establishment, especially if this branch be severed from the legislative and executive powers. Where courts are established for the redress of wrongs, and where justice is impartially administered, a people cannot be oppressed but by such open and flagrant acts as would excite universal attention, and could only be perpetrated by a government released from all control, not amenable to successive tribunals of revision and appeal as that of British India. Now, it would be extremely difficult to show that justice is not administered to the inhabitants of that country, under British rule, in as ample, pure, and impartial a manner as possible. Except that the judges are not, as latterly in England, irremoveable at pleasure,* the administration of justice is as unexceptionable in one country as in the other. A few words of explanation upon this point may be acceptable to the uninformed.

The

* This improvement in our system cannot be regarded as of much value, since judges can be *promoted*, although not *removed*.

The system of jurisprudence established in British India is founded on the judicial institutes and local constitutions of the natives, Hindu and Mahommedan, attempered and ameliorated by the mild spirit of the British law; being incorporated into a code prepared by persons of great erudition, experience, and local knowledge, and studiously adapted to the peculiar sentiments and customs of the people, printed and published, with translations, in the several dialects of the country, for the general information of its inhabitants. The criminal law is Mahommedan, modified and corrected by the regulations—a mild and equitable codes. Both the civil and criminal codes are gradually improved wherever improvement appears practicable.

About twelve years ago, the East-India Company, anxious to ascertain what beneficial changes could be introduced, not merely into the codes themselves, but into the mode of dispensing justice to their subjects, took steps to obtain the genuine sentiments of all persons qualified by local experience or study to give an opinion upon these important points. The queries they proposed included the following:—

What is your opinion of the fitness, efficiency, and general effects of the system of judicial administration established in Bengal?

Do you conceive that any system of ancient Hindoo institution could now, either in whole or in part, be with advantage substituted for the system, or any part of the system, introduced by the British Government?

If the system introduced by the British Government is, in your opinion, to be preferred, do you conceive it to be susceptible of any meliorations that would accelerate the decision of causes—would render the access of the natives to justice more easy—would simplify the proceedings, and abridge the expense of suitors; and in general, what, in your opinion, are the best means of remedying any existing defects in the system?

Would the natives, in your opinion, confide more in the uprightness of European judges, than in judges appointed by their own people?

The answers to these questions are printed, and compose a body of valuable evidence (to which, however, none of the defamers of our Indian government think fit to resort) upon this essential branch of Anglo-Indian policy. The testimonies in favour of the existing judicial system are highly satisfactory. All the witnesses concur in declaring that the natives would prefer European judges to their own countrymen: "I know," says one, "that the people of India look to the stern integrity of our judges, to the rigid impartiality of their decisions, and to the inflexible equity of our laws, with surprise, respect, and gratitude." The same person* sums up the advantages of the system in these terms:—

Among the numerous advantages of the British judicial system in India, I reckon the more prominent to be: 1st, the admirable adaptation of its legal code to the diversified objects, laws, and usages incident to its operation; the active principle inherent in itself of amelioration; the simultaneous impulse of judging and acting communicated by it to all the different tribunals, and, by the successive gradations of reference, the comparative certainty afforded of preventing contradictory decisions, and eliciting substantial justice: 2dly, the benignant and paternal regard and toleration which it exhibits towards the harmless institutious and inoffensive superstitions and prejudices of the people, combined with the wise and cautious, but firm and temperate attempts to meliorate and reform unreasonable, pernicious, and inexorable laws and usages: 3dly, the uprightness, integrity, and impartiality of the judges; the publicity, regularity, and precision of their proceedings; the purity, solidity, and propriety of their judgments and decrees; the checks and guards established against bribery, rapacity, and corruption; the security

* A. Falconar, Esq. Selection of Papers from the Records at the East-India House, vol. ii, p. 148.

security afforded for the probity, assiduity, and honour of them all, and especially the native functionaries: 4thly, the egis, I may say, the panoply, of protection afforded by it to the lives, property, and liberty of a population who, for preceding ages, having been exposed to all the evils and perils of tyranny and misrule, must esteem this boon as an unappreciable blessing: 5thly, and lastly, I esteem, as no mean advantage, the exclusion and independence which have been established between the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of the state, and the leisure consequently afforded to the local government to attend, with greater effect, to the more appropriate functions of their administration.

So intent were the rulers of India upon perfecting the judicial system, that Lord Cornwallis, besides separating the judicial from all other functions, giving high salaries to those entrusted with the discharge of them, and fixing severe penalties on derelictions of duty, endeavoured to realize the idea of administering justice gratuitously; and abolished the judicial fees,* whereby suitors were relieved from all expenses, except the pleader's fee and the expense of summoning witnesses. This measure had the effect which other speculative plans would probably have; it led to a greater evil than it was designed to remedy. The stimulus it gave to litigation, the malice and animosity it excited, and the oppressive weight of frivolous causes with which it incumbered the courts, rendered it necessary to re-establish the fees; and in one court no less than 14,000 causes were struck off in a single day! In all countries, under any system, as it has been well observed, justice, to be well administered, must be dear, as well as slow.

The system thus eulogized, has since been still further improved, particularly in the inferior branches of administration, whereby the forms have been simplified and the expense of suitors moderated. It may still be defective, but what institution is otherwise? "Perfection," says a great moral writer, "is not attainable in human institutions; if good predominate it is all we can expect." Its outline seems almost perfect; it is distinct from the executive and legislative authorities; its courts are open; its transactions are recorded; and it admits of a gradation of appeals from the zillah courts to the King of Britain in Council. Above all, it recognizes a principle of equality, which is unavoidably obnoxious to the higher classes of the people. A powerful zemindar may now be sued as defendant by the meanest ryot, and a summons from the judge served by a peon will bring him into court, which formerly required a military force.

It is remarked by Sir Henry Strachey, a practical judicial servant of the Company, and one of known ability, that "the Eastern people have had wise kings and just judges. We have heard, no doubt, of particular acts of signal equity, and of great skill in detecting injustice amongst them; but never had they a consistent, uniform, judicial system, a set of tribunals to which the people might resort, and, without regard to the personal character of the judge or ruler, depend upon obtaining justice. This great blessing may be said, with strict truth, to have been unknown in India till conferred upon them by the English East-India Company."

Here, then, we see one grand ingredient of political happiness amongst the Hindus, one powerful security against wrong. They can, in fact, possess no greater

* The grounds of this measure are thus stated by his Lordship: "This tax, which the people are obliged to pay for having justice administered to them, at the same time that it debars many from recovering their rights, and fails of its intended effect, has a further oppressive operation, by punishing equally all suitors, whether their causes be litigious or not." *Minute*, February 11, 1793.

greater, unless it were a native legislature, competent to control the acts of the executive, and expel, if it judged proper, their present rulers. An unshackled press, which thoughtless or interested clamour demands for them, would be no security, but a bane. Such was, and continues to be, the conviction of the British Legislature; and such conviction has been recently confirmed by the solemn decision of a council comprehending lawyers of the highest rank, as well as ministers of state.

With respect to taxation, no conquered country was ever so lightly pressed. We have, indeed, been told, in works written to inform the people of England on India affairs, that the Government absorbs the entire net produce of the soil; that the Company, like a vampire, sucks the blood of its subjects as fast as it is produced; together with other assertions equally veracious. When it is recollected that the fiscal resources in India bear no resemblance to those in Europe; that the people either cannot or will not pay imposts* of a kind the most ordinary and unobjectionable in England; that indirect taxation is impracticable in a country where wants are few, and taxable articles rare; and that the weight of the imposts therefore must fall (as it always did in Hindostan) upon the soil; it cannot be surprising that the land-tax should appear (for it is merely in appearance) comparatively large. It is in this, as in other cases, the administration of the revenue-system, not the tax itself, which can be vexatious to the people; and should they feel oppression from this cause, the courts of justice will afford redress against the native zemindar or the European collector, to every individual whatever, even the most degraded pariah.

Foreign writers, misled by pamphleteers in England, who are either ignorant of the true circumstances of British India, or who have an object in misstating them, have seemed to consider that the East-India Company, and consequently the British Government, by which the Company's system is supported, are unacquainted with the simplest maxims of politics and political economy, and persevere in schemes of policy ruinous to themselves, for the mere gratification of oppressing their subjects. It is impossible for a novice to read the extravagant picture drawn by M. Sismondi of British Government in India—a government which has been administered by a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, a Shore, and a Hastings—without his instituting a parallel between that and the foulest pourtraitures of ancient tyranny.

Such writers are, doubtless, more excusable than Englishmen, whose descriptions have the same tendency. An article in a late number of the *Westminster Review* is of this complexion. The writer (or writers, for the diversity of style and the palpable contradictions in this article would lead us to suppose it to be a joint production) has attempted to show what is and what ought to be the system of Anglo-Indian government: he has failed in both respects. His politics are of that character which is well known by the epithet *radical;* his facts are *not* collected from the multitude of able works which have been written upon India, *nor* from the mass of official evidence published by Parliament and by the East-India Company at various periods—but chiefly from the very pamphlets which have misled M. Sismondi into the grave errors he has committed. Moreover, the extravagance betrayed in the article on the subjects of the "Liberty of the Press," and "Transmission of Editors;"

* An attempt to levy a house or window-tax at Benares, we believe, was resisted by the inhabitants, who quitted their dwellings and resided in the fields.

Editors;" the flippant remarks upon the characters and opinions of the members of a late Cabinet Council; the fury of invective against the late Mr. Adam; and the parade of reference to a periodical work (as an *authority*) notorious for misrepresentation and party rancour, are sufficient to shew the spirit and design of the article.

As a specimen of its style, we subjoin the concluding paragraph, forming the last link of a chain of exaggerations:—

> In point of fact, this miserable people, in a very imperfect state of civilization, without accumulation of capital, actual or in near prospect, wretchedly housed, all but quite naked, supporting existence on [by] a handful of rice and a pinch of dirty salt, and painfully and primitively scratching the unmanured and never fallow earth for a yearly harvest; this unfortunate people, to whom we have *not* communicated our arts, our sciences, our capital, our liberal institutions, or scarcely any thing really worth their having, are actually saddled with the intolerable expenses of *three* governments abroad and at home, cumbrous and costly.

Fortunately, the very article of which this rhapsody is the conclusion, contains an antidote to its effect. The writer (if it be the same) who penned this paragraph, seems to have forgotten that in a preceding page he had written as follows:—

> It cannot be denied that the government of the British in India has been a *prodigious, an incalculable blessing* to the Indian people, chiefly in having by its influence banished foreign war and invasion with all their horrors; that *many ameliorations* have been *constantly going forward* in the statute-book and in our institutions; and that, in fact, only the ordinary securities against neglect and misrule are required to make those benefits spread and fructify a thousand-fold.

How this declaration is to be reconciled with the aforegoing statement, that "we have *not* communicated to the natives of India scarcely any thing really worth their having," the writer would probably be puzzled to tell.

Our conclusion we may express in the very terms of the writer: we think that "the government of the British in India has been a prodigious, an incalculable blessing to the Indian people;" we know that "many ameliorations have been constantly going forward," and are still going forward, "in the statute-book and in our institutions." If by "the ordinary securities against neglect and misrule" the writer means—the introduction of a free press into India, we are satisfied that such a measure, instead of making the benefits referred to "spread and fructify a thousand-fold," would, in the *present* circumstances of Hindostan, abrogate and extinguish them altogether. We refer for the grounds of our conviction to the speeches of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie, recorded in the "Proceedings of the Privy Council in relation to the Appeal against the Regulations for the Bengal Press," and to the following sentiments of Sir John Malcolm:*—

> That it is our duty to diffuse knowledge and truth (in India) none will deny; but it is also our most imperative duty to exercise our best judgment as to the mode in which these blessings shall be diffused, so as to render them beneficial; nor must we be diverted for one moment from our object by the clamour of those who, from only half-understanding this great subject, seek to interest popular opinion and national pride and prejudices on the side of systems of speculative reform and rash innovations, as crude as they are dangerous. By premature efforts to accelerate the progress of the blessings it is our hope to impart, we shall not only hasten our own downfall, but replunge the natives of India into a state of greater anarchy and misery than that from which we relieved them.

* *Memoir on Central India*, vol. ii, p. 304.

CHINESE PHILOLOGY—HAINAN—SINGAPORE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In your Number for January, at page 15, is an article extracted from the *Singapore Chronicle*, in the closing paragraph of which, the writer speaks not a little contemptuously of all that Jesuits and others before his time have written, concerning Chinese law, morals, and philology. All that has been written on the last-named subject, he considers of very little use; and so it manifestly has been to him, for he opens his paper by this accurate piece of information:—

"The island of *Hai-nan* (correctly *Hai-lam*, or the western country), lies, &c. &c."

Now, Sir, this sentence is just as absurd as if he had said, in English, "*Sea-South* (correctly *Say-Sooth*, which means the *western country*)."—

That *Hai-nan* is correct, and means, verbally, *Sea-South*, or an island situated in the Southern Sea, every child in China knows; and the writer, I conceive, should have informed himself a little more concerning Chinese philology, rather than thus proclaim its uselessness, both by word and deed.

He wants to treat of "facts and things, instead of words," by which "facts and things," he says, he means, "natural history, agriculture, commerce, population, and geography." About law, and morals, and history, he wishes to hear no more: nor "philology" either, I suppose, after the "correct" and "edifying" information he has given us concerning the meaning of *Hai-nan*.

From what we have heard of Singapore and its present Government, I think it would be well, if the "*law*" had a little more "*morality*;" for the *licenses* granted to *vice*, are productive—of revenue, indeed,—and also of personal and domestic ruin—of robberies and of murders, which scandalize the more virtuous pagans who visit the settlement. Woe to thee, O Land! when men, who think physical science every thing, and moral science nothing, are thy rulers! Licentious Chinese despise the Christian Government, which takes money to allow vices that their own paternal Government, in China, prohibits entirely; and a Chinese *farmer of gambling houses* (Oh! delectable contrivance of Christian Europe!) when brought before the magistrate at Singapore, for affrays, &c., will beard the Christian judge, with the plea that he had *paid the Government* for his profession, and he must be allowed to carry it on, as the nature of the craft requires, to get back his money again.

The wars of the Saxon Heptarchy were not dignified enough for Milton and Hume! says the writer; they were equal to the quarrels of the kites and the cranes of the same period! A fine specimen of the hard-heartedness of metaphysical historians! And the Chinese wars were like them, says the *Singapore Chronicle*. True: like all the ancient wars of small states—cruel, and bloody, and incessant. The Chinese, however, of the nineteenth century, outdid Hume and the chronicler, by comparing the wars of Europe to the "quarrels" of petty horned insects.

Your's, &c.

Aliquis.

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

THE ORPHAN OF THE HOUSE OF TCHAO.

[*Concluded from page* 47.]

ACT III.

Scene I.—*The palace of Tou-ngan-cou.*

Enter Tou-ngan-cou, *attended.*

Tou. Will the little Tchao escape me?—I have promulgated an order, that if, in the course of three days, it does not appear, all children under six months old shall be put to death.—Let some one go to the palace gate and look about; and if any accuser is discovered approaching, let me know it immediately.

Enter Tching-ing.

Tching. [*Aside.*] I have carried my own child to Kong-lun, and now I come to impeach him before Tou-ngan-cou.—[*To a soldier.*] Say that I bring intelligence respecting the orphan of Tchao.

Sold. Wait a little, if you please; I will announce your arrival.—[*To Tou-ngan-cou.*] My lord, here is a man who says that the little Tchao is found.

Tou. Where is the man? let him enter.—Who art thou?

Tching. I am a poor physician; my name is Tching-ing.

Tou. Where dost thou say thou hast seen the orphan Tchao?

Tching. In the village of Liu-liu-tai-ping; old Kong-lun has concealed him in his house.

Tou. How hast thou learned that?

Tching. Kong-lun is an acquaintance of mine; I was at his house, and accidentally saw in his bed-chamber a child placed upon a rich carpet. I said to myself, Kong-lun is more than seventy years old; he has neither son nor daughter; whence came this child then? I expressed my thoughts to him: said I, is not this child the orphan so much sought after? I took notice that the old man changed colour, but he said nothing in reply; whence I conclude, my lord, that the child which you are so much concerned about is with old Kong-lun.

Tou. Away, villain! dost thou think to make me credit this? Hitherto thou hast had no animosity against the good Kong-lun; wherefore dost thou then accuse him of so great a crime? Is it out of regard for me? If thou tellest the truth, fear nothing; if otherwise, thou art a dead man.

Tching. Restrain your anger, my lord, for one moment, and condescend to hear my answer. It is true I have no animosity against Kong-lun; but when I learned that you had ordered all the children in the kingdom to be brought hither that they might be put to death; in the hope of saving the lives of so many innocents; moreover, being at the age of forty-five, and having had a son born to me a month ago, I should be obliged to surrender it to you, my lord, and should be then without an heir; but the orphan of Tchao once discovered, the infants in the kingdom would not be destroyed, and my little heir would have nothing to fear: these are the motives which have determined me to accuse Kong-lun.

Tou. [*Laughing.*] Thou art in the right!—old Kong was the intimate friend of Tchao-tun; so it is not surprising that he wishes to save the orphan.—

[*To his attendants.*] Let some soldiers be assembled immediately.—I will go with Tching-ing to the village of Tai-ping, surround it, and seize old Kong-lun.

Scene II.—*The village of Tai-ping.*

Enter Kong-lun.

Kong. Yesterday I consulted with Tching-ing how to save little Tchao. Tching-ing went to accuse me before the cruel Tou-ngan-cou. I shall soon behold the wretch approach.—What cloud of dust is that? A troop of soldiers is coming! It is doubtless the plunderer, and I must prepare to die.

Enter Tou-ngan-cou, Tching-ing, *and Soldiers.*

Tou. We are now at the village of Tai-ping; enclose me completely.—Tching-ing, which is the house of Kong-lun?

Tching. This is it.

Tou. Drag out the old villain:—Kong-lun, know'st thou thy crime?

Kong. I have no crime that I am sensible of.

Tou. Wretch! I know thou wert connected by friendship with Tchao-tun; but why so bold as to conceal the relics of his family?

Kong. Had I the heart of a tiger I would not undertake it.

Tou. If he does not feel blows he will confess nothing:—take a good bamboo and beat him well.

Kong. [*Whilst undergoing the punishment.*] Where is the evidence of the crime I am accused of?

Tou. Tching-ing was the first to accuse thee.

Kong. Tching-ing is very wicked.—[*To Tou-ngan-cou.*] Art thou not satisfied with the death of three hundred persons, that thou wouldst destroy a poor infant, who alone remains.

Tou. Old villain! where hast thou concealed the orphan? tell me quickly, to save thyself from further torture.

Kong. Where have I concealed the orphan?—who saw me conceal it?

Tou. Still thou wilt not declare all: beat him again. [*They beat him.*] The old wretch must be insensible; he feels not, he confesses not.—Tching-ing, it is thou who hast accused him; take a stick, and give him a hundred blows.

Tching. My lord, I am a poor physician; I have never learned to use the bamboo.

Tou. What! thou hast never learned how to use the bamboo! thou art afraid he will impeach thee as his accomplice.

Tching. My lord, I will beat him directly. [*Takes a bamboo.*]

Tou. Tching-ing, thou hast chosen so small a stick, that thou seem'st to be afraid of hurting him. Thou art certainly apprehensive he will speak.

Tching. I will take a larger.

Tou. Hold! at first thou took'st merely a switch, and now thou hast got a club; in two blows thou wilt kill him, and he will die without confessing any thing.

Tching. You tell me to take a stick; one you say is too small, another is too big; what am I to do?

Tou. Take a moderately sized one, and lay it upon this rascal so that he feels:—wretched old man, dost thou know that it is Tching-ing who strikes thee?

Tching. Confess all!

Kong. O, I am beaten to pieces; the last blows were the heaviest of all;—who inflicted them?

Tou. It was Tching-ing.

Kong. What! Tching-ing beat me so cruelly!

Tching. My lord, do not attend to this old man; he knows not what he says.

Kong. O, Tching-ing, what have I done to you? am I your enemy, that you treat me thus.

Tching. Quick! confess all!

Kong. I will confess all.

Tching. Confess then quickly, or you shall die under the blows.

Kong. I will, I will;—we both deliberated together upon the means of saving the orphan.

Tou. That is sufficient to show he had an accomplice—Wretched old man, thou say'st *both;* one is thyself; who is the other? If thou speakest truth, I will grant thee thy life.

Kong. You wish me to tell it; I will satisfy you:—his name was at the end of my tongue, but I recalled it.

Tou. Tching-ing, has this no reference to thee?

Tching. [*To Kong-lun.*] Ah! you old fool, do not attempt to calumniate the innocent.

Kong. Tching-ing, what have you to fear?

Tou. Thou hast mentioned two: wherefore dost thou not speak?

Kong. You have beaten me until I have lost my wits.

Tou. If thou dost not speak, I will positively beat thee to death.

A Soldier. Good news! my lord: in searching a cavity in the house we have found the orphan.

Tou. Bring hither the wretched abortion, that I may behold it, and have the satisfaction of cutting it into pieces with my own hands.—So, old wretch, thou saidst thou hadst not concealed the little orphan: what then is this I hold in my hands?—The sight of this infant raises my anger: with this dagger I stab it once, twice, three times, in the heart. [*Tching-ing is in the utmost agony.*] I have now reached the extent of my wishes.

Kong. Tou-ngan-cou, most wicked of mankind! beware! know, impious wretch, that there is a heaven above that beholds thy crimes, and will never pardon them:—as for me, I have no desire to live; I therefore cast myself down these stone steps; it is the kind of death I choose.

A Soldier. Old Kong-lun has killed himself.

Tou. [*Laughing.*] Since he is dead, tell me no more about him.—[*To Tching-ing, in a laughing tone.*] You have been very serviceable to me in this business: but for you I should perhaps have been unable to destroy my enemy.

Tching. Sir, I have already said I had no particular enmity towards the house of Tchao; and what I have done has been to save the life of the little innocents throughout the kingdom, and to preserve my own son.

Tou. You shall be my confidential servant; come and dwell in my palace: you shall be honourably entertained, and shall rear your son there. When he grows up, you shall have him instructed in letters, and let me have him to teach him war: I am nearly fifty years of age; I am without heir, and will adopt your son, and intend to resign my office to him when he is old enough to take it. What say you to this?

Tching. I offer a thousand thanks, my lord; I am not worthy of so much honour.

Tou. The favour which the house of Tchao enjoyed put me into a bad temper: the house is now extinct, and I have nothing more to fear. [*Exeunt.*

ACT IV.

Scene I. – *The palace of Tou-ngan-cou.*

Enter Tou-ngan-cou.

Tou. Twenty years have elapsed since I put to death, with my own hand, the orphan of Tchao, and adopted the son of Tching-ing. I have named him Tou-ching; I have taught him his exercises; I have instructed him in the eighteen methods of war, and he understands his business so well, that he is only inferior to myself. He grows fast. I think of getting rid of the King shortly, and mounting the throne myself; when I shall invest my son with the high office I fill, and all my wishes will then be fulfilled. He is now at his exercise in the camp; when he returns, we will deliberate upon the subject. *Exit.*

Enter Tching-ing, *with a roll of paper.*

Tching. How quickly time passes! It is twenty years since Tou-ngan-cou adopted whom he thought to be my son; he has taken great care of him, and the youth has proved himself worthy of it; the old man loves him to distraction. But there is one very important point upon which my pretended son is still in ignorance. I am now in my sixty-fifth year; if I should die, who could reveal to him this secret? This is the only thing which troubles me. I have painted the whole history of it upon this roll of paper; if my son (so called) asks of me an explanation of it, I will give him a complete one. I am convinced that, when he learns who he is, he will avenge the death of his father and mother. I will go and sit mournfully in my library till he comes to see me there. [*Exit.*

Enter Tching-poei, *attended.*

Tching-p. Let some one take my horse:—where is my father?

Sold. He is in the library, with a book in his hand.

Tching-p. Tell him I have arrived.

Sold. [*Goes out and returns.*] Enter. [*Exeunt.*

Scene II.—*The library.*

Tching-ing, *solus.*

Tching. Let me examine this roll a little: alas! how many worthy persons have died for the family of Tchao! It has cost me an only son: all may be seen in these pictures.

Enter Tching-poei.

Tching-p. My father, your son has returned from the camp.

Tching. Go and get some refreshment, my son.

Tching-p. My father, whenever I leave you, upon my return you are always pleased to see me; but to-day I find you sad; tears flow from your eyes; from what cause I know not:—has any one offended you? name him to your son.

Tching. I fully intend to tell you the cause of my tears.—Go, eat something. [*Tching-poei goes.*]—I can hold it no longer. [*Sighs: Tching-poei returns.*]

Tching-p. Father, has some person offended you? I am concerned about it: if no one has displeased you, why are you so melancholy, and why do you not speak to me as usual?

Tching. My son, remain here a little at your studies; I will retire into the back apartment, and will return to you presently. [*He leaves behind the roll, as if by mistake.*]

Tching-p. My father has forgotten this roll of paper: does it consist of despatches?

patches? Let me open it and see: oh, here are paintings! What an extraordinary scene is this! A man in a red dress sets a great dog upon another dressed in black: here is another who kills the dog; and a fourth who supports a carriage, from which a wheel has been removed; again, here is one who has dashed his head against a cinnamon-tree: what can all this mean! There is no name written here: I cannot comprehend it. Let me examine the remainder: this general has before him a cord, some poisoned wine, and a dagger; he takes the dagger and stabs himself in the throat:—why should he kill himself thus? But what is meant by this physician with his medicine-box; and this lady on her knees before him, imploring him to take an infant which she holds?—Why does she strangle herself with her girdle?—This house seems to suffer greatly:—O, that I could kill its wicked persecutor!—I can comprehend nothing about it: when my father comes, he will explain the whole to me.

Tching-ing *returns.*

Tching. My son, I have been listening to you for some time.

Tching-p. Father, pray explain to me the paintings on this roll.

Tching. Explain them, my son!—You little know how much the subject concerns you.

Tching-p. Explain the whole to me as clearly as possible.

Tching. The history which you desire to know is rather long: this man in red, and this in black, were formerly subjects of the same king, and mandarins at the same period; the one of letters, the other of war; hence they became enemies. They had been for some time upon ill-terms, when the man in red said to himself, "He that begins gets the advantage; he that is dilatory is always the worst off:" so he despatched secretly an assassin, named Tson-mi, whom he directed to leap the palace walls of the man in black, and assassinate him. But the latter, who was a great minister of state, was accustomed every night to go out into the court of his palace, and there offer a prayer to the Ruler of heaven and earth for the prosperity of the kingdom, instead of thinking exclusively of his own peculiar concerns. The assassin, who saw and heard him, said to himself, "If I kill such a good mandarin, I shall act in direct hostility to heaven; I will certainly not do it then. If I return to him who sent me, I am a dead man, that is equally certain." He had a dagger concealed; but observing so virtuous a mandarin, he repented; and opening his eyes to the light, he dashed his head against a cinnamon-tree.

Tching-p. Then the person I perceive killing himself against this tree is Tson-mi?

Tching. Yes, my son, it is he.—The man in black, at the commencement of spring, left the city, to urge his husbandmen to labour; he discovered, beneath a mulberry tree, a big man, stretched upon his back, with his mouth open; the good mandarin enquired the cause: the giant replied, "My name is Ling-tcha; I require a measure of rice (enough for ten men) at each meal; my master, not being able to feed me, has turned me out of doors; if I take any of the mulberries from the tree, he charges me with robbery; I therefore lie upon my back, with my mouth open, and swallow the fruit which falls into it; but I would rather die of hunger than eat those which fall beside me, and therefore be called a thief." The man in black commended his probity and resolution; and gave him as much wine and rice as he wished. When he was satisfied, he went away without saying a word. The man in black was not offended; he scarcely took notice of it.

Tching-p.

Tching-p. This single trait demonstrates his virtue. This man, half-dead with hunger beneath this mulberry-tree, is then named Ling-tcha?

Tching. Take particular notice of what follows, my son:—One day a certain king of the west offered as tribute a chin-ngao, that is to say, *a dog with four feet.** The King of Tsin gave this dog to the man in red, who, having vowed the destruction of the man in black, made in his inner garden a straw figure of a man, dressed like his enemy, and filled the stomach of the figure with the flesh and entrails of sheep. He caused Chin-ngao to be kept fasting six or seven days, after which he brought his dog into the garden, and set it upon the figure: the dog devoured it all. At the end of a hundred days, during which this training lasted, he went to the King, and told him there was a traitor at court, who had a design upon his Majesty's life. "Where is he?" said the King. "Chin-ngao can discover him," replied the man in red. He led the dog into the royal chamber; the man in black was near the King. Ching-ngao supposed it was his man of straw, and rushed upon him; the man in black fled, Ngao after him; but the dog having injured a great mandarine, named Ti-mi-ming, he was killed.

Tching-p. This vile mastiff is then called Ngao, and the brave mandarin who killed him, Ti-mi-ming?

Tching. Yes:—the man in black, having escaped from the palace, would have mounted his carriage with four horses; but he was not aware that the man in red had taken two of them away, and unfixed a wheel besides, so that the carriage was useless: at this moment passed a tall strong man, who, supporting the wheel on his shoulders, forced on the horses with one hand; and, although his own entrails were scattered on the road, he succeeded in conveying the carriage beyond the walls.—Who was this brave fellow, do you think?—The very Ling-tcha, whom the man in black had found beneath the mulberry-tree.

Tching-p. I have not forgotten the circumstance: it was the Ling-tcha whose life the man in black had saved.

Tching. The same.

Tching-p. Father, this man in red is a great villain—an infamous wretch.—What is his name?

Tching. I have forgotten his name, my son.

Tching-p. And the man in black?

Tching. He is Tchao-tun, minister of state:—it concerns you nearly, my son.

Tching-p. I have heard say that there was a minister of state named Tchao-tun; but I have not paid much attention to what I heard.

Tching. I tell you this my son, in secret; preserve it carefully in your memory.

Tching-p. There are other pictures in this roll, which I beg you will explain to me.

Tching. The man in red deceived the King, and caused all the house of Tchao to be massacred, to the number of more than three hundred persons: there

* It is very probable that the translation is here faulty: the words *chin-ngao*, or, as we should write them, *chen-kow*, appear to denote a rabid or furious dog. The Chinese are attached to dogs, not merely on account of their flesh, which is a choice dish amongst them, but from better motives, like those of Pierre. "because they are honest creatures." The records of the East-India Company exhibit a complaint of their servants at Chusan, who were endeavouring to open a trade at that port, that whilst they were subjected to heavy exactions, a certain supra-cargo paid the entire measurage of his ship with "a great Irish dog." In the present case, the animal would have been a greater object of curiosity had the number of its legs been greater or less than four.

there only remained to Tchao-tun a son, named Tchao-so, who had married the King's daughter. The man in red counterfeited an order from the King, and sent him a cord, some poison, and a dagger, directing him to choose his mode of death. The princess, his wife, was pregnant; Tchao declared to her his last will, that if, after his death, she brought forth a son, she should name it *the Orphan of the house of Tchao.* "He will avenge our family," he said; and taking the dagger, stabbed himself. The man in red confined the princess in her own palace, where she brought into the world a son. As soon as the man in red knew this, he sent General Han-qua to guard the place, and prevent the infant's removal. The princess had a faithful servant, a physician, named Tching-ing.

Tching-p. Is not that you, my father?

Tching. How many persons are there in the world who have the same name!—The princess confided to him her little orphan, and strangled herself with her girdle. This Tching-ing covered up the child, put it into his medicine-box, and endeavoured to leave the palace; he found Han-qua at the gate, who discovered the orphan; but Han-qua took a knife, and cut his own throat.

Tching-p. This general who so generously sacrificed his life for the house of Tchao was a brave man:—I will bear in mind that he was named Han-qua.

Tching. Yes, yes; 'twas Han-qua. But much worse follows: the man in red soon learned the news, and ordered all the children born in the kingdom within six months to be brought to him: his design was to massacre them all, and thereby rid himself of the orphan of Tchao.

Tching-p. [*Passionately.*] Was there ever so wicked a man in the world!

Tching. He was certainly an infamous wretch:—this Tching-ing had had a son about a month before; he clothed him in the dress of the orphan, and carried him to the village of Tai-ping, to the house of old Kong-lun.

Tching-p. Who was Kong-lun?

Tching. One of the great friends of Tchao-tun.—The physician said to him, "My lord, take this poor little orphan, and go inform the man in red, that I have concealed in my house the child he seeks; my son and I will die together, and you will take care of little Tchao till he be old enough to revenge his house." Kong-lun said in reply: "I am old; but if you have courage to sacrifice your own son, bring him hither, clothed in the orphan's dress, and accuse me to the man in red: your son and I will die together, and you will conceal the orphan until he be in a condition to avenge his family."

Tching-p. What! had this Tching-ing the courage to surrender his own child?

Tching. When you risk your own life, what difficulty is there in sacrificing that of a child?—This Tching-ing then took his son, and carried it to Kong-lun. After subjecting this good old man to many torments, they discovered the child, and the barbarous wretch in red cut it in pieces with his own hand: Kong-lun broke his neck upon the steps of the house. All this happened about twenty years ago; and the orphan of the house of Tchao must be at present twenty years of age; yet he thinks not of avenging his parents: what can he think of then? He is well-made; he is more than five feet high; he is acquainted with literature; and possesses great skill in the science of arms.—What has become of his grandfather and his carriage?—All his house have been unmercifully massacred; his mother strangled—his father stabbed, and hitherto unrevenged!—He is unworthy of passing in the world for a man of spirit.

Tching-p.

Tching-p. Father, you have been speaking to me a great while; I seem to be bewildered: I can comprehend nothing of what you tell me.

Tching. Since you cannot understand, I must speak plainly to you:—the cruel man in red is Tou-ngan-cou; Tchao-tun is your grandfather; Tchao-so is your father; the princess is your mother; I am the old physician Tching-ing; and you are the orphan of the house of Tchao!

Tching-p. What! I the orphan of the house of Tchao! You make me die with grief and rage. [*He faints.*]

Tching. My young master, revive!

Tching-p. Alas! you will cause my death.—If you had not told me all this, whence could I have learned it?—My father, sit upon this seat, and let me salute you. [*He salutes him.*]

Tching. I have this day raised up the house of Tchao;—but, alas! I have lost my own! I have destroyed the only root which remained of it! [*Weeps.*]

Tching-p. Yes, I swear to be revenged of the traitor Tou-ngan-cou.

Tching. Make not so great a noise, lest Tou-ngan-cou should hear you.

Tching-p. I will either die or destroy the traitor.—My father, be not uneasy; to-morrow, after I have seen the King and the nobles, I will go and kill the robber myself. [*Exit.*

Tching. To-morrow, my young master should make sure of the traitor Tou-ngan-cou; I ought to follow him, in order to aid him in case of need. [*Exit.*

ACT V.

Scene I.—*The street.*

Enter Tching-poei.

Tching-p. I have the King's order to seize Tou-ngan-cou, and to revenge upon him the death of my father and grandfather. How arrogant the wretch has been! I will arrest him here; it is the way he passes on his return home.

Enter Tou-ngan-cou, *attended.*

Tou. I have been all to-day in the palace appropriated to my office. I will now proceed to my own house.—[*To his attendants.*] Arrange yourselves in order, and walk gently.

Tching-p. What do I see! is this not the old wretch?

Tou. Tou-tching, my son, what dost thou here?

Tching-p. Old wretch! I am neither Tou-tching nor thy son. I am the orphan of the house of Tchao. Twenty years ago you caused my whole family to be massacred: I am about to seize thee and bind thee, and revenge on thee the death of my parents, whom thou hast slain.

Tou. Tou-tching, who has put these things into thy head?

Tching-p. Tching-ing has disclosed to me who I am.

Tou. I have a very ungrateful son; but I have nothing wherewith to reproach myself. [*Going.*]

Tching-p. Old wretch, where do you think to go? [*He is about to seize Tou-ngan-cou.*]

Enter Tching-ing.

Tching. I fear something may happen to my young master, and I hasten after him to assist him.—Blessed be heaven and earth, he has seized Tou-ngan-cou!

Tching-p. Let this wretch be put in fetters. I go to acquaint the King. [*Exeunt.*

Scene

Scene II.—*A street near the royal palace.*

Enter Ouei-fong, *attended.*

Ouei. I hear that Tching-poei has seized Tou-ngan-cou.—See if he is coming, and as soon as he arrives let me know it.

Enter Tching-poei, Tching-ing, *and* Tou-ngan-cou.

Tching-p. My father, let us go together to the King.—[*Sees Ouei-fong.*] My lord, have compassion on my family.—I have taken and bound Tou-ngan-cou.

Ouei. Let him appear:—well, traitor, who causest the subjects of the King to perish, thou art now in the hands of Tching-poei:—what hast thou to say?

Tou. It is for the King that I am sacrificed: but, in the present state of affairs, all I ask is to die quickly.

Tching-p. My lord, take my cause in hand.

Ouei. Tou-ngan-cou, you wish to die speedily; I will that your death be slow.—Take this wretch, extend him on the rack; let him be cut by little and little into three thousand pieces; and when his body has neither flesh nor skin remaining, let his head be cut off: but be sure, above all things, that he dies slowly.

Tching. My young master, you are now revenged, and your family is restored:—but mine is without support.

Ouei. Tching-ing and Tching-poei, fall on your knees, and listen to the King's order.—"Tou-ngan-cou has caused many of my good subjects to die unjustly; he has disordered my state in every respect. He put to death the whole household of Tchao, who were innocent. These are not crimes which heaven overlooks. By good fortune, the orphan of this house has acquired much glory; he has caused the traitor Tou-ngan-cou to lose his head: I will that henceforward he be called Tchao-von; that his grandfather and father be recorded as grandees of the kingdom, and Han-qua as generalissimo. I give to Tching-ing a fine and large estate in fee-simple. Let a magnificent tomb be raised to the memory of Kong-lun; let the kingdom recover itself, and incessantly exalt the virtue of the King." [*Exeunt omnes.*

FROM CLAUDIAN.

Si metuis, si prava cupis, &c.

Fear, Lust, and Anger, are the lords of man—
Cast off their slavish bondage if you can.
Oppression marks their stern despotic sway:
What pangs they suffer who such lords obey!
But he who spurns allegiance to their reign—
King of himself—may every wish obtain.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.*

The territory of Malacca is forty miles in length along the sea, and extends thirty miles inland. That of Salengor bounds it to the north at Cape Rachado, which is within the limits of this latter state. Johor bounds it to the south, at the river of Muar, and the territory of Rumbo to the east. The largest mountain in the territory of Malacca is Leadang, which the Portuguese and other Europeans, in imitation of them, have denominated Mount Ophir, and which is 4,000 feet high. Besides a number of petty streams, there are two considerable rivers; namely, Muar, already named, and Lingy-tuah, the embouchure of which last is a little to the south of Cape Rachado. The territory of Malacca affords both gold and tin, and the mines of the latter have been wrought of late years so successfully, as to produce, annually, 4,000 piculs; which quantity, it is reasonably believed, may be greatly extended by an additional application of capital, under better security, and with free and steady markets. It does not, upon the whole, appear, as far as inquiry has extended, that the soil of Malacca deserves to be eulogized for its fertility. We draw this conclusion from its never having supplied its own population, small as it is, with sufficient corn for its consumption; a matter which would certainly not have failed to be the case in such a state of society, and where the raising of other productions does not interfere with the growing of corn, had the territory been generally fruitful. Malacca produces some good pepper, about 4,000 piculs annually, and this branch of culture may, undoubtedly, be greatly extended. Coffee has recently been tried, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine with what success. Crude sago, brought from Sumatra, is manufactured at Malacca into pearl sago, and the trade in this commodity, which was first prepared here not above ten years ago, is very considerable. The trade of Malacca is, at present, principally with Singapore, to which it furnishes tin, pepper, sago, hogs, poultry, fruit, bricks, and tiles. This intercourse, instead of proving injurious to either party, as some superficial observers have suspected, is highly beneficial to both; and, in fact, their prosperity depends, in no small degree, upon its being kept free and unrestrained. The whole territory of Malacca, including the town, contains no more than 22,000 inhabitants, according to a census taken in 1822. This population, from all accounts, long stationary, and which gives little more than eighteen inhabitants to a square mile, is but a poor compliment to the different forms of European Government and policy under which this settlement has been ruled for more than three centuries. The permanent inhabitants of Malacca are the Malays, a race of Hindu colonists from Teliga, the descendants of the Portuguese conquerors, and those of the Dutch. To this list is to be added, the usual admixture of Chinese, and of Mahomedans of the coast of Coromandel.

The revenue of Malacca is derived from the farm or monopoly of opium, spirits, fresh fish, pork, buffalo beef, betel leaf, timber, gaming, together with a tax on shops, markets, ferries, the weighing of goods, and cargo-boats. Besides these, there were, until within the last year, considerable custom-house duties, recently reduced to a trifle. During the latter years of the English rule, the duties charged were double those levied at Prince of Wales' Island, and quite sufficient, in amount, to discourage consumption and production. With this multiplicity of taxation, the revenue is but a pittance: *viz.* 25,000 Spanish dollars annually; and even this is an improvement, in the present year, of near

* From the *Singapore Chronicle.*

near twenty-five per cent. upon that of former ones, an increase which is supposed to have mainly arisen from the stimulus given to industry by the anticipated occupation of the settlement by the British. It is singular, that the revenue of Singapore, derived from two or three obvious exciseable commodities, without monopolies, and without customs, is considerably more than triple that of Malacca, although its population be but one-half as numerous.

The petty state of Rumbo is an anomaly on the Malayan peninsula, being an internal territory unconnected with the sea, and its inhabitants agricultural: it lies between Pahang and Malacca. The people of Rumbo, who are poor, but inoffensive, are a more recent emigration from the parent stock in Sumatra than any of the other Malays of the peninsula. The chief still professes himself a tributary of the rajahs of Menankabao, from whom he receives an investiture, and the people are distinguished from their neighbours, and identified with those of the western and central parts of Sumatra, by their habit of substituting the vowel *o* for *a* in the termination of words.

The principality of Johor embraces the whole extremity of the Malayan peninsula, from Muar, in latitude 2° 10′ north, on the west coast, and from Kamamang, in latitude 4° 15′, on the east. Independent of this, it embraces the numerous islands at the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, lying between the 2d degree of north, and the 1st degree of south latitude, and not only these, but all the islands in the China seas lying between the 104th and 109th degrees of east longitude, as far as the Natunas. This extensive but ill-peopled and sterile domain is virtually sub-divided into three principalities; *viz.* the islands lying south to the Straits of Malacca, and which are under the protection of the Dutch; those lying to the north, as well as the territory lying on the west coast of the peninsula and its whole extremity, which are under the protection of the English; and the continental portion of the east coast, which is independent, constituting the state of Pahang. The islands under Dutch protection, some of which are very large, are many of them destitute of inhabitants, and all of them ill-peopled and sterile. Several of them, however, are productive in tin, and others afford considerable supplies of black pepper, and an extensive one of catechu. By far the most important station is the Dutch settlement of Rhio, situated on the island which Europeans call Bintang, but for which the natives have no name. The continental portion of the Johor territory under the protection of the English, is still more barren and thinly peopled than the insular, and has hitherto been remarkable for affording no important productions to commerce. Johor, the old seat of Government, is situated about twenty miles up a large river, the embouchure of which is in a nook, opposite the N. E. end of the island of Singapore, and not above twenty miles from Cape Romania. The place is a small fishing village, with twenty or thirty houses, and of no consequence, unless some tin mines, which have lately been discovered, should prove productive, as is not improbable. The inhabitants of these two portions, especially those of the islands, are a rude race of fishermen, called, by their own countrymen, *Orang laut*, or "men of the sea." They have been of great and notorious repute as pirates for at least three centuries, and were early distinguished as such in the European history of India. Purchas calls them Cellati (which is evidently the Malay word *Sallati*, or belonging to the Straits), and describes them as "men living on the sea by fishing and piracy."

The territory of Pahang extends from Sadile, in lat. 2° 15′, to Kamamang, already mentioned; Pahang yields tin and gold. The first of these, which

produced to the extent of 1,000 piculs annually, is worked by the Malays. The gold amounts to about two piculs yearly, and is wrought by Chinese miners, who consume about twenty chests of opium. The whole population is said not to fall short of 50,000. The Rajah of Pahang, as he is commonly called, is, nominally, no more than Bindahara, treasurer or first minister of the Sultan of Johor; but, in reality, is as independent of that chief as the Vizier of Oude is of the Mogul. In early times he appears to have been altogether independent, and is described by the Portuguese writers, who, in the careless orthography of those times, style him " the King of Pan."

Tringanu, the next state on the eastern coast, extends from Kamamang to the river Basut, at which last it borders upon Calantan. In the interior it is bounded by Perak at the central range of mountains, no part, however, of which is included within its bounds. The population of this principality is said to amount to 35,000 Malays, exclusive of Chinese, and it is sub-divided into thirty-five *mukims*, or parishes. Its production in tin and gold is very considerable, the first being said not to fall short of 7,000 piculs yearly.

Calantan is a larger and more populous state than Tringanu, and on the coast extends from the river Basut to that of Banara, where it borders on Patani. It contains fifty mukims or parishes, with a population, independent of Chinese, of 50,000. The produce of Calantan consists of gold, tin, and pepper, the second of which amounts to 3,000, and the last to 12,000 piculs annually. Independent of the Chinese engaged in other descriptions of industry, it is said that within the three states of Pahang, Tringanu, and Calantan, 15,000 of this race are engaged in the gold mines, and that their industry produces this metal to the value of 420,000 Spanish dollars yearly. The greater part of this comes to the market of Singapore, and some portion finds its way across the mountains to Penang and Malacca; the last place, indeed, having, previously to the establishment of the new settlement, constituted the principal mart for gold in this part.

The state of Patani is the largest and most populous of the Malayan peninsula, extending north as far as the lat. of 7° 20′, the boundary between it and the proper country of the Siamese being a place called Tana, within the latter. This state is divided into the following five Governments; *viz.* Pujut, Jambu, Raman, Saggeh, and Sai; Raman and Saggeh are in the interior, the rest on the sea-coast. The territory of Patani, more fertile and productive than that of the other Malayan states, yields but a small quantity of tin, but a considerable one of rice, and a large one of salt. Unlike the other Malayan states of Queda, Perak, Tringanu, and Calantan, which hitherto had yielded little more than a nominal obedience to Siam, Patani is completely subjected to, and occupied by, the Siamese, who even constitute a considerable portion of its population; while, instead of paying a nominal tribute, it is assessed with a tax in corn and money. The English once had a factory in Patani, where they first arrived in the year 1612. " Some of the English," says Purchas, " came to Patani, with a letter from his Majesty (James I.) to the Queen, accompanied with a present from the merchants, of 600 rials of eight. This letter was delivered in great pomp, being laid in a basin of gold, carried on an elephant furnished with many little flags, lances, and minstrels. The Queen's Court also being sumptuously prepared to this business, they obtained grant of a trade on like conditions as the Hollanders, who had their factory there ten years before this time, and their house, in that space, twice burnt." The long discontinued intercourse with this country has been renewed since the establishment of Singapore.

TO

TO MELANCHOLY.

O, Melancholy, dark-eyed maid,
This is the season of thy reign,
When dreary winter stands arrayed
In gloom upon the saddened plain:
When every flower has closed its weeping eye,
And all the charms of nature fade and die.

Yes, this sad time is all thine own:—
As yet, the spring-tide's earliest flower,
The very snow-drop, has not shown
Her head above her earthy bower.
Now, solemn maid, can nothing meet thine eye
To wake thee from thy trance of sullen apathy.

Come not to those we love in this attire;
No—rather come with sad and softened grace,—
With eye like that which Guido's soul could fire,
Pouring a pensive beauty o'er the face;—
Bidding the pulse with gentle rapture play,
And charming all its giddiness away.

Oh, there's a rapture in thy tear,
When softly stealing down the cheek:
A something in thy sigh, more dear
Than eloquence itself, can speak.—
Thou canst a witchery o'er the bosom throw,
Which feeling hearts alone are privileged to know.

What leads the votary of love,
When night is riding at her noon,
Amid the silent glades to rove,
And tell his fancies to the moon?
It is to court thy influence, sweet power!
That breathes around his heart at this still, solemn hour.

For, oh! when beauty's heart is cold,
And scorns the lover's prayer to hear,—
How sweet our sorrows to unfold
And speak them to night's listening ear:
All nature, then, seems conscious of our grief—
To her we count our woes, nor fail to find relief.

To ease his heart, how fruitless, then,
The pleasures of the festive hall:
He flies the gay resort of men,
Nor heeds seductive Pleasure's call.—
Ah, no! his heart but sickens at their folly,
And flies into thy arms, divinest Melancholy!

O. G.

December 1825.

LAND

LAND TENURES OF INDIA.

THE TAMIL COUNTRY.

In considering the landed tenures in this part of India, we are struck with the distinction prevailing between them and those on the western coast; originating, apparently, in the different states of society on the two opposite sides of the peninsula. In Malabar and Canara, the natives seldom reside together in considerable number; in these districts, therefore, an assemblage of houses into townships is rarely seen. The numerous civil and military servants of Government, the merchants, traders, &c. inhabit the principal sea-port towns on the coast; but in the interior, the agricultural population is scattered in little groupes over the face of the country, and each landlord resides apart on his estate. Hence the landed proprietors evince a spirit of independence; community of property or common interest in the soil is unknown. But in the eastern coast, the whole population is congregated in villages of greater or lesser extent, like independent townships or corporations. The village community, of which the ryots form the leading party, embraces a series of officers or members, from the astronomer down to the blacksmith. Hence has arisen a community of concern in the village, and of interest in the land.

In Tamil villages the exclusive hereditary right to land vested originally in the Vellalers, one of the principal Sudra castes. In the course of time this right was partially transferred to other tribes; Brahmins, Musulmans, and even native Christians, amongst whom, as well as amongst Europeans, it is generally known by the name of *meerassy*, an Arabic word (ميراثي), denoting hereditary property in general, and apparently introduced and applied to this right by the Mahomedans, soon after their conquest of the Deccan.*

The term *meerassy* includes a vast variety of hereditary privileges (all pertaining, however, to land); it may be distinguished into *land*-meerassy, and *office*-meerassy.

The office-meerassy consists of right to *marahs*, or deductions from the gross produce of taxable lands; and to certain *mauniums*, or assignments of taxes on particular spots of ground, attached to various villages and district offices.

As respects the land-meerassy, which is peculiar to the Tamil country, the lands of every village may be divided into two kinds: those held free from the condition of any payment, and those held with the express condition of rendering a portion of the produce to the state. The first class includes *perumboc*, or lands incapable of cultivation; and *tarisee*, waste lands; both free fron tax. In the second are comprehended all the cultivated lands, consisting of, 1st, *mauniums*, or land of which the revenue has been assigned; and 2d, *waraput* (paying a share in kind), and *teerwaput* (paying a money-tax), or lands, the revenue of which has not been alienated from the state.

The perumboc consists of rocks, public roads, beds of rivers, &c., public ground in which corpses are burnt or interred, suburbs occupied by Pariars and outcasts, lands on which the temples stand, and the site of the *nuttum*, or village itself. The meerassidars have, invariably, houses or sites of houses in the nuttum; but various pure tribes are permitted to dwell there; so that all

* Mr. Ellis says, generally speaking, meerassy right in land prevails wherever the Tamil language is spoken; and all terms expressive of this right (called by the original Soodra possessors, *caunyatchi*, or free hereditary property in land) and its incidents, belong to this language. See Mr. Ellis's "Meerassy paper," in *Revenue Selections*, p. 812.

all the residents are not meerassidars. The privileges of the latter in the perumboc consist of a right to the produce of its quarries, mines, &c., and to control the concerns of the village pagoda.

The tarisee is subdivided into the immemorial waste, and land formerly cultivated; each consists either of common, on which the meerassidars graze the cattle they employ in agriculture; or of jungle, in which they cut firewood. Both kinds may be cultivated by the meerassidars (with consent of Government in respect to land not before cultivated); but the moment either is reclaimed, it ceases to be tarisee, and becomes waraput or teerwaput, and liable to tax, which is low at first, raising gradually to the general standard.

The maunium lands are divided into, 1st, arable, the public tax on which has ever belonged to members of the village community; and 2d, arable, the public tax on which belongs to individuals, by virtue of special grants from the state. The waraput and teerwaput are already explained. These divisions respect chiefly the dues of Government; the rights of the meerassidars are the same in all three.

With reference to these, the cultivated fields of every Tamil village, including the several descriptions of land mentioned above, are more generally classed under the following heads: *nunjah*, or wet; *poonjah*, or dry; and *totacal*, or gardens and plantations. A considerable portion is wet land, covered with paddy, requiring copious irrigation. These are dependent for supply of water chiefly on the rains of the N. E. monsoon, which are extremely uncertain. Tanks, or reservoirs, cuts from rivers to fill them, and from the beds of rivers, to drain off the spring water when the floods have ceased, and natural springs in sandy soils are numerous in all parts of the Carnatic Payeng haut, and the greater part of the lands of Tanjore and Trichinopoly is watered by cuts from the Cauveri; in the Madura and Tinnavelly provinces the sources of irrigation are also numerous.

The revenue claimed by the sovereign from land of this description appears to have been immemorially collected in kind: not a fixed quantity of grain for a defined extent of land, like the rents in kind in Malabar and Canara, but a certain portion of the produce, whatever it may chance to be. The custom of collecting the revenue of wet land in kind, prevailed in almost all the provinces in the peninsula east of the Ghauts.

The revenue from poonjah land is generally demandable in money in the western and southern provinces, but is still paid in kind in the northern. Dry crops are very numerous (not less than thirty); the grain ripens at different seasons, which probably made it inconvenient to collect the dues in kind. The lands producing poonjah crops were, therefore, assessed with a fixed money tax, for a fixed measure of land—generally varying, however, with the nature, not the extent, of the produce.

Totacal land is usually secure of artificial irrigation, and is more generally assessed with a fixed money tax; except that, the culture being expensive, the tax, though much higher in proportion to the extent of land, is much lighter in proportion to the value of the produce.

The teerwa was in general a certain rate for a fixed measure of land, according to its produce: raggy or pulse, so much; grain, so much, &c.; the rate varying with the nature of the crop, and the crop with the season. Lands planted with sugar-cane, plantains, betel, and tobacco, though not classed as gardens, were assessed with a high money-rent the year they were so cultivated; but

but when re-converted into rice-lands, they fell to the usual warum. This species of assessment partook, therefore, of the nature of consumption-taxes.

It occasionally happened that land might be one year poonjah, the next nunjah, and afterwards, perhaps, totacal; so that the ancient Tamil land-tax was not fixed on the land, but regulated chiefly by the nature of the crop; and in the nunjah lands, it was dependent also on the extent and price of the produce.

The exclusive hereditary rights vested in the Tamil meerassidars, possessed an additional peculiarity in that portion of the country known by the name of Tondei Mandalam, which, extending from the southern extremity of the Nellore district nearly to the Coleroon, includes chiefly the Company's jaghire, now the zillah of Chingleput, and the two divisions of the Arcot subah. In the villages of that part, from the earliest times, a portion of arable land, tax free, was attached to the meerassy, and formed an integral part of that right. This was termed *cawnyatchi maunium:* inseparably connected with it was another peculiar privilege of these meerassidars; namely, a right to certain gratuities (*marahs*), in the shape of deductions from the gross produce of all the cultivated lands in the village paying tax. Where the lands were cultivated by their own labourers, the additional profit was derived from the nunjah lands only, for in these the deductions were made before the Government's share was paid by them; in the lands assessed with the money-tax, the whole of the produce was their own. But where these lands were cultivated by others, the meerassidars received their marahs on the poonjah, totacal, &c. as well as on the nunjah.

These marahs, peculiar to Tondei Mandalam, must not be confounded with other deductions prevalent, as already mentioned, throughout the northern and southern provinces, in favour of the village or other officers; these are *paid* by the meerassidars of Tondei Mandalam in common with others who cultivate the lands; but their own marahs are *received* by them.

On the establishment of every Tamil village, the rights were vested in all the original Vellaler settlers, collectively, not in each individual; each, therefore, possessed a separate equal share in the whole meerassy; and in each village the number of equal shares remains the same as when the village was originally settled. In some villages the number of shares is a hundred; in others of equal extent, fifty, or ten only. From the decrease in the number of meerassidars, some may hold two, three, four, or even fifty shares. From their increase in other places, the shares may have been split into fractional parts, and many may hold only a portion of a share.

In all Tamil villages the perumboc, the tarisee, and in Tondei Mandalam, the meerassy mauniums, and marahs also, are held in common joint property by the whole of the meerassidars, each participating in proportion to his share in the meerassy. If a village consists of thirty-two shares, and a meerassidar possesses half a share, he is entitled to a sixty-fourth part of all the benefits derived from the fisheries, mines, or quarries in the perumboc; of the pasturage, fire-wood, and other profits of the tarisee; and, in Tondei Mandalam, to a sixty-fourth of the gross produce of the meerassy maunium and marahs. In mortgaging or selling the whole or any part of his meerassy, he mortgages or sells such part of his *share* in these; but he cannot divide and dispose of any particular spot of land in the perumboc, tarisee, or meerassy maunium. No spot belongs to him; he possesses a *share* in all; not a *part* of each, and the whole must remain entire. This, however, does not apply to the cultivated land,

land, which, in some villages, is held in this manner by all the meerassidars, collectively, as one joint indivisible property; but in others, by each individually, as property of a separate, distinct, and independent nature. Hence its tenure is two-fold; *pasang-carei*, and *arudi-carei*.

Pasang-carei (or *samadayem* in Sanscrit) implies a collective proprietary right used to denote that particular joint tenure of the cultivated land, which, like that of perumboc, tarisee, &c. above explained, was anciently universal throughout the Tamil country, and still prevails in many parts of it, especially in Tondei Mandalam. Under this system, the meerassy of the entire cultivated lands belongs to the whole body. The number of shares belonging to each meerassidar being known, the lands are either cultivated in common, and the net produce divided according to the share of each, or the land itself is thus divided, either annually, or every five, six, or ten years, the fields being assigned by lot.

The meerassidars in many villages, however, especially in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Dindigul, and the other Tamil provinces to the south of the Coleroon, instead of dividing the cultivated lands of the village periodically, appear, after having once divided them in the manner described, to have made the division permanent, thereby converting the ancient collective tenure into one in severalty, which is distinguished by the Tamil denomination *arudi-carei*, or by the corresponding Sanscrit term *pala-b'hogum*. Under this system, the meerassidar enjoys the meerassy of his own particular fields; and when he sells it, he transfers to the purchaser not only his common right of participation in the collective property of the village, but his individual right to certain defined lands.

In Tanjore, and even in other districts, the whole meerassy of a village has by purchase or other means, become vested in a single individual: the tenure is then distinguished by the denomination *eka-b'hogum*.

From the nature of these tenures, no village can be partly held by one and partly by the other; it must be held by one of the three. The first (pasang-carei) is most prevalent in the northern, and the second (arudi-carei) in the southern, Tamil provinces; to these also the last is chiefly confined.

The Tamil meerassidars occasionally let their lands to under-tenants, named pyacarries, who take them for one, two, or more years, paying the meerassidars a certain share of the produce—or sometimes, on poonjah land, a certain teerwa, but rarely a fixed sum for a given extent of land. They hold either of all the meerassidars collectively, of each individually, or of the sole meerassidar, according to the tenure of the land. They never have concern with perumboc, tarisee, or meerassy maunium. These tenants are divided into two distinct classes: *oolcoody*, or permanent; and *paracoody*, or temporary.

The paracoody pyacarries are strangers admitted into the village as tenants for a limited period. They are, in fact, tenants at will, or under special agreements, like the *patomkars* of Malabar, or the *chalie-guenies* of Canara. But where land, for a certain period, has for several generations been farmed by the same family, the tenant is termed an oolcoody pyacarry, and by prescription becomes possessed of an hereditary right to hold his farm in perpetuity, regularly paying the teerwa; nor can he be ousted so long as this is paid, neither can the teerwa be raised. These privileges may be mortgaged, but not sold.

The foregoing is a view of the landed tenures in the Tamil country under the ancient Hindoo Governments. The meerassidars seem to have united in their own persons the characters of farmer and landlord more universally than the jenmkars or mulees of the western coast. The difference in the value of

these properties is traceable to the larger portion of the produce taken as public revenue, the less productive nature of the soil, and less favourable climate, on the eastern side of the peninsula, compared with Malabar and Canara; but at one time meerassy was universally a transferable property, and the meerassidars every where enjoyed a clear landlord's rent from lands cultivated by their pyacarries; and both a landlord's rent and a farmer's profit from those cultivated by their own labourers.*

The severe and arbitrary policy of the Musulman princes, whose power was of longer duration in the Tamil country than on the other coast, was highly detrimental to the meerassidars. Most of those of the Carnatic were reduced by the increasing demands, which absorbed not only the landlord's rent, but, in many places, the farmer's profit also, to a situation little better than that of oolcoody pyacarries; the Musulman Government becoming not only the sovereign but the landlord of the country. Tanjore, which was transferred to us directly from the Hindoo Government, was, accordingly, the only Tamil province in which meerassy right was found by us nearly unimpaired. In the district of Chingleput, as well as Dindigul, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, which had been only a short time under Mahommedan government, meerassy, though reduced in value, was found tolerably perfect; but throughout the soobah of Arcot, Salem, Baramahl, and Coimbatore, augmentations of the land-tax, or excessive demands in other shapes, had left little of it besides the name.

In Malabar and Canara, where the land-tax was a portion of the landlord's rent, fixed on the land, and collected whether the fields were cultivated or fallow, the Government did not interfere with the cultivation of the soil; but as the land-tax on nunjah land in the Tamil country was a portion of the produce, a neglect of cultivation affected the public finances. Hence it became a principle of meerassy-tenure, that the meerassidars should cultivate all waraput or teerwaput lands, either themselves, or by renting them to pyacarries.

Whilst the meerassidars received a toondo-warum or clear landlord's rent, they needed no other stimulus to cultivation; but when this became absorbed by the arbitrary impositions of the Government, the land-*tax* was converted into a land-*rent*; and the landlords, sinking into mere occupiers, and restricted to the profits of farmers in the lands cultivated by their own servants, ceased to employ pyacarries in those other lands, from whence they derived no advantage. The Government, to prevent arable land from being thus left vacant, transferred it, *temporarily*, to pyacarries of their own selection. This principle was even applied to the waste lands; and on meerassidars declining to cultivate tarisee lands, for which other offers had been made, the Government granted cowles to pyacarries for a limited term, sufficient to ensure to them a fair return for the stock and labour employed to render the land productive. In Tondei Mandalam, the share allowed to the pyacarries thus employed was more favourable than that allowed to the meerassidars; but the difference was more than compensated by the latter's retaining the cawniatchy maunium, which the pyacarries never enjoyed, and which seems to have been possessed by the descendants of the ancient meerassidars, even in places where they had lost proportions of their other lands.

This

* The Brahmin meerassidars, who do not follow the plough themselves, and even many Sudras, leave their lands under the care of the oolcoody pyacarry, who pays about 45 per cent. of the produce to the Government, from 22 to 25 per cent. as landlord's rent to the absentee, and is content with from 28 to 33 per cent. in remuneration for his labour, for seed, for cattle, and for his subsistence.

This employment of pyacarries by the Government, greatly contributed to level the ancient distinctions betwixt the meerassy landlords and their tenants; for although the pyacarries thus employed often admitted the justice of the meerassidar's demands, they often, also, alleged their inability to discharge them, in addition to the public assessment; and the meerassidar had no longer power to enforce his claims, owing to these pyacarries being in immediate contact with the circar. Hence, through the succession or removal of the meerassidars, the pyacarries came into possession of a great portion of the cultivated lands of the village. In the year 1799, Mr. Place, in an elaborate report, after stating that 15,094 meerassy shares were held by 8,387 meerassidars, the whole number then in the jaghire, adds that the remainder, or 1827 shares, "are unclaimed, but occupied by pyacarries." In the following year, Mr. Lushington, in his report on Tinnevelly, particularly mentions whole villages of this description. Where the meerassy was not destroyed, the meerassidars still possessed a saleable property in the land; but where they had been reduced to a condition little better than that of pyacarries, or their tenants had usurped their lands, every vestige of the original shares was obliterated: the ancient distinctions disappeared, with the property to which they were attached, and all the cultivators, being considered as Government tenants, paid their rents directly to the state.

Such was the situation, more or less, of all the Tamil provinces, except Tanjore, when we became possessed of the country. It was universal no where except in Tanjore, and was not every where of equal value. In Tanjore the meerassidar's clear net landlord's rent was estimated at about 25 per cent. of the gross produce of the land. In Tinnevelly it was equal to 13¼ per cent. only. It is worthy of remark, that in many parts of the country, the superstitious veneration of the inferior Hindoo officers of the Musulman Government for the privileges of the Brahmins, had preserved the meerassy rights of the sacred tribe from the additional cesses which destroyed those of their less favoured Sudra brethren; for, in the northern division of Arcot, where meerassy generally no longer existed, the *swastiums* of the Brahmins were saleable property. In Tinnevelly, also, the *dhurmasenum* lands on the banks of the Tambrapurney, belonging to a colony of Telinga Brahmins, were found more favourably assessed than the Sudra meerassy lands; and, even in Tanjore, the Sudra meerassidars did not receive so high a warum as the Brahmins.

FROM THE HINDOOSTANEE OF MEER TUQEE.

Why have good poets lost the fame they had?—
Because the silly world prefers the bad.
In vain does genius fire the poet's song,
And elocution pour its tide along:
Cold mediocrity usurps the bays,
And steals, by dung-born arts, the public praise.
Then leave, my friend, the pen and polished lay;
The golden age of wit has passed away.
Who now regards, as erst, a sprightly thought?
Who tastes the fruits of talent as he ought?
Degenerate world! which vain pretenders fill,
Devoid of judgment, genius, taste, and skill!

THE VOYAGE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: The accompanying poem, which, as you will perceive, is unfinished, was the production of a young gentleman who left England for India, and who composed it on the voyage. An early and sudden death perhaps prevented its completion—if, indeed, it was ever intended to be completed, or as more than an expedient to give vent to his feelings. His talents, though at the period of his death only in embryo, were very promising; but his temper and disposition were, as the verses abundantly prove, meek, diffident, and unobtrusive—courting retirement, though his social affections were remarkably ardent and active.

Ars utinam mores, animumque effingere posset!
Pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret!

Amongst the select circle of his friends, he was an object of extreme affection; and his untimely sacrifice to a climate which annually robs our native country of its choicest ornaments, has enhanced that affection in a very considerable degree. Their opinion, therefore, of the merits of the verses sent herewith may probably be biassed, and determined by their feelings—consequently exaggerated: but should they be in your judgment worthy of publication, and of a place in the Asiatic Journal, their insertion will be gratifying to the deceased author's connexions, who cherish them as a relic; and to none more than to

Your obedient humble servant,

W. M.

LEAVING ENGLAND.

As a young fir, plucked from its native bed,
And planted in a soil it never knew,
Looks green, perchance, although its root be dead:
So I, torn from the spot where first I drew
The vital gale, and near to manhood grew,
Shew outward calm, though inly sick with grief.
The changeful landscape, fraught with objects new
To my untravelled eye, gives scant relief:
The sorrowing mind finds foes within, and memory chief!

A Mother's tenderness—a Sister's love—
Friendship, the fruit of early mingled dreams
Of hope and joy,—the loss of these must move
A stubborn soul, which knows but transient gleams
Of heavenly sympathy; but when its beams
Transpierce a softer breast, how keen the smart!
Yet there are keener:—there is *one* who seems
The focus of all charities; to part
From her transcends the loss of all, and tears my bleeding heart.

Nor these alone:—for every human face—
Peasant, or well-known beggar wandering near
My home—does Fancy's busy pencil trace;—
Lanes, fields—the stream wherein I used to steer,
With infant hands, my little bark:—I hear

The

The clamorous rooks, and see them wing their way
To the tall elms:—shrubs, flowers, seem doubly dear:—
Their lot I envy;—my fond wishes say—
Might I be fixed like them, and vegetate as they!

Are we not fools, when happiness is rare,
To spurn it—dash aside the cup of joy—
Fly ease, to tread the thorny maze of care?
Alas! Wealth's siren-strains our steps decoy
From present bliss, and future peace destroy!
Why should we proudly scorn obscurity—
The safest state, the purest from alloy
Of vice and ills?—When beasts from covert fly,
And birds from deepest woods—farewell security!

Ambition's not the idol of my soul;
In boundless wealth no tempting charms I see;
I drink no transports from the sparkling bowl,
And midnight revels have no joys for me.
Thus the great world a solitude must be—
A dreary waste, wherein few tracks will guide
My footsteps from the snares of treachery.
What woes must unsuspecting hearts betide
Where Malice her foul shape in Friendship's garb doth hide!

These dark foreboding thoughts my mind oppress;
Scarcely one beam of hope shoots through the gloom
Which melancholy wraps around—unless
Imagination paints my future doom,
(When hungry Time shall my green years consume)
Re-wafted to this now forsaken shore;
Then joy may chance my sallow cheeks illume,
When they, whom now as lost my strains deplore,
Shall bless my longing sight, and we shall part no more.

Some, joyous, quit their homes with blithe adieus—
Scathed in life's storms, which sturdiest tempers tame;
Or galled by power, or vexed with inward bruise;
Or maddened by insatiate thirst of fame;
Or reft of honesty, and doomed to shame:
But I am none of these—no hate I bear
To fellow-men; my native land will claim,
Ev'n to my latest gasp, my fervent prayer:
Howe'er remote I be, my hopes must centre there!

Absence! how soon I feel thy deadly sting!—
The specious maxims, drawn from ancient schools
Of false philosophy, henceforth I fling
To pedants: Zeno, I renounce thy rules,
That make fools seeming wise, and wise men fools.
Nature must triumph: pain will still be pain.—
Thus brainless men (like me) push from their stools
These demi-gods of science, who disdain
Meek Nature's simple voice for Fancy's artful strain.

But

But let me quit this pleasing, painful theme,
Ere fortitude and manly courage quail
Beneath the terrors of a dismal dream:—
And, lo! the courted, coy, reluctant gale
Swells with increasing force the slackened sail.
Hark! now I hear the bustle of the crew;—
The clinking windlass tells the doleful tale:
The anchor's raised—the shore recedes from view:—
Dear Parent—Sister—Friends,—and more than Friend, adieu!

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE NAGAHS.

The following particulars of a wild tribe in the Burmese empire, by whom certain British sepoys who recently escaped from Ava were hospitably entertained and conveyed to Banskandy, are from the *Calcutta Government Gazette.*

The Nagahs appear to be a free, independent, and very active race of people. Their villages are situated on or near the summits of the hills, and are generally small, containing from 50 to about 130 huts—some few may have more. Each village has two head men; the duty of one of these is to take care of the lands and cultivation; he is considered the chief personage: the other has control over the population, either in war or in working parties. In all our agreements with the Nagahs for coolies, this second in command was the organ of communication; the other, though present, did not interfere except when applied to. In matters of importance they form a council, consisting of these chiefs, and all the old men of the village who are, in any way, remarkable for their sagacity. Generally speaking, each village is independent of its neighbours; there are, however, instances where several, in a measure, acknowledge the authority of one chief or rajah—but he has little power over them. The produce of their hills is chiefly cotton, chillies, ginger, wild thyme, bees'-wax, elephants' teeth, an excellent kind of yam, which they call *kuchoo*, and a very superior paun leaf; some of these articles they carry to the plains to barter for others, which they require either for their own use or for the purpose of trading: their paun leaf is much prized in Cachar. When the proper season of the year arrives, which is about the end of October or beginning of November, they come from their villages in parties from thirty to one hundred, laden with such articles as they have collected for traffic. Their manner of carrying these is the same as porters, coal and salt carriers adopt in Scotland; *viz.* a large basket reaching from the back of the head to the end of the back bone, large at the top, and narrowing as it descends: in these they pack the cotton and bulky articles, whilst they have one or two of smaller size attached to the large one to hold their chillies or dried fish. The baskets are made of bamboos or rattans very neatly worked, and fastened by the bark of a tree, their substitute for a leather belt, passing over the forehead; and another across the chest, so that they can shift the weight at pleasure, and relieve themselves: the burdens weigh from thirty to thirty-five seers, and with these they travel over the hills nearly the whole day. Their line of march is in single or Indian file; the front and rear men being what they term warriors, they are considered as the guard; at the same time, almost every man has a spear in his hand and a dow in his basket—the first to assist them in getting up and down the hills, the latter to cut their fire-

wood: they are extremely expert in using it either as a hatchet or a knife. On one of these parties reaching Banskandy, they pay a tax in kind of about five per cent. to the rajah of Cachar. They receive, in exchange for their articles, fowls, kids, rice, dogs, salt and betel-nuts; these latter they carry to Munnipoor, and barter for cloth, rice, and salt.

The Nagahs are not a warlike people, although they have many quarrels amongst each other—one village against another, and frequently upon a more extensive scale. Their mode of fighting, as they exhibited it for our amusement, was by lying in ambush in the jungle or behind a tree, and as their supposed enemy passed they threw their spears: if the weapons took effect, they rushed upon the fallen foe and cut off their heads; but if they missed their object, they fled into a thicker part of the wood—they must, however, occasionally meet and fight hand to hand. When they are obliged to flee before a pursuing enemy, they obstruct the narrow path through the jungle by sticking small bamboo spikes, about six inches in length, called *kumanchees;* they always go armed with these, having a case of them attached to their waists. They are very expert, and extremely quick, in placing these kumanchees in the ground to the best advantage. In the time of war they guard the paths to their villages by these; it is quite impossible to pass or go over them with naked feet—they will even penetrate a good shoe: the enemy must sit quietly down and lift them before he can advance. They also protect themselves from wild beasts by these kumanchees: a large fire is made, round which they arrange themselves, and then they form a circle of these spikes towards the country, so that no animal can come near; an elephant or tiger is stopped immediately: if the latter make a spring he falls in the midst of the spikes.

They are much addicted to spirituous liquors: in their own villages they make a spirit of a very inferior kind, and they drink freely of it. On tasting the rum which we gave them, they appeared, at first, surprised at its strength; those who were cautious took little, others drank it as they would have done their own. We saw a man take, at one draught, a bottle of rum, and in about two minutes after he drank a quarter of another bottle—this overpowered him for a few minutes. We were uneasy about him lest it might cause his death; he went on his journey [illegible] a few days and asked for more. This was the son about half an hour the man was quite of the Aquee chief; the chief himself was said to be one of the strongest men in the hills—that even now, at his advanced age, he can travel from Aquee to Banskandy with a maund and a half weight on his back.

Their mode of signifying friendship is, by the two contracting parties hooking the fore-fingers of their right hands and pulling against each other—embracing, as in other parts of India, and putting their foreheads together. The chiefs of Simbelong or Seeblong, having contracted friendship with us, assured us that if the Burmese come to punish them for their having formed such an alliance, they would die for us; that if, at any time, we wanted them, they would instantly obey the summons.

These people will do more for good and kind words than by any other means: from this, a native of Hindoostan or Bengal does not know how to manage them; they only try to intimidate, and use such means as they know would succeed with themselves or their countrymen—persuasion and kind would succeed with themselves or their countrymen—persuasion and kind open behaviour form no part of their art. It was curious to observe the Bengalese making bargains with the Nagahs, the former parting with rice for the dried fish of the latter: the Nagahs were perfectly aware of the attempts of the Bengalese to over-reach them; but, instead of getting in

in a passion, or shewing any symptoms of anger, they laughed heartily at them, and either gave in a little, or stoutly adhered to their own ideas of just barter, as it appeared to suit their own convenience. They seem to have a great abhorrence of idleness; for even after a fatiguing day's labour, instead of being listless and inactive as we have been accustomed to see natives of other parts of the country, they always found something to do. The cooking of their dinners was no plea for remaining inactive: they sat at the fireside watching the boiling of their rice—at the same time they were busy making baskets, or preparing the bark of trees as a substitute for ropes or leather straps, &c. They are very expert in making huts, and the rapidity, as well as neatness, with which they construct them is very surprising; they will finish a house before an equal number of Bengalese could have collected the requisite materials.

In making agreements they take time to consider, and they consult amongst themselves; but after they have come to a decision and entered into terms, they adhere to them. To give one instance of their dislike to idleness, it may be mentioned that we had agreed with a party to assist in carrying the grain from the Jiree Nullah to Noorgshie; they were to be with us on a certain day, from which their pay was to commence—three rupees per mensem and food. They were true to their time of coming, but having waited about a couple of days, and seeing we were not in a state sufficiently forward to require their aid, they all went to their houses without saying a word to any of our people. We thought they had run away, as many of the other coolies had done; but in two days more we were undeceived, for they all returned to see if we then wanted their assistance. On being asked why they had gone away, they freely answered, they could not afford to sit idle, and they saw we did not want them at that time—they had, therefore gone to work in their village; they never asked for pay, as they had not done any work. Their houses and villages are remarkably neat and clean; they will eat, from the hand of an European, meat, bread, sugar, or whatever may be given. Their mark of respect, on coming into your presence, is to sit down after having put the forehead to the ground as a *salam*. The women work the same as the men; but the men are very in other parts of India. They are the females, quite unlike any natives I have seen to entertain strangers. These dances resemble quadrilles and reels: they follow regular figures as in our dances, keep excellent time, and have considerable grace, ease and style; the men sing whilst the women dance, or whilst they dance together. There is much modesty in the young women; it required persuasion to induce them to dance before us, and it was very pleasing to see the manner in which the men prevailed on them to overcome their shyness: it was done in the most winning, good-mannered style imaginable—no French or English beau could have acquitted himself in a more becoming manner. The girls seemed to be accustomed to this treatment, and were playful and tardy in allowing themselves to be persuaded.

EPIGRAM.

IMITATED FROM MARTIAL.

You beg a copy of my work?—you know,
A copy may be purchased in "the Row."—
"What! spend my money on such trash!" you cry:
"I am not quite a fool."—Sage sir, nor I!

NECROLOGY.

No. X.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

This distinguished officer was the eldest son of David Ochterlony, of Boston, New England, where he was born February 12, 1758. Although an Anglo-American by birth, Sir David was of Scottish descent: his paternal great grandfather, Alexander Ochterlony, was Laird of Petforthy, in the county of Angus. At the age of eighteen he went to India as a cadet, and was appointed ensign on the Bengal establishment in February 1778: he became lieutenant in the month of September following.

The regiment to which he belonged (the 24th N.I.) formed part of the reinforcement sent from Bengal, under Col. Pearse, to Madras, at the requisition of that Government, in consequence of the danger to which the Company's territories under that presidency were exposed from the irruption of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic, and the total defeat of Col. Baillie, who commanded in the Guntoor circar, by that enterprizing chieftain. The detachment marched along the sea-coast 1,100 miles, through Cuttack and the northern circars, and joined the force assembled under Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote on the Ghoultry plain.

The campaigns which succeeded were of the most arduous kind. Cuddalore, which had been captured by the French General Duchemin in 1782, was besieged by Major-Gen. Stuart in June 1783; and here the courage of the native troops, and especially of the Bengal regiments, was put to the severest test, by their being matched against European soldiers. A sally was made by the French troops upon the Bengal sepoys (including the 24th regiment) whilst in the trenches, who received the attack on the point of the bayonet, and finally repulsed the assailants. The recollection of this event is still cherished by the Bengal army. The testimony of Gen. Stuart to the conduct of his troops is of the warmest kind: "Nothing, I believe, in history," he observes in his despatch, "ever exceeded the heroism and coolness of this army in general." Lieut. Ochterlony had here the misfortune to be desperately wounded and taken prisoner.

On the death of Hyder in 1782, and the peace which followed next year, Lieut. Ochterlony was restored to liberty; and in January 1785 the Bengal troops returned to Calcutta. The detachment amounted to upwards of 5,000 men when it marched to Madras; on its return it was reduced to less than 2,000. The Governor-General (Warren Hastings) visited these brave troops at their encampment at Ghyretty, and the following extract from the order he issued on that occasion, dated January 25, 1785, speaks volumes:—

> Great as the exertions have been, which were made by all the gallant troops employed on that service (the defence of the Carnatic), it will, in no degree, derogate from them to affirm, that *to this aid the Company's possessions and interests under the presidency of Fort St. George owe their present existence*; and that with every report made to their Government of the successes of the war, the most honourable mention was uniformly made of the Bengal detachment, as primarily distinguished by its patience of hardship, its generous submission to the pressure of those wants which affected every corps of the service (but were to them, acting at such a distance from their native homes, the cause of aggravated distress), by its steady discipline, activity, and effective valour.
>
> The Governor-General has deemed it incumbent upon him to visit the detachment in person, to offer his thanks to them before their separation; and desires that the commanding

manding officer, whom he is proud to call his friend, will make them known in public orders to the officers, his countrymen, and to the native officers and private sipahees of the detachment.

On the following day, Mr. Hastings, then about to retire from his high office, recorded a minute of council, strongly recommending these troops to the consideration of the succeeding government, and suggesting, amongst other tokens of approval, that "the names of the officers be entered on record for such future marks of the favour of Government as the rules of the service may admit."

The services of Lieut. Ochterlony were rewarded with the staff appointment of judge-advocate-general of one of the divisions of the army, a post which he retained for many years.

In January 1796, he rose to the rank of captain, and in April 1800, to that of major. In the early part of 1803 he was appointed lieut.-colonel, and with his regiment, the 12th N.I., was employed in the operations under General (afterwards Lord) Lake. He was present at the capture of Sasnee, Bejigurh, and Catchoura, in the Doab.

In the arrangements made by Marquess Wellesley for disconcerting the objects of the great Mahratta confederacy, supported by French aid, which were to expel the British, and acquire an ascendancy in India by the possession of the person of the unfortunate Shah Alum, the nominal sovereign of Delhi, Lieut. Col. Ochterlony was attached to the grand army, under the personal command of General Lake, the commander-in-chief, in the capacity of adjutant-general. He was consequently present at all the splendid achievements of that army: the affair at Coel, on the 29th August; the assault of Allyghur, on the 4th September; and the great battle of Delhi, on the 11th September, which rescued the descendant of the Moghul emperors from the cruelty and rapacity of Scindiah and the French adventurers, and exalted the character and prowess of the British army to an extraordinary height in the estimation of the native powers.

Lieut. Col. Ochterlony was nominated, immediately after the battle, envoy or resident at the Court of Delhi. In the following year, he had the first opportunity of displaying his talents prominently, in sustaining, with Lieut. Col. Burn, the commander of the British force at Delhi, a desperate attempt of the Mahrattas under Holkar, to recover possession of the city. To resist a powerful army, with a weak garrison, was not the only difficulty with which these officers had to contend; but it was, likewise, necessary to control a timid, restless, and discontented populace. The latter task fell to the lot of Lieut. Col. Ochterlony, and the following passage in the general orders of the commander-in-chief, dated Delhi, October 24, 1804, will prove how well he executed it.

His Excellency is happy to embrace this opportunity to express his public thanks for, and highest approbation of, the eminent services which have been rendered by the acting resident, Lieut. Col. Ochterlony. The wise and timely precautions which were adopted by this meritorious officer for the safety of Delhi, the energy and decision which marked all his measures, the assistance he afforded to Lieut. Col. Burn, both by his advice and personal exertions, the unremitting vigilance and attention with which he watched over the conduct of the inhabitants, and the promptitude with which he suppressed the first rising of discontent and disaffection, place the merits of Lieut. Col. Ochterlony in the most distinguished point of view, and entitle him to his Excellency's earnest thanks and unqualified approbation.

Peace being completely re-established in this quarter, the post of resident at Delhi

Delhi was transferred to a civilian, and Lieut. Col. Ochterlony was appointed to the command of Allahabad. Some hostile demonstrations, on the part of the Sikhs, rendered it expedient to assemble a force on our north-western frontier, to watch their proceedings, and oppose any attempts upon the territories of our allies. Lieut. Col. Ochterlony was selected to command this force; and he accordingly established a position on the banks of the Sutlej, where he remained until the Nepaul war called him into more active service, and threw in his way another and more splendid opportunity for the display of his eminent talents. He had been promoted to a colonelcy in January 1812, and was made a major-general in June 1814.

The encroachments and insults of the Ghoorkhas of Nepaul compelled the Bengal Government to undertake the arduous task of chastising these hardy and audacious mountaineers; and the Earl of Moira, towards the latter end of 1814, fitted out four divisions for the invasion, by their combined movements, of the Nepaulese territories: the first, under Major Gen. Marley, was to advance from Patna and Dinapore, by Etoude and Chusapanee, on the enemy's capital; another, under Major Gen. Wood, was to penetrate the hills farther to the westward, by Rootswild; a third, under Major Gen. Gillespie, was to enter the Deyrah Dhoon and occupy Sirenaghur; and a fourth, under Major Gen. Ochterlony, was directed against Ummer Sing Thappah, the enemy's principal commander, whose position was at Irkih, towards which Gen. Ochterlony moved by Nallaghur, the key of the passes, in October. The result of these operations is too well known to require particular description. The only part of the plan completely successful was that entrusted to Gen. Ochterlony. Notwithstanding the physical obstacles opposed to his progress, and the efforts of an active and energetic enemy, he drove his antagonist from one position to another, until he cooped him up in the almost impregnable fortress of Malown, where he soon obliged him to surrender upon terms which placed a large portion of the Nepaulese territories at our disposal. When Ummer Sing made his submission to Gen. Ochterlony, he could not refrain from highly eulogizing his actions, and expressing admiration at his success.

But Gen. Ochterlony was destined to gain still brighter distinctions in this war. Although the treaty had been signed by the rajah's deputies, the rajah himself refused to ratify it; and the British troops again took the field: the chief command was now given to Major Gen. Ochterlony. The succeeding operations are still the theme of applause amongst military men:—the passage of the great Saul forest, without the loss of a man—the turning of the celebrated Cheeriaghautee pass, by a rugged, precipitous and frightful country, not unaptly compared to the Alps and Pyrennees—and the total defeat of the enemy in a desperate action on the heights of Muckwanpore, which induced the Nepaulese rajah to accept, with joy, the very conditions which a few weeks previously he had rejected with disdain. The treaty, which had been signed 2d September 1815, was ratified March 4, 1816.

When the intelligence of these successes reached England, the services of Gen. Ochterlony were duly appreciated and liberally rewarded by his employers, as well as by Government. He was created, April 1815, a Knight Commander of the Bath (one of the first Company's officers who received that honour); and in November 1815, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet. By a resolution of the 6th December of that year, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted him a pension of £1,000 per annum, "in consideration of the eminent and most beneficial services rendered by him to

the Company in the war against the state of Nepaul," to commence with the date of his victory over the Nepaulese, 16th April 1815. The chairman (Mr. Grant), on submitting this resolution to the Proprietors, observed, that "the great weight of the war rested on Sir David Ochterlony, and the part he acted was of the utmost importance, both in its effects on the enemy, in its operation on the character of our own tooops, and, above all, in its influence on the minds and feelings of the natives of India." He added, that, although other officers had failed, Sir David Ochterlony was uniformly successful, and attained every object he sought to achieve. A vote of thanks to the gallant officer "for the vigour, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the subsequent operations of the force under his command," passed the Court of Directors November 20, 1816, and was confirmed by a Court of Proprietors, December 11. The Chairman (Mr. Reid), on this occasion, remarked that the abilities of the general and his officers were so transcendant that no terms of praise could reach them. It was also stated, that so economical were the expenses of the military operations against the Nepaulese, that, contrasting them (though performed in a cold and difficult country) with those of the campaigns in Mysore during 1803 and 1804, the Nepaul war cost less by 5¼ lacs of rupees than the campaign of 1803, and less by 26½ lacs than that of 1804.*

In December 1816, Sir David was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and in February 1817, he had the honour to receive the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The Prince Regent was likewise pleased to grant Sir David certain honourable armorial augmentations,† "in consideration of his highly distinguished services during thirty-nine years; particularly in the Mahratta war, which conduced to the decisive victory of General Lord Lake, before Delhi; also the proofs of wisdom and military talent shewn in the defence of that city against Holkar's whole force, and his judicious conduct in the discharge of the functions of British Resident at Delhi; his great energy and animated personal exertions, to which was chiefly to be attributed the safety of the capital, and the person of Shah Alum; also the series of combined movements against Nepaul," &c. &c.

Nor were the Indian princes backward in testifying their admiration of Sir David's talents. At a visit he paid to Lucknow, he was magnificently entertained by the Nawaub Vizier, who had acquired an augmentation of territory from the fruits of the General's victories over the Ghoorkhas. The officers who served under him in the Nepaul war endeavoured to manifest their sense of his eminent worth, by presenting him with a superb piece of plate.

Not the least flattering mark of esteem was shewn by the head of the Bengal Government, the Marquess of Hastings. His Lordship was of opinion that the Nepaulese, vanquished a second time, should have been subjected to harder terms than those contained in the treaty they had meanly refused to fulfil. The argument of Sir David Ochterlony shows the judgment and moderation which entered into his character: "Protracted war," he observed, "can only produce enormous expenses: for which the most successful results cannot afford an indemnity, but may, as we have seen it in the western provinces, burthen us with territories without revenue, and with troops without resources

* Deb. at E. I. House, 11th December 1816. As. Journ. vol. iii. p. 53.

† "On an embattled chief, two banners in saltier, the one of the Mahratta states, inscribed 'Delhi;' the other of the states of Nepaul, inscribed 'Nepaul;' the staves broken and encircled by a wreath of laurel;—with this motto to the arms; viz. '*Prudentia et Animo*:' the crest, viz. out of an eastern crown, inscribed 'Nepaul,' an arm issuant, the hand grasping a baton of command entwined by an olive-branch."

resources to maintain them." Lord Hastings said, in reply, "Although I differ from you in many particulars, yet whatever you may determine on shall have my concurrence. You may depend upon my supporting every resolution and engagement you may enter into." His Lordship's language, respecting the conduct of General Ochterlony, in the general orders, is highly encomiastic.

In the great Mahratta and Pindarry war of 1817 and 1818, Sir David had the command of the fourth grand division of the army destined to cover Delhi, and also the superintendence of the fifth division, under the immediate orders of Brigadier Arnold, to whom he soon transferred the command, in order to assume the difficult office of settling the distracted province of Rajpootana, for which purpose he was invested with large discretionary powers. In December 1817 he had an interview with the Patan chief, Ameer Khan, with whom he concluded a treaty, and by unremitted and most skilful exertions he succeeded in gaining over all the petty warlike chiefs in this quarter to the British interest, and introducing peace and comparative order, where nothing but turbulence and misery was found. The poor inhabitants of this distracted and desolated province, who had been actually compelled to use the dung of horses and bullocks as food, hailed the year of 1818 as an auspicious era. In April 1818, he was appointed resident in Rajpootana, with the command of the troops.

In December of the same year, he was again appointed to the residentship of Delhi, with Jeypore annexed, and he had, besides, the command of the third division of the grand army. He was afterwards entrusted with the superintendence of the affairs of Central India, as resident and political agent in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Towards the latter end of the year 1824, the political dissensions in the state of Jeypore obliged Sir David Ochterlony to take the field in order to restore tranquillity; but an adjustment of affairs took place without recourse to coercive measures.

The health of our gallant veteran, after nearly fifty years of uninterrupted residence and active service in the various climates of India, at length became impaired, and he was constrained, in June 1825, to resign his political office, with the intention of proceeding to Calcutta, and afterwards, it is supposed, to England. He went, for the benefit of change of air, to Meerut, where he died on the 15th July, in his sixty-eighth year.

Sir David Ochterlony was a fine soldier, an admirable politician, and, in every respect, an honourable and estimable man. He had most diligently studied the character of the native soldiery, who, as well as the European troops under his command, were enthusiastically attached to him. His qualities are concisely and accurately expressed in the following passage of the general order issued by the Governor-General in Council, 28th July last:

> The diplomatic qualifications of Sir David Ochterlony were not less conspicuous than his military talents. To an admirably vigorous intellect, and consummate address, he united the essential requisites of an intimate knowledge of the native character, language, and manners. The confidence which the Government reposed in an individual gifted with such rare endowments, was evinced by the high and responsible situations which he successively filled, and the duties of which he discharged with eminent ability, and advantage to the public interests.

Sir David was never married: the title is not, however, extinct; for, by a second patent granted in December 1823, it is limited to Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, Esq., son of Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony, Esq., deceased.

The

THE BURRAMPOOTER RIVER.

Whatever may be the event of the contest in which we are now engaged in the East, science will, at least, reap considerable advantage from the opportunities which it affords for rectifying the geography of the invaded country, and increasing our stock of information respecting its moral and physical character.

The problem of the origin and course of the Burrampooter seems, in particular, in a fair way of being satisfactorily solved. Enough has already been discovered to show that the A-loo-tsang-poo, or San-po, and the Burrampooter, are not the same, as Major Rennell considered them to be, and which the Chinese maps afforded every ground for believing.

In our last Number (p. 52) we inserted the result of a survey performed by Lieut. Burlton as far as lat. 27° 54′, and long. 95° 24′, at which spot the river ceased to be navigable. We have since obtained, from the same source as the former, some farther contributions to our geographical knowledge of this river and of the adjacent country; and also a sketch of the country and the course of the streams, between the meridians of 94 and 96½ and the parallels of 27 and 28½.

According to this chart, the Burrampooter, within the abovementioned limits, bends from a north to a north-easterly direction, forming a curve equal to about three-fifths of an arch, bounded by the Meeree, Abor, and Meeshmee hills, behind which " various ranges of lofty snowy mountains extend along the whole line of the horizon to an indefinite depth and altitude, apparently in parallel lines and ridges." In about lat. 27° 25′, long. 94° 28′, is the mouth of the Boree Dheeing river, which, branching from the Burrampooter, forms a curve to the south and south-east, communicating, by the Now Dheeing river, with the Burrampooter, in about the meridian of 95½; so that the country embraced by the two streams is, in fact, an island, about ninety miles long by fifty broad, and is inhabited by the Mowamareeah and Singpho tribes. This is conceived, with great probability, to be the Majuli of the maps; for the island so called (Mojoulee), in the succeeding communication, is little more than twenty miles long by four wide, situated just at the confluence of the Boree Dheeing and the Boree Luheet with the Burrampooter; the eastern extremity being in lat. 27° 20′, long. 94° 24′.

The opening in the eastern chain of mountains, to the Brahma Khoond, or source of the Burrampooter, is laid down in lat. 27° 44′, long. 96°.

It would appear, from the chart before us, that the latitude, given in Lieut. Burlton's letter, of the spot where his survey terminated, must be six or seven miles too far north. It seems to be in the Seddeea district, a little short of the place where the Burrampooter is connected with the Boree Dheeing river, by the branch which traverses the Singpho country. At the point of connexion, it is also joined by two other streams; yet, with this accession, its current, he says, was but 150 yards wide, though the extreme breadth of its bed was, indeed, 600 yards. Lieut. B. was informed that from thence to the Brahma Khoond (which appears to be of the same nature as the Manasarowar and Ewan Hrad in Thibet, and a receptacle or source of other streams), is ten days' journey. This distance accords with that given in the succeeding account; for the boundary of Lieut. Burlton's survey is, by the chart, less than forty miles, or about four days' journey, to the opening in the mountains, which is stated to be six days' journey from the Brahma Khoond.

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The following is the communication to which we referred; we have inserted in it the positions of the principal places according to the chart:—

" Quitting the mouth of the Dikho river, which runs to Rungpore and Ghurgong, the course of the Burrampooter, upwards, is in a northerly direction, gradually inclining to east for a considerable distance, having, on its left bank, deep jungle of high trees, marking the sites of former populous villages, laid waste by the Burmese and Singphos.

" On the right bank is the Mojoulee, or island formed by the two branches of the river, which, separating at this point, unite at Sotal Paat, near Maura Mookh: on it are also found the remains of villages, of which Ruttunpore alone is thinly inhabited.

" After a certain space, the mouth of the Booree Dheeing river appears, which runs to Borhat'h, Diggle ghaut, and Jypoor, on the road to the Ava territory, and furnishes water-carriage thus far; thence it strikes into the heart of the Singpho country, and finally unites with the Now Dheeing (in lat. 27° 32′, long. 95° 34′), not far from Bheesagong, also on the Burmese route; continuing on the left bank, which is every where covered by deep forest jungle, the mouth of the Dibooroo nullah presents itself, marking the boundary of Assam Proper, from the tributary territory and tribe of the Moraus or Mowamareeahs.

" The limits of this tract are bounded on the south by the Booree Dheeing river, on the west by a line drawn between that stream and the mouth of the Dibooroo, on the north by the Burrampooter or Luhit, and on the east by a line drawn from the Dheeing to a point opposite the Seddeea district. The inhabited portions are on the banks of the Dibooroo, which takes its rise near the south-east angle, and intersects, diagonally, the entire tract. The inhabitants are Hindoos, worshipping Vishnoo alone, and are subject to one chief, called the Burseeaputtee, whose present place of residence is Rungagora (in lat. 27° 20′, long. 95°), a point nearly centrical. He has successfully maintained his independence, and defended his country from ravage, during all the late convulsions, as well from the Burmese as the Singphos, and all the neighbouring predatory tribes. He has thoroughly embraced our interest, and seems well deserving of confidence.

" Returning to the right bank from the head of the Mojoulee, the river pursues a tract now quite barren, desolate, and covered with trees and jungle, until it draws near the first line of hills, and enters on the country peopled by the tribe of Meerees, a nearly barbarous hill-race, rudely armed with bows and arrows, and differing altogether in language, appearance, and habits, from the inhabitants of Assam Proper. They have some villages on the bank, of which the first visible is Motgong, and shortly after Meereegong. They are very expert in the management of the bow, and make use of a deadly vegetable poison, to arm their arrows, which grows in the hills of the Abor and Meeshmee tribes, and is much prized. They use it also to kill wild animals; the flesh of which is not rendered unwholesome by its operation. The Meerees are in the interest of the Seddeea Gohein, and opposed to the Singphos.

" Soon after passing Meereegong (still on the right bank), the river washes Sillanee Mookh, so called from the numerous stones and fragments of rock, washed down from the hills by the Dihong and Dibong rivers, which soon after empty themselves into the Luhit; these rise and flow from perceptible openings in the high chain of hills to the northward, and considerably contribute to the

mass

mass of the river, which, after passing their mouths, diminishes materially in bulk and importance.

" After a further space, we reach the mouth of the Koondeel nullah, on which is situated the town of Seddeea (in lat. 27° 52′, long. 95° 16′), in the district of the same name.

" This district is also properly tributary to Assam, but now nearly laid waste, and inhabited principally by refugee Khangtis and Mulooks, driven by the Singphos from their original countries to the south-east. It is governed by the Seddeea Khaw, or Gohein, a Khangti prince, claiming the same descent from the god Indra, with the rajahs of Assam, the chiefs of the Mowamareeahs, Moonkoong, Shaum, &c. &c. &c. He worships the Hindoo deities, according o the Assamese heresy, but has abandoned all prejudices, except in abstaining trom the flesh of cows. He appears to have no force, but has been enabled to make a stand against the Singphos; by means of his auxiliaries, the Meerees, Abors, and other hill-tribes: he is accused, however, with justice, of having contributed, in no small proportion, to the plunder of Assam along the line of his frontier.

" Returning to the left bank, opposite Seddeea, where ends the Mowamareeah country, commences that of the Singphos, marked, if possible, by even deeper jungle; and further on we reach the entrance of the Now Dheeing river, which intersects it, flowing from the south-east hills (on the opposite side of which lies the Khangti country), and throwing off the Booree Dheeing (before mentioned) in its course: the Theinga nullah also runs through the Singpho country.

" The Singpho states, which were formerly tributary to Assam, now occupy the entire space bounded by the south and south-east hills, on the north by the Luhit, and west by a meridian line, drawn from Seddeea to the hills, excluding Theokh and Makoom, and cutting the Deepung nullah.

" They are divided into twelve distinct and independent villages, or cantons (of which Beesagong is the most powerful), governed by their chiefs, called Ghaee Gaum, and acting separately, in concert, or adversely, as circumstances or inclination may dictate.

" They are professedly Bhuddists, but have no repugnance to taking the lives of animals, which the former never personally resort to, unless driven to it by necessity. Their native arms are the dhow, a short square-ended sword, with an oblong wooden shield, and the bow; but they are partial to muskets, of which they have a few, but are almost entirely ignorant of the use of them.

" The lofty lines of hills extending along the north-west, north and east, are inhabited by the Abors and Meeshmees, populous tribes, differing little in character from the Meerees and others of the mountain race, of whom I have hitherto been able to gain but little information.

" But the object of greatest interest to topographical science is, a clear and distinct opening in the lower lofty ranges bearing due east, behind which is pointed out by all ranks and classes the Bruhmakhoond, or reservoir, whence flows the Burrampooter, and distant from hence not more than forty or fifty miles—six days' journey.

" It was, formerly, in more tranquil times, a place of very extensive pilgrimage, and is still held by all Hindoos in universal sanctity.

" The stream is described as taking its rise from a circular basin, or well, in the side of the mountain, beneath the snowy region, while behind and above it rise stupendous ranges of impracticable transit."

Hindu

HINDU FABLES.

The apologue, or familiar fable, is, doubtless, the earliest form of composition which fiction assumed for didactic purposes. Its simplicity, whereby it was adapted to the use of mankind in the primitive ages of the world, still recommends it as a medium of wholesome instruction at that period of human life, when the faculties are yet incapable of comprehending the refined and elaborate lessons conveyed in the higher productions of imagination. Its antiquity would alone justify us in referring the invention to the East, from whence we remotely derive many of the arts and much of the knowledge possessed by the people of modern Europe, who have, in many instances, so polished and improved the rude materials of antiquity, that, without scruple, they consider them as their own discoveries. In the instance of the apologue, there exists, however, a surer species of evidence than inference or construction, to establish the claims of Oriental nations. Not only can many of the apologues found in the compilation known under the title of " Æsop's Fables," be traced to eastern originals, but many of the more finished tales in the collections of the Italian and French novelists are borrowed from the Sanscrit, or from Persian and Arabic writers who drew from the same source. It is curious to track, by the help of Langbaine in the first stage, the stories which form the plots of many of our old plays, through various channels, up to the fountain-head in the East, where the same tales, in a different dress, amused mankind some thousand years ago. Even the story which forms the chief incident in " The Merchant of Venice," and which long eluded the persevering search of the indefatigable commentators on Shakespeare, has been discovered in an eastern author.

The sterility of the province of history in the literature of Oriental nations generally, and of Hindostan in particular, renders it fortunate for the interests of learning that the parabolical mode of composition is so ancient, and that it contains, within itself, a principle of longevity: for it is an essential property of the familiar fable that it imbibes and retains a tinge of the prevailing manners. Hence fables are better calculated than even history itself to display the exact and genuine traits which distinguish the people amongst whom the compositions originate. It is, therefore, that Lord Bacon says, " Fiction gives to mankind what history denies."

It is true, indeed, that the facilities which fiction afforded for insinuating a knowledge of facts and events, where policy discouraged their circulation, have caused fable to encroach upon the historical department. The early records of most nations making any pretensions to antiquity, are fabulous; by which term we are not invariably to understand that they are absolutely false: real events are related allegorically; or they are ascribed to fictitious personages; or, *vice versâ*, the personages are real, and their actions exaggerated and adulterated with marvellous details. It is not easy to decide whether fable has, in this respect, been useful or otherwise: if we inherited from our ancestors no fabulous accounts of remote transactions, we should have possessed no other.

Fable is only legitimately employed in works which profess to be mere sports of the imagination, serving as vehicles of admonition. *Fictis jocari nos meminerit fabulis*, is the intimation with which the Roman fabulist forewarns his readers. Herein it has been really beneficial, and in a double sense. Besides their moral influence upon actions, fables contribute, as before observed, to the stores of knowledge. Europeans are more speedily and perfectly taught the peculiarities of eastern habits and manners by the popular collection of tales in the " Arabian Night's Entertainment," and by the fables of Pilpay, or

Bidpai, than by histories, or dissertations, or narratives of travels. The incident of the story often depends so much upon some local custom or superstition, that the memory retains the fact, by aid of the fiction, more firmly than by means of the ordinary process of relation, however specious or elegant the narrative. The sagacity, discernment, and profound knowledge of the human mind, which are discoverable in the actions of the Divine Founder of our religion, were never more conspicuously exemplified than by his choice of this mode of instruction. His parables are exquisite specimens of the moral apologue.

The second part of the "Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society," which has just issued from the press, contains an analytical account of the Pancha Tantra, an ancient collection of Hindu tales, by Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson. This erudite and well-written article furnishes a key to the elucidation of Hindu manners, "before they were metamorphosed and degraded by the influence of foreign subjugation."

The Pancha Tantra, so called from its being distributed into five tantras, or sections, but better known, in common speech, by the title of Panchopac'hyana, or "Five Stories," is the oldest work of this kind extant in India, being more ancient than the Hitopadesa. Most of the tales in it are likewise to be found variously related in the work just mentioned, and also in the Persian Anvari Soheily, and the Arabic Kalila Damana, which are modifications of the celebrated fables of Pilpay.

The story which supplies the vehicle of the apologues is, in substance, as follows:—A certain king who had three sons of indolent habits, and without disposition to study, placed them under the care of a Brahman of high repute for learning. This Brahman, named Vishnu Sama, with the view of insinuating instruction into his royal pupils, composed the five tantras on the following subjects: dissention of friends; acquisition of friends; inveterate enmity; loss of advantage; and inconsiderateness. The lessons on these subjects are conveyed in apologues. The princes, by this mode of teaching, in six months were highly accomplished; the Pancha Tantra became famous throughout the world, and it is observed, in the introduction to the work, that whosoever reads it "acquires the whole Niti Sastra (treatise on regal polity), and will never be overthrown by Indra himself."

The stories are interwoven with each other, forming a tissue of tales, as customary in the East, an example of which is afforded in the following cluster of stories, which are peculiarly Hindu, and omitted in the other works.

"In *Ayód'hyá*, the capital of *Kósalá*, reigned a monarch of great splendour named Purushóttama. On one occasion, the Governor of the Forests came and announced to him, that the woodland chiefs were all in a state of rebellion, instigated and headed by Vindhyaka, the rajah of the *Vindhya* hills. The king sent his chief minister, Balabhadra, to quell the rebels.

"When Balabhadra was gone, there came to the capital, at the close of the rains, a *Sramanaka*, or mendicant of the *Baudd'ha* religion, who, by his skill in divination, his knowledge of hours, omens, aspects, and ascensions, his dexterity in solving numbers, answering questions, and detecting things covertly concealed, and his proficiency in all similar branches of knowledge, acquired such fame and influence, that it might be said he had purchased the country, and it was his own. The report of his reputation at last reached the king, who sent for him, and treating him with great civility, asked him whether it was true, that sages could tell the destinies of others. The mendicant replied, your Majesty will know by the result. They then entered into conversation, in which he so entertained the king, that his daily society became indispensible.

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"One day he absented himself from court; and on the next, when he made his appearance, he accounted for his absence, by stating that he had been upon a visit to Paradise; and that the deities had sent by him their compliments to the king. The king was simple enough to believe him, and was filled with astonishment and delight. His admiration of this marvellous faculty so engrossed his thoughts, that the duties of his state, and the pleasures of his palace, were equally neglected.

"Things were in this condition, when the valiant Balabhadra, having reduced the forest chieftains to obedience, returned. To his surprise, he found the king in a close conference with a naked mendicant, instead of being, as usual, surrounded by his ministers. Having ascertained from the latter the pretensions of the ascetic, he approached the monarch, and inquired, if what he had heard of the mendicant's celestial visit, was truth. The king assured him that it was, and the ascetic offered to satisfy the general's apparent scepticism, by departing for *Swarga* in his presence. With this intent, the king and his courtiers accompanied the *Sramanaka* to his cell, which he entered, and closed the door. After some delay, Balabhadra inquired of the king when they were to see the mendicant again. He answered, 'have patience; the sage upon these occasions quits his earthly body, and assumes an ethereal person, with which alone he can approach Indra's heaven.' 'If this is the case,' replied Balabhadra, 'bring wood and fire, and let us burn his cell.' 'Why so,' asked the king. 'So please your Majesty,' answered the general, 'by consuming the earthly body of the ascetic, we shall prevent his re-assuming it, and then your Majesty will always have an angelical personage in your company. A case of this kind is well known.

"'In *Rájagriha* dwelt a *Bráhman* named *Déva Sarmá*. He had no children, a subject of bitter affliction to his wife, who could not look upon a neighbour's infant without tears. At last her husband desired her to desist from farther lamentation, as by the efficacy of some mystic words, he had secured her having a son of eminent beauty, and auspicious destiny. Highly delighted with this prophecy (indications of the fulfilment of which soon began to appear), the *Bráhman's* wife anticipated eagerly the period of her delivery. What, therefore, was her surprise, and the horror of her attendants, when the offspring, so anxiously sighed for and impatiently expected, proved to be a snake. The assistants exclaimed, let the monster be destroyed; but the parent, with maternal affection, interfered to preserve her progeny, and carefully protected and reared the snake.

"After a time, the nuptial festivals of a neighbour's son awoke the envy of *Déva Sarmá's* wife, and she reproached her husband for not having thought of a suitable match for their child. He replied, I would do so, if I could get admittance to *Pátálá*, and present my supplications to Vasuki. I do not think any other so great a fool as to wed his daughter to a son like thine. Finding, however, his wife was sadly distressed, he proposed, in order to divert her thoughts, that they should travel; and equipping themselves plentifully for their journey, they set out. After some months, they arrived at a city, named *Bhattanagar*, where they were hospitably received and entertained on the night of their arrival, by an acquaintance. In the morning the *Bráhman's* friend asked him why he had come, and whither he was going? The *Bráhman* told him he was in search of a wife for his son; on which the other offered him his own daughter, a girl of great beauty, and insisted on his taking her away with him. Accordingly, *Déva Sarmá* returned to his own city, with his destined daughter-in-law. When the people of the city saw her, they opened their eyes in admiration of her grace and loveliness, and asked her attendants how they could think of sacrificing such a jewel of a girl to a serpent. Their words filled her servants with distress, and they were urgent with the damsel to effect her escape. She refused, saying, it must not be; there are three things, which are final from the first: The command of a king, the vow of an ascetic, and the gift of a maiden. That too which is previously resolved by destiny, cannot fail to be, as it happened to *Pushpaka*, and the Gods.

"The maiden's attendants now asked her, who *Pushpaka* was, and she thus proceeded:

"*Pushpaka* was a favourite parrot of Indra, a bird of wonderful beauty, extra-

ordinary abilities, and prodigious learning. One day he was perched on Indra's hand, and was repeating the hymns of the *Védas*, when Yama arrived. The parrot immediately flew away abruptly. The Deities afterwards asked him, why he had withdrawn; he replied, how could he face the destroyer of life. The Deities, in order to remove his fears, assured him that they would protect him; and, prevailing on him to accompany them, they returned to Yama, and begged him, at their intercession, to abstain from ever taking away the life of the parrot. Yama replied, that he knew nothing about the matter, and referred them to Kála (Time), to whom they accordingly repaired. Time referred them to Death, who, he said, was at hand: and they hastened to prefer their suit to him. They no sooner encountered the grisly terror, than the parrot fell dead. Exceedingly distressed and perplexed by this accident, they returned to Yama, and inquired of him what it meant; he replied, that Fate had fixed the parrot's life, and that no care on their parts would have been of any avail.

"Therefore, I say, whatever is foredoomed by destiny, cannot fail to come to pass.

"In this manner she resisted their persuasions, and the marriage took place. She performed her duties diligently, feeding her serpent-husband during the day with milk, and keeping him in her chamber at night, in a spacious basket. One night she was alarmed by the appearance of a man in her chamber, and jumping up in terror, she ran to the door to make her escape. The person called her to stop, and dismiss her fears, as he was her husband; and, to assure her, reassumed his ophitic form, and crawled into the basket, whence, immediately after, he again issued, in all the bloom and vigour of human adolescence, and glittering with gold and gems.

"In the morning, Déva Sarmá, who had observed what was going forward, approached the basket, before his son was risen, and seizing the deserted skin of the snake, threw it into the fire; in consequence of which the youth was constrained to adhere to his natural figure, and continued ever after to constitute the pride of his parents, and the happiness of his family.'

"The king of *Ayód'hyá* having heard this narrative from Balabhadra, hesitated no longer to follow his advice. The mendicant's cell was therefore immediately set on fire, and he perished in the flames."

Another story is also peculiar to the Pancha Tantra, and is, as Mr. Wilson observes, so decidedly of a Hindu character, that we need not wonder at its exclusion from the Arabic work at least.

The fowler, having caught the female dove, is overtaken by a violent storm, and repairs for shelter to the tree inhabited by the male. Moved by the councils of his captive mate, and his own estimate of the rites of hospitality, he not only gives the fowler shelter in the hollow trunk, but collects dry leaves, and makes him a fire, and casts himself into the flames, to furnish his guest a meal. The bird-catcher liberates the dove, and she also throws herself into the fire; on which she and her lord assume celestial forms, and are conveyed to heaven in divine cars, agreeably to the text, that says, "A widow, who burns herself, secures for herself and her husband enjoyment in Paradise, for as many years as there are hairs on the human body, or thirty-five millions." The fowler becomes an ascetic, and voluntarily perishes in a burning forest.

The maxim that "sense is better than science, unless it improve knowledge," is inculcated by the following tale:

"There were four *Bráhmans* residing in the same village, all intimate friends. Three were men of great acquirements, but destitute of common sense. The fourth was an intelligent fellow, but equally destitute of learning. As they were poor, they determined at one of their meetings, to go to some country where learning was patronized, and where, they were satisfied, they should speedily be enriched with presents from the king. They accordingly set off, but when they had gone some way, the eldest cried out, 'It never occurred to me before, that our fourth friend here is illiterate. He is a man of sense to be sure, but that will not entitle him to any rewards from the king; we shall have, therefore, to relinquish to him a part of our earnings, and it would be fairer, I think, for him to remain at home.' The second agreed in this opinion, but the third opposed it, saying, 'we have always been friends and companions from infancy, and let him, therefore, participate in the wealth we shall acquire.' This sentiment prevailed, and they all went on in harmony.

"As they passed through a forest, they saw the scattered bones of a dead lion. 'I have met,' said one, 'with an account of a method by which beings can be re-animated: what say you? shall we try the experiment, and employ the energies of science to restore life and shape to these bones?' They agreed. One undertook to put the bones together; the second to supply the skin, flesh, blood, &c., and the other to communicate life to the figure. When the two first had accomplished their tasks, the third was about to begin his; but the fourth stopped him; 'Consider what you are going to do,' he exclaimed, 'if you give life to the lion, the consequence will be that he will devour us.' 'Away, blockhead, replied the sage, 'I am not to project things in vain.' 'Wait an instant, then,' replied the man of sense, 'till I get up into this tree.' So saying, he climbed up into a tree at hand, and his learned associates accomplished their undertaking. A substantial living lion was formed, who fell upon the three philosophers, and destroyed them. When he was gone, the man of common sense descended from his hiding place, and reached home again in safety."

To illustrate the remark that a man who neither exercises his own judgment, nor follows a friend's advice, brings on his own ruin, a story is given, which bears an obvious analogy to the European tale of "The Three Wishes," though, as Mr. Wilson remarks, vastly inferior to it in point and humour.

"There was a weaver, named Mant'hara, all the wood-work of whose loom was, on one occasion, broken. Taking his axe, he set off to cut fresh timber, and finding a large *Sisú*-tree, by the sea-side, began to fell it. In the tree resided a spirit, who exclaimed on the first stroke of the axe, 'Hola, this tree is my dwelling, and I cannot quit it, as here I inhale the fresh breeze that is cooled by the ocean's spray.' The weaver replied, 'What am I to do? unless I get wood, my family must starve. Do you, therefore, look out for another house; quick, this I must have.' The spirit replied, 'you shall have any thing else you ask for; but not this tree.' The weaver then agreed to go home, and consult a friend and his wife, and return with his final determination.

"When the weaver returned home, he found there a very particular friend of his, the barber of the village, to whom he told what had occurred, and whom he consulted what he should request. The barber said: 'Ask to be made a king; then I will be your prime minister, and we shall enjoy ourselves gloriously.' The weaver approved his notion; but first, he added, he must consult his wife. To this the barber strenuously objected. 'A wise man,' he argued, 'would confer on women food, clothing, and appropriate ornaments, but would never let them share his councils, as Bhárgava has stated, that where a woman, a rogue, or a child, had the management, the house was sure of going to ruin. A man would maintain his rank and respectability, as long as he associated with grave people, and entrusted no woman with his secrets. Women are engrossed with their own designs, and purpose only their own pleasure. They love their own children even, no longer than they derive from them self gratification.' The weaver admitted the justice of his friend's observations; but *his* wife, he said, had no other thoughts than for her husband's welfare, and he must take her advice. Accordingly he went to her, and related what had happened, what the barber had recommended, and asked her what she thought it would be most advantageous for him to solicit: she replied:

"'You should never listen, husband, to the advice of a barber; as it is said, 'Husbands should never take counsel with courtezans, parasites, mean persons, barbers, gardeners, and beggars. Royalty is a very troublesome thing, and the cares of peace and war, aggression and negotiation, defence and administration, never allow its possessor a moment's enjoyment. He, who is wise, will ever shun the station of a king, for which his own relations, brothers and offspring, would be armed against his life. I should

I should recommend you, therefore, to be contented with your station, and only to seek the means of more effectually earning your livelihood. Ask for an additional pair of hands, and another head, with which you may keep a loom going, both before and behind you. The profit of such a second loom will be quite sufficient to give you consequence and credit with your tribe, as we have already from those of the first, quite enough for our own expenditure.'

"This advice pleased the husband mightily; he repaired forthwith to the tree, and requested the spirit, as the price of his forbearance, to give him another pair of arms, and an additional head. No sooner said than done; and he immediately was possessed of two heads and four arms, with which he returned homewards, highly delighted. His new acquisitions, however, proved fatal; for as soon as the villagers saw him, they exclaimed, 'a goblin! a goblin!' and falling on him with clubs, or pelting him with stones, speedily put a period to his existence."

Here we recognize one of the most objectionable features in the Hindu form of society: the contempt of women. "To be mothers were women created," says the Sastra; "day and night must women be held in a state of dependence." "Their fathers protect them in childhood, their husbands protect them in youth, their sons protect them in age; a woman is never fit for independence." Again: "Let husbands, how weak soever, diligently keep their wives under lawful restrictions. No man, indeed, can wholly restrain women by violent measures: by confinement at home, even under affectionate and observant guardians, they are not secure." "Women have no business with the texts of the Veda; thus is the law fully settled: having, therefore, no evidence of law, and no expiatory texts, sinful women must be as foul as falsehood itself; and this is a fixed rule."

A society, where such maxims prevail, needs the institution of *castes*, or some cement equally strong, to make it cohere.

EXTENSION OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: It would appear that the British empire in India is destined to extend for purposes to be developed only by the course of time. The process of the acquisition of territory seems established by a sort of invariable prescription. Wars frequently originate from frivolous causes; and conquests made cannot be restored with safety where there does not exist any thing resembling a balance of political power. Add to this, that the unavoidable increase of public debt can be reduced only by the revenue of annexed country, where no resources can arise from an impracticable reduction of expenditure. To conciliate native prejudices, and to render conquest tolerably palatable, it is found eligible to restore to power a branch of a royal family expelled from a throne at some former period, under an understanding of deriving stability from the support of the British Oriental Government. In our senate it has been found requisite to acquiesce in principles of this description. Whatever may have been the causes of the Burmese war, the history of the usurper at present on the throne, furnishes a fair opportunity for a due exercise of the usual policy terminating Oriental warfare. The old Burmese dynasty was driven from the throne by the King of Pegue, who ruled for a time with equal tyranny and cruelty. He governed, as lately in France, by power of numbers, by a system of terror, and by a total contempt for public principle and opinion. Like another

another adventurer, Allampora, an able and ambitious soldier of fortune, and of obscure family, sprung up, not to reinstate the ancient royal family, but to establish himself sovereign of the Burmese empire. With profound sagacity, he matured his plan in secret; and, concealing his ultimate views, he communicated his well-imagined design of recovering the empire to a chosen few. He took advantage of the absence of the reigning monarch, and commenced a series of brilliant and successful operations, with a small force, which increased rapidly from the confidence inspired by the undaunted courage and consummate talents eminently displayed by this Buonaparte of the east, who laboured, like his prototype, to gratify individual ambition, under a semblance of effecting the general wish. It may, however, be fairly said of Allampora, that in usurping the throne of Ava, his progress was marked by no more bloodshed than a popular warfare is usually supposed to justify; while public massacres, private murders in prisons, and unjust executions on scaffolds, cannot be laid to his charge. In common with that eminent destroyer of the human race, Buonaparte, his memory will remain stained with the crime of usurpation, and with the reproach of not restoring the legitimate dynasty. In the abolition of more than useless and complex laws, and in the establishment of a plain and practical code of jurisprudence, still wanted in civilised kingdoms, both the usurpers, so far, merit favourable mention. Allampora proved himself equally eminent in the cabinet and field; and, by splendid military actions, he added the kingdom of Pegue, a part of Siam, of Assam, and even of the Chinese possessions, to the Burmese empire, to which he pretended to have been called, like another usurper, by the voice or suffrages of the people. The close of the life of this extraordinary character was not altogether exempt from crime; but history, in which he is, as yet, but little known, will rank him high among the conquerors whose good and bad actions she faithfully records. The ruling monarch is a descendant of Allampora, in the second generation; and, judging from the edicts and sayings ascribed to him, he appears to inherit but little of the wisdom of his renowned ancestor, who rose to supreme power from a mean station. His going to war with the mighty British power in India, and that too, on groundless pretences, evinced the heedless arrogance of a semi-barbarian, ignorant of the true interests of his people; and, it would seem, that he is now rushing fast to his fate, and to be lost in the original obscurity of a family belonging to the dregs of the people.

It may be true that this war may add three millions to the national debt, but ultimately, the revenues and commerce of conquests necessarily retained may compensate for an unavoidable expense. Every evil has its concomitant good, and this already appears from the active circulation of capital that was stagnating; from keeping armies in motion, and from giving employment to shipping in a comparative state of inactivity. Had there been a sufficient European force in India, Ammerapoora, the capital town, would have been taken with one campaign less than will terminate the war. Three roads lead from Arracan, over a range of hills seen from the great river Irawaddy, a mile in breadth in the dry season, and much more in the rainy periods, swelling it three times in the year. The metropolis is a square of about 2,600 yards of side. It is surrounded by a bastioned rampart, with a deep and broad ditch. The royal palaces are in the centre; and all the streets are at right angles. The people, in habits, religion, dress, and manners, differ from the Hindoos and Chinese, with still a resemblance in many respects. The capital has few solid buildings; and the houses are furnished, on their tops, with vessels of water to extinguish fires. If peace is not made, Ammerapoora, in all probability, will be

destroyed

destroyed by that incomparable and destructive invention—the *Congreve rockets*, and then it will be

> *" Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere morem,*
> *Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."*

The wisdom of this peace will consist in an indemnity for the *past*, and a security for the *future*. This necessarily supposes the retaining of a part of the country, and the restoration of the old race of kings to the throne of a kingdom, to be kept in check by occupancy of frontier, and by the supposed gratitude of a reinstated dynasty. The valuable state of Arracan was unjustly invaded, and kept possession of, by the house of Allampora. It produces rice, salt, ivory, and other useful commodities. The excellent harbour of Ramree would receive future fleets during the south-west monsoon. Our former settlement of Negrais, at the south-west angle of Arracan, will always be a convenient commercial depôt. The command of Arracan, with its contiguous mountain-frontier, will furnish at all times, a ready access to the centre of the Burmese empire; and may, in some measure, compensate for the loss of Sumatra, whose future value was not duly estimated by our rulers. I speak from a long local residence, and from having surveyed much of a coast containing a multiplicity of land-locked harbours of the first description, and belonging to a highly productive and improveable country. Arracan will be retained, while a mere factory may suffice at unhealthy Rangoon, for building ships of war, of teak timber, in part payment of the expenses of the war. Munnypore, the capital of Cassey, being a *key* to the Burmese dominions on the north-east side, will, I take it for granted, be also permanently retained. It is within a few degrees of the Chinese frontier, and will render the *grower of tea*, and ruler of the celestial empire, wonderfully civil to the people at Canton. His Majesty of the *Golden Feet* and *White Elephant* can now inform his brother of the *Sun* and *Moon*, that British military and naval discipline is rather a serious matter to encounter.

In a moral light, this requisite left wing to our possessions will, in due time, become civilized and Christianised, by means of what ought, without delay, to be rendered *simultaneously general* in India, as recommended by the late, and present, Bishop of Calcutta; that is, the teaching of the English language, making at present but a slow progress, with ardent zeal and wishes. It ought to be made a *primary national concern*. Reading and writing will be enough. *" Paucis est opus literis ad bonam vitam."* A French writer meant the Bible when he sensibly said, that *" Les bons livres sont la seule défense des esprits foibles, c'est-à dire, des trois quarts des hommes, contre la contagion de l'exemple."* We have every encouragement, Mr. Editor, to persevere in instructing the poor natives of India. We see prophecy there actually fulfilled, in these striking and memorable words—" God shall enlarge Japheth; and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." In India let the English language be *generally inculcated*, and the days must come, when " the deaf shall hear the words of the *Book*; and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness." Infinite good is done by briefly adverting to these remarkable points, in works of circulation like yours; and it is good, now and then, to join serious to political reflections. Whatever may be the future progress of civilization in the Burmese empire, the difficulty and stumbling-block of *castes* are out of an interesting question.

Yours, &c.

Summerlands, Exeter, Dec. 6, 1825. John Macdonald.

Review of Books.

The Mission to Siam and Hué, the Capital of Cochin China, in the Years 1821-2. From the Journal of the late George Finlayson, Esq., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission. With a Memoir of the Author, by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. London, 1826. 8vo. pp. 427.

We have long expected, with no small degree of anxiety and impatience, a work which would communicate some information relative to the mission despatched by Lord Hastings from Calcutta to the courts of Siam and Cochin China. The failure of the mission, at least its non-attainment of complete success, was no ground for withholding from the public such particulars respecting the countries and the people visited, as must have been collected in the course of nearly a year's travel in parts hitherto very little known to Europeans. Projects like this may fail altogether as to their political ends; yet science must derive important advantages from the attempts:*

> So, though the chemic his great secret miss
> (For neither it in art or nature is),
> Yet things well worth his toil he gains;
> And does his charge and labour pay
> With good unsought experiments by the way.

Such details as could be procured of the proceedings of the mission, chiefly from the Indian newspapers, were embodied in two narratives published in this Journal† shortly after the return of the agent to Calcutta. They appear, from Mr. Finlayson's journal, to be as accurate as, under all circumstances, could be expected; and we shall, therefore, curtail our review of the work before us, especially since we find that we are to be favoured with a publication on the same subject from Mr. Crawfurd himself, the agent of the Governor-General.

Sir Stamford Raffles has prefixed to the work a memoir of Mr. Finlayson, which not only displays the deceased author's talents and excellent qualities in a manner which must gratify his friends, but affords to the world an example that " knowledge and independence are within the reach of all who will labour for them, whatever be their condition or rank in life; and that the best and only solid foundation of prosperity and esteem is a steady adherence to the principle of rectitude."

Mr. George Finlayson was a native of Scotland, and descended from parents in a very humble sphere of life. He became known to Dr. Somerville, by whom he was instructed in surgery, and sent into the army, where he was distinguished for humanity and attention to his duties. By Dr. Somerville's interest he was attached to the medical staff of Ceylon, in which island he remained for some years, devoting all his leisure time to the study of botany and other branches of natural history. He became afterwards assistant-surgeon in the 8th Light Dragoons, in Bengal. On the return of this regiment to Europe, Mr. Finlayson was detained for the purpose of attending the mission to Siam and Cochin China, as medical officer and naturalist. Excessive exposure to the weather, and the severe exertions which his zeal in pursuit of natural

* It is proper to observe that an account of Mr. Crawfurd's geological observations on his voyage has been transmitted by him to the Geological Society. See its Trans., vol. i, 2d Series, part ii, p. 406.

† See vol. xv, p. 567; and vol. xvi, p. 109.

ral history impelled him to make, destroyed his health at an early period of his journey; he lived to reach Bengal, and embark for Europe as the last resource—and died on the passage.

The journal of Mr. Finlayson abounds with observations on the geology, zoology, and botanical treasures of the intermediate places which the mission visited from Calcutta to the river of Siam. At Penang our naturalist was delighted with the rich harvest which the botanist reaps in this very small island. New plants surprise him at every step, in the forests, vallies, and ravines, as well as on the hills. In the harbour of Penang, the bodies which produce the curious phosphorescent appearance in the sea at night, exist in such vast abundance, that a boat might be distinguished at the distance of several miles by the brilliant light emitted from the agitated water. They were gelatinous, about the size of a pin's head, and, when placed upon the hand, moved with great agility for a second or two, when they ceased to be luminous and became motionless.

The description of Singapore is interesting; it contains much curious matter relating to natural history, including an account of a singular species of *alcyonium*, called the *Neptunian goblet*, a natural production interposed between the sponges and the madrepores, in the shape of a cup (often three feet in diameter), with stalk, &c., neatly formed; and some particulars concerning that remarkable animal the dugong.

Mr. Finlayson, though he devotes many pages to the natural history of this settlement, has scarcely a word on its mineralogy. It appears, from a paper of Mr. Jack, communicated to the Geological Society,* that the rocks of this island are secondary; the principal being a red sandstone, whose strata have a very considerable dip to the south or south-east, changing, in some parts, to a breccia or conglomerate, containing large fragments and crystals of quartz. Strata of slaty clay occur; and a small hill near the town is entirely composed of argillaceous ironstone.

The account of the Carimon Archipelago, brief as it is, contributes to our stock of information respecting these numerous but almost unknown islands. They differ much in aspect and character: some are merely masses of bare rock, others are several miles in extent; some are flat, others hilly. Wherever the smallest vestige of soil exists, forests of lofty trees are found, the inferior parts of which exhibit a specimen of the phenomena occasionally met with in the vegetable world. The roots and lower parts of the stems form curious winged appendages of great magnitude, serving to support the incumbent mass, and compensating for the want of depth of soil. These tabular compressed appendages are three or four in number. Every chink and crevice in the rocky base is occupied by the root; but a hardy net-work, of a thin cuticle, green underneath, and abounding in the vegetable juices of the tree, extends, commonly in a curved direction, fifteen or twenty feet, the edges being six or eight feet above the ground. In some instances these appendages form walls, resembling fortifications.

Many geographical errors seem to have been rectified by the observations made during the voyage through the various chains of islands in the route of the mission; and we hope that Mr. Crawfurd's work will contain a chart of it.

Not the least interesting portions of Mr. Finlayson's book are those which display to us the characters of the two people which travellers most frequently encounter among the eastern islands—the Chinese and Malays. The former, who

* Trans., vol. i, 2d Series, part i, p. 165.

who emigrate in vast numbers from their native country, notwithstanding the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, and carry back considerable wealth, acquired from commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of various kinds, are distinguished by industrious and regular habits, and a degree of perfection in some of the mechanical arts equal, if not superior, to European skill. They are the chief agriculturists wherever they settle; they are the principal merchants, where Europeans are not found; and the energy of their physical character discriminates them strongly from most of the other races with whom they associate. At Penang, says Mr. F., all the principal shops, all important and useful employments, and almost all the commerce of the island, are in their hands. Under the patronage of the British Government they soon acquire riches, and in return the Government derives benefit from their industry, and from the commercial speculations in which they engage. This industrious turn is obviously owing, in a great measure, to the encouragement they met with from the Government; for, at Malacca, then under Dutch control, these same people seemed to have forsaken their active habits, "affording a discordant spectacle of reluctant idleness." In his deportment the Chinaman is grave and independent; the poverty displayed in his dwelling, and the negligence of his dress, afford no criteria of his taste and habits, which are liberal, and of ten profuse. His fare is delicate, and even luxurious, though not always very select. The fair exterior of Chinese manners, however, conceals a hollow: they possess no religion, for their mean and cold superstition is undeserving of the name; they are addicted to gross sensuality; their selfishness renders them insensible to the calls of humanity; "they will stipulate for reward," says Mr. Finlayson, "with the wretch who is sinking in the water before they will extend a saving arm;" their pusillanimity renders them contemptible in the eyes of other tribes—the Malays especially:

> Inferior to these in the knowledge of all the arts of civilized life, as well as in industry, stature, strength, and general appearance; but their superiors in point of courage and military enterprize, and above all in the possession of an ardent mind and exalted imagination, stand the Malays, a race of people whose origin, still involved in obscurity, would seem to be of no remote date. The most favoured of their tribes have as yet made but little progress in civilization, whilst the majority would appear to be enthusiastically attached to the unrestrained condition of savage life. The Malays constitute the principal maritime population of the Archipelago and neighbouring continent, in the different settlements of which they present themselves to the traveller under very different aspects. They are by nature less adapted to commercial pursuits than the Chinese, or the Chuliahs, or other natives of India, and are therefore easily beaten out of the field by them at the stations frequented by Europeans. They are passionately attached to a sea-faring life, and their principal occupation is that of fishing.
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> Bold and enterprizing in their maritime excursions, they hold the peaceful arts of civilized life almost in contempt. Negligent, slothful, and listless in their moments of ease, they display, in the hour of danger and of enterprize, the most daring courage and intrepidity. They enjoy neither the good nor ills of life with the calm sobriety and moderation of other men. In action fierce, cruel, and immoderate; their leisure is passed in a sleepy indifference that approaches to the apathy of brute life.
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> Their character for treachery, though founded in truth, appears to be much exaggerated. This vice would appear to attach more to the state of society in which they are found to exist, than to any inherent propensity towards it in Malays generally. It must be confessed, however, that many of their practices are shocking to humanity. Their laws regarding the right acquired over property and persons falling into their hands at sea, by shipwreck or otherwise, shew them to be possessed of as little of the milk of human kindness as any other description of Asiatics. Pp. 71, 72.

Upon the arrival of the mission at Siam, several incidents denoted an unexpected want of consideration towards the agent of the Governor-General; no person of rank attended him, and the accommodations furnished for the persons composing the embassy were of a very inferior kind. Even the chief of Pak-nam, so called, though merely the head-man of a village, did not condescend to visit the vessel; and the person sent to attend Mr. Crawfurd was a Malay, low, cunning, suspicious, yet fawning and familiar, and little better than a spy.

The appearance of Bankok was curious: the floating moveable houses, of Chinese form, in which a large portion of the inhabitants reside, occupied by petty merchants, tradesmen, &c., and where numerous articles of merchandize were displayed, afforded an extraordinary spectacle. Until the ceremony of presentation to the King, the persons attached to the mission were withheld from indulging their curiosity, either on the river or on shore; they were, in fact, prisoners. In the course of a few days, they were permitted to visit the barkalan, or minister, and afterwards Prince Chroma-chit, an illegitimate son of the reigning King, and now the monarch of Siam. Both interviews evinced that the mission was not received in a respectful manner; and, at the presentation at court, the want of the customary etiquette was more apparent. In fact, both here and at Cochin China, it was found that the subordinate rank of the representative of the English East-India Company was alleged as an obstacle to the agent's being treated upon the footing of an ambassador.

Much mortification was felt at observing the different manner in which an ambassador from Cochin China was treated, who arrived at Siam during the stay of Mr. Crawfurd. His arrival was celebrated by festivities at Paknam, which lasted several days, and he was conveyed to the capital in a style which formed a remarkable contrast to the negligent reception accorded to the British envoy.

Upon all public occasions, the visitors were struck with the degrading servility exacted from the Siamese towards their superiors. Every individual in presence of persons of rank grovelled in beast-like attitudes upon the ground, not presuming to lift up the eyes, even when spoken to, and replying only in a whisper. In the royal presence, this species of veneration was carried to its utmost pitch:—

> The curtain placed before the throne was drawn aside as we entered. The whole multitude present lay prostrate on the earth, their mouths almost touching the ground; not a body or limb was observed to move, not an eye was directed towards us, not a whisper agitated the solemn and still air. It was the attitude, the silence, the solemnity of a multitude simultaneously addressing the great God of the universe, rather than the homage of even an enslaved people. Not even Rome, fertile in a race of tyrants, nor Dionysius himself, ever produced any degradation to compare with this in ignominy.
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> Raised about twelve feet above the floor, and about two yards behind the curtain alluded to, there was an arched niche, on which an obscure light was cast, of sufficient size to display the human body to effect, in the sitting posture. In this niche was placed the throne, projecting from the wall a few feet. Here, on our entrance, the King sat immoveable as a statue, his eyes directed forwards. He resembled in every respect an image of Buddha placed upon his throne; while the solemnity of the scene, and the attitude of devotion observed by the multitude, left little room to doubt that the temple had been the source from which the monarch of Siam had borrowed the display of regal pomp. He was dressed in a close jacket of gold tissue; on his left was placed what appeared to be a sceptre; but he wore neither crown nor other covering on the head, nor was the former emblem of the office of royalty displayed on the occasion. The throne was hung round with the same sort of cloth which formed the curtain in front, and behind it were placed two of the conical-shaped ornaments formerly mentioned; except in the quality of the cloth with which the throne was surrounded, we could observe no indication of opulence, or of magnificence. There were neither jewels, nor costly workmanship, nor precious stones, nor pearls, nor gold, observable about the person of the King, his throne, or his ministers. The latter were disposed in three lines laterally, extending from the curtain in front; and thus bounded on each side the empty space at the foot of the throne, according to their respective ranks. The chief Suriwong was placed at a very respectful distance. A considerable degree of light was thrown laterally on the floor at the base of the throne, where large and elegant fans were waved by persons placed behind the curtain. This circumstance added considerable effect to the scene. Pp. 144—146.

Mr. Finlayson visited the royal menagerie, and saw the white elephants, five in number—animals so highly prized in Siam, that the fortunate discoverer of one is rewarded with a crown of silver, and a grant of land equal in extent to the space over which the elephant's cry can be heard; and, moreover, he and his family, to the third generation, are exempted from all sorts of servitude and taxation. He confirms preceding accounts as to the equivocal claim they possess to the epithet *white;* they constitute an occasional variety of the common elephant, and are, he says, in fact *albinos*, possessed of all the peculiarities of these abnormal productions amongst other quadrupeds. A pair of curious *white monkeys* were preserved with the elephants, to prevent evil spirits from killing those precious animals. Albinos amongst buffalos are common in Siam; and Mr. Finlayson saw upon the coast a species of *white porpoise*. This prevalence of leucæthiopic habit is, as he observes, worthy of remark.

The English were present at a dinner given by the Pra-klang, or acting barkalan, upon the occasion of the khon-chook, a cerèmony accompanying the removal of a lock of hair which the Siamese suffer to grow on the forehead of their children till the 11th, 13th, or 15th year, when it is cut with great solemnity by a Brahmin, a few individuals of which sect are maintained in the country for the due performance of this peculiar ceremony. This fact, together with the non-participation of the priests of Buddha in the operation, should be regarded, we think, as decisive evidence that the Hindoo form of religion once extended to this country.* The temples also contain paintings from Hindoo stories (the *Ramayana*, for example); and many of the absurdities of the Hindoo faith are mingled with Buddhism.

The Siamese images of Buddha are not essentially different from those of Ceylon. The features of the former have rather a Tartar expression, particularly in the eye; the Ceylonese Buddha, Mr. Finlayson considers to be a complete model of the Egyptian or Ethiopic countenance. The temples, too, of the Siamese differ from the Dagoba of the Ceylon Buddhists: the former are pyramids, generally quadrangular; the latter is always a dome. Comparing the two people, who profess the same religion, Mr. Finlayson deems the Siamese prodigiously inferior to the rude inhabitants of the interior of Ceylon. Prince Chroma-chit, hearing that Mr. Finlayson had been in Ceylon, which they esteem as the holy source of their faith, was very inquisitive as to the state of religion in that island.

The remarks of Mr. Finlayson upon the physiology of the Siamese are curious

* The Siamese state that their religion was introduced into the country 2,340 years ago, as shewn by their sacred books.

curious and interesting. Their face is remarkably large; the forehead very broad, prominent on each side, and covered with the hairy scalp to such a degree, that in some it descends to within an inch of the eye-brows, overspeading the temples, and stretching forwards to within nearly the same distance of the outer angle of the eye. The cheek-bones are wide and prominent; the back part of the lower jaw singularly large; the *corona* process here projects outwards, so as to give to this part of the face an uncommon breadth. He refers the Siamese to the Mongol family of the human race, in which grand division he also conceives that the Malays should be included. The average height of the Siamese stature is five feet three inches. Their skin is lighter than the generality of Asiatics to the west of the Ganges—its complexion yellowish, and its texture smooth, soft, and shining. There is a remarkable tendency to obesity, especially amongst the higher orders.

The character of the people is pourtrayed in not unfavourable colours: the higher orders are, indeed, arrogant in the extreme, and offensively coarse in their manners; the vices of the lower orders are but the effects of a despotic government. They are kind and charitable towards each other, peaceable, and remarkable for fidelity and honesty. Towards strangers they are affable, kind, polite, obliging, and communicative. The mission was, however, restrained from visiting the interior, so that the observations were necessarily confined to the capital.

Amongst the manners and customs of this people, one of the most singular is their treatment of the dead. The poor throw their dead without ceremony into the river; persons higher in the scale of society partially burn the bodies, and then leave them to be devoured by ravenous beasts. The highest ranks embalm their dead, and, after thus preparing the body for preservation, consume it by fire. In some instances, previous to combustion, the flesh of the body is scraped from the bones, cut into small pieces, and thrown to dogs and vultures. The ceremony which attends the burning of a royal corpse forms a most imposing spectacle.

The author's observations upon the trade of Siam, which was then, to a considerable extent, monopolized by the King, and upon the great embarrassments to which mercantile transactions were exposed, have been superseded by subsequent events; the present King having removed the restrictions upon foreign trade (except in a few articles); but Mr. Finlayson entertained a very low opinion of the value of this trade to foreigners, even supposing it altogether unshackled. "It seems doubtful," he observes, "whether it be equal to employ annually four or five ships of moderate size; and the most valuable commodities of the country are bulky, such as sugar. The consumption of British manufactures by the natives is trifling in the extreme. Britain has more to give than to receive from such a nation." This is one point on which the testimony of Mr. Crawfurd will probably be found somewhat at variance with that of Mr. Finlayson.

On leaving Siam the mission touched at some of the islands in the gulf, which appeared to abound in objects highly interesting to the mineralogist, the zoologist, and the botanist. The Sechang, or Dutch islands, inhabited by some Siamese exiles, who were in a state of supreme wretchedness, rested on an immense base of coarse-grained granite, exhibiting plates of grey and black mica disposed in parallel laminæ. The bed of the bay was with reason supposed to be of the same rock; on its horizontal surface it terminates abruptly—not in peaks; and rarely rises above high-water mark. The superincumbent rocks are principally quartz-rock, of several varieties, and granular limestone.

Mr.

Mr. Finlayson speculates upon the advantages of occupying these islands as commercial dépôts for the trade of Siam and Cochin China. The principal island, he says, lies in latitude 13° 12′ N., and longitude 155° E. The longitude is palpably wrong: it is probably a misprint for 100° 55′.

On touching at Pulo Condore, the travellers were agreeably surprised to find there, instead of abbut 200 refugees, "extremely indolent, covetous, and poor," as the old books describe them, a numerous, interesting, and lively people, without any complexion of the savage state; their disposition mild and disinterested—their manners polite and hospitable. The next place they made was Cape St. James, the eastern boundary of the small Saigon gulf.

Here the mission experienced rather more attention that at Paknam; a mandarin of rank waited upon the agent to invite him to Saigon, by desire of the Governor of that city. Mr. Crawfurd went thither, accompanied by the author of the Journal. They were conveyed in highly ornamented barges, the larger containing thirty or forty rowers, who were soldiers: every public duty is here performed by the military. The strictest discipline is preserved, and the rattan kept in constant exercise.

On their arrival at Saigon they were commodiously lodged, and treated with some respect. Negociations were immediately commenced, by the deputation of proper officers to receive the communications of the British agent; but still the subordinate rank of the personage from whom the agent came was objected as a diplomatic difficulty. At their visit to the Governor of Saigon, the letter to the King was delivered; but the Governor observed that it was customary for kings only to write to kings; "how then," added he, "can the Governor-General of Bengal address a letter to the King of Cochin China?" Objections were made at a later stage to the style of the letter: the Governor-General wrote, it was said, as if he was writing to his equal.

After a short stay at Saigon, where they were entertained with a fight (the details of which are disgusting) between a tiger and an elephant, Mr. Crawfurd and the naturalist returned to the ship and proceeded to Turon. Here they also met with proper attention from the public officers, and great civility from the people; but upon learning the arrangements made for conveying the mission to Hué, the capital, they found that ten persons only were permitted to proceed thither. It seemed to be the design of the Court to make the mission appear obscure, not only from this measure, but from sending persons of mean condition to confer with Mr. Crawfurd. The accommodations provided in the barges were of a most paltry kind.

The journey from Turon to Hué seems to have been, in other respects, a very agreeable one. The country was extremely picturesque: the banks of the river of Hué presented the most beautiful scenery of any river they had seen in Asia. On landing at Hué the visitors met the two Frenchmen, Messrs. Vannier and Chaigneaux, who have so long resided in Cochin China, where they have attained the rank of mandarin, as the title is vulgarly called. They were attired in the Cochin Chinese fashion, in silk robes. These persons have since left the country, on their return to France; and we may expect that the *savans* of that nation will not fail to obtain from them a full account of the history, natural as well as political, of these and the adjacent countries.

The negociations were conducted at the house of the Mandarin of Elephants (a whimsical title for a minister of commercial affairs), who expressed the utmost readiness to afford facilities to commerce; and declared that free trade was allowed at every port in the kingdom. Upon the agent inquiring when he might expect to be presented at Court, he was answered, that had he

come

come on any other than commercial business he would have been presented, or had Mr. Crawfurd been the envoy of the King of England; but that, in the present case, "it was as if the Governor of Saigon had sent an envoy to the Imperial Court." This was repeated subsequently in a message from the King. Mr. Crawfurd ought to have been aware, from the experience of others, that a mercantile agent was lightly esteemed here.

The opportunities they had of examining Hué were few, but they afforded a favourable idea of the place. The fortifications are remarkable, being constructed upon the principles of Vauban; but the present King has adopted the very mode of making embrasures recommended by some military writers—having built them narrow towards the ditch, and wide towards the rampart. The town is rather paltry, though the streets are neat and regular; the bazars appear poor. The King's palace is surrounded by barracks, which are worthy of comparison with the best in England. The arsenal afforded a display which surprised the visitors. Every thing, in short, was in a style of neatness, magnitude, and perfection, which cast the works of other Asiatics into the shade, and denoted a bold, enterprizing, and warlike people.

Such they would appear to a superficial observer; but their character is not really so advantageous. They are mild and inoffensive, lively and good-humoured, affable and polite to strangers; but cunning, deceitful, impudent, conceited, and tyrannical where they can be so with impunity. With regard to religion, if not absolutely without it, they can scarcely be said to derive moral feeling from this source. The bamboo, which is perpetually at work, is the universal reformer of manners throughout Cochin China: a despotic and illiberal government is the engine which has formed and cultivated the national character; and we are, therefore, bound to think highly of the soil, since, so few vices are thereby generated in it.

In physical exterior there is little diversity amongst the Cochin Chinese. They are lower in stature than the Siamese, and the most diminutive of the Mongol race. They are stout and squat; they want the transverse breadth of face of the Malay, the cylindrical form of the cranium, as well as the protuberant and expanded coronoid process of the lower jaw remarked in the Siamese, and the oblique eyes of the Chinese. The characteristics of the head of the Cochin Chinese are the globular form of the cranium, and the orbicular shape of the face. Mr. Finlayson observes that there is, in the form of their head altogether, a degree of beauty, and in the expression of their countenance a sprightliness, intelligence, and good-humour, not to be found in either Chinese or Siamese. They are distinguished from the Siamese by another external property, namely their dress, which covers the body; whereas the Siamese are half naked.

The Cochin Chinese are not wanting in industry; but the military system of the government, by which about two-thirds of the male population are compelled to serve as soldiers, at a paltry rate of pay, takes the people away from agriculture and mechanical pursuits, and instils into them idle and unprofitable habits. Their behaviour to their superiors, though respectful, is not characterized by the base servility of their neighbours.

The objects of the mission being attained so far as to acquire for British commerce the same facilities as the most favoured nations enjoyed, arrangements were made for departing; but as the King had declined to receive the Governor-General's presents (on the plea that the English had not hitherto traded sufficiently here to bear such expense), Mr. Crawfurd courteously declined the presents sent to his Lordship from the King. Piqued at this, the officers of the

the Court displayed such petty acts of meanness, as to excite contempt. They obliged the agent to walk over bad roads, under a powerful sun, some distance to the house of the minister, who treated him in a very unceremonious manner.

Instead of returning to Turon by water, they were permitted to proceed overland, and were conveyed in palanquins by Cochin Chinese bearers. Mr. Finlayson was now seriously ill, to which circumstance we must attribute his omission of a curious fact, recorded by Mr. Crawfurd in his communication to the Geological Society before quoted. That gentleman observes that, on his way back to Turon, he made an excursion to the city of Tyfo. On his route, he met with "a remarkable range of marble rocks, rising almost perpendicularly from the low sand-hills to a height of from 300 to 400 feet, without a hill or mountain within twenty miles of them." He adds, that these rocks abound in splendid caves, containing temples and images in honour of Buddha, although his worship is not now the common religion of Cochin China.

We had intended to point out the extraordinary discrepancies between the account of Cochin Chinese manners given by Mr. Finlayson, and the American Lieutenant White, in his "Voyage to Cochin China."* It must, however, suffice to say, that the contradictions are as extraordinary as it is possible to conceive. The American's Cochin Chinese are drunken, disorderly, beggarly, and impudent; those of Mr. Finlayson are sober, quiet, respectful, and in comfortable circumstances. We fear that the American's mercantile disappointments excited a portion of spite, and that he copied too nearly the practice of the old missionaries, who bedaubed and blackened the character of the people from whom they experienced any discourtesy.

We cannot close our review without expressing thanks to Sir Stamford Raffles for the share he has had in this publication.

A Historical View of the Hindu Astronomy, from the earliest Dawn of that Science in India to the present Time, in Two Parts: Part I. The Ancient Astronomy. Part II. The Modern Astronomy, with an Explanation of the apparent Cause of its Introduction, and the various Impositions that followed. By John Bentley, Member of the Asiatic Society [of Bengal]. London, 1825, 8vo. pp. 282; with illustrative plates and tables.

Whilst engaged in the consideration of this laborious work, we learned that its author had paid the debt of nature. We were prepared for such intelligence by the closing paragraph of the work before us: "The time is now come that I must relinquish these pursuits. Ill-health for some years past, with an enfeebled constitution, from a long residence in a warm climate, having been between forty and fifty years in India, obliges me to lay down my pen, and to desist from all further investigation: indeed, it has been with a great deal of difficulty that I have brought this essay to a close."

The skill of Mr. Bentley in the pure sciences, his knowledge of the Hindu tongues, his long residence amongst the natives of India, and his intercourse with the scholars of that country, rendered him competent to treat upon the difficult subject of Hindu astronomy. In the sixth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, will be found a paper "on the Antiquity of the Surya Siddhanta," an ancient astronomical treatise of the Hindus, in which Mr. Bentley first combated the claims of this production to the monstrous age attributed to it. This

* Reviewed in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 377.

This article was reviewed, amongst the other contents of the volume, superficially, it must be admitted, in the first volume of the *Edinburgh Review*. The strictures of the reviewer, upon the proofs adduced by Mr. Bentley, led to a further investigation of the subject by that gentleman, which may be seen in the eighth volume of the *Researches*, and to renewed strictures in the *Review*. These criticisms seem to have disturbed Mr. Bentley, who displayed some warmth towards his antagonist in his last-mentioned paper; and in the preface to his present work he complains of the "opposition" and "ill-will," and elsewhere of the "inveterate enmity," which have been "the only reward of his labours;" and that the "attacks" of the Edinburgh reviewers, "apparently with a view of putting down all further researches into antiquity and the investigation of truth," had nearly extinguished the zeal and harmony of the Asiatic Society, and produced a general apathy and disgust amongst its members. We can only say that such effects ought not to have been produced by the cause alleged: whatever may, in other respects, be the demerits of the articles in the Review, they are certainly free from asperity, and from any indication of the design imputed to them by Mr. Bentley.

But Mr. Bentley's opinions met with another antagonist, who must be exempt from all suspicion of entertaining a desire to "put down researches into antiquity and investigation of truth;" whose profound learning and great candour it was, perhaps, vexatious to find opposed to the views which, in his ardour to overturn the claims of an acknowledged ancient people, Mr. Bentley had developed: we mean the president of the Astronomical Society.

Finding reason to believe that the Surya Siddhanta was written by Varaha, and that this author flourished in the eighth century of our era, he employs the discovery as evidence to confirm the date he assigns to the Surya Siddhanta. He then extends the proof by applying it to all works in which the name of Varaha or his system is mentioned, and thereby demolishes, at once, "the pretended antiquity of many of the Purans and other books, which, through the artifices of the Brahminical tribe, have been hitherto deemed the most ancient in existence." He proceeds thus:—

> From what has been said above, it appears extremely probable that the name of Varaha must have been to the Surya Siddhanta when it was first written, and the author well known; but that, after his death, priestcraft found means to alter it, and to introduce the ridiculous story of Meya, or Moya, having received it through divine revelation at the close of the Satya yug: upon which petty fiction its present pretended antiquity is founded. But this, it seems, was not the only pious fraud committed by the crafty sons of Brahma; for it appears that a number of astronomical works were then framed, calculated also for the purpose of deception; among these, some were pretended to be delivered from the mouth of one or other of their deities, as the Brohma Siddhanta, Vishnu Siddhanta, and the works of Siva, commonly called Tontros. Others were pretended to have been received through revelation, as the Soma Siddhanta; while others were fathered on sages, who were supposed to have lived in the remotest periods of antiquity, as the Vasishta Siddhanta, Parasar Siddhanta, Rudra Siddhanta, Gorga Siddhanta, Bhargob Siddhanta, &c. to the number of about eighteen altogether, including the Surya Siddhanta. These eighteen are now called, by way of pre-eminence, the eighteen original shasters of astronomy; though, amongst the whole, I am informed, there are not above three or four real original works—the rest being compiled from one or other of these, with the diction or style a little altered, to answer the purposes of priestcraft; but the revolutions, motions, &c. of the planets remaining the same as in the original.

The sweeping inferences intended to be deduced from Mr. Bentley's assumptions

tions were calculated to overthrow all testimony derived from Hindu books: but Mr. Colebrooke, in a paper on the Vedas, in the eighth volume of the *Researches*, observes:—

> A work must not be hastily condemned as a forgery, because, on examination, it appears not to have been really written by the person whose name is usually coupled with quotations from it: for, if the very work itself show that it does not purport to be written by that person, the safe conclusion is, that it was never meant to be ascribed to him. Thus, the two principal codes of Hindu law are usually cited as Menu's and Yajynyawalkya's; but, in the codes themselves, those are dialogists, not authors; and the best commentators expressly declare that these institutes were written by other persons. The Surya Siddhanta is not pretended to have been written by Meya; but he is introduced as receiving instruction from a partial incarnation of the sun, and their conversation constitutes a dialogue which is recited by another person in a different company.

The efforts of Mr. Colebrooke to attribute a higher antiquity to the Surya Siddhanta than Mr. Bentley was disposed to allow, have provoked some animadversions in the work before us, which cannot be read without regret. Mr. Bentley should have bethought himself of the pain he felt from what he esteemed as uncandid criticism.

This is not the only instance in which Mr. Bentley has displayed a want of due consideration towards this eminent and talented individual. His exposure of an alleged forgery of the *Brahma Siddhanta Sphuta* shews too great a vivacity of hostility. This work was found by Mr. Colebrooke on the shelf of his library, and Mr. Bentley not only asserts that it was placed there with a design of furnishing proofs against his theory, but insinuates that it was forged by a certain Hindu astrologer, out of resentment against him. The account he gives is as follows:—

> He offered his services to me before he was in the employ of Mr. Colebrooke, but when he told me that his profession was book-making, and that he could forge any book whatever, to answer any purpose that might be required, I replied, I wanted no forged books; that there were too many of that description already; that I was extremely glad he was so candid, and must decline his services in any way whatever. In the course of the conversation that passed, he made himself acquainted with Mr. Colebrooke's opinions that were in opposition to mine, which, it seems, he carefully treasured up in his mind. He went directly to Mr. Colebrooke's from my house, and there got into immediate employ, as he himself afterwards informed me. This will serve to explain the circumstance of the forged book, the *Brahma Siddhanta Sphuta*, being found by Mr. Colebrooke on a shelf in his library, without knowing that he had it; as also the various forgeries of names and quotations in the spurious Brahma Siddhanta, made up on purpose to throw the person's name back into antiquity to answer the end in view.

Mr. Colebrooke could probably give a very different account of the matter; but that is superfluous: every syllable uttered by such a person as this astrologer is stated to be, must be unworthy of credit, and Mr. Bentley ought to have thought so.

That a system which refers the origin of a nation to the incredible date of thousands of millions of years ago, must be false, few persons will feel any scruple at believing. Such pretensions must appeal to some evidence; and evidence of all kinds, not preternatural, is subject to human judgment. The value of historical or traditionary evidence in favour of such pretensions would be insignificant. Astronomical systems, on the contrary, are of infinite value: they are not only extremely difficult to fabricate, but they may be, at all times, tried by principles which are unerring and eternal. Astronomical evidence is

the only substantial ground adduced by the Hindus for attributing a high antiquity to their nation, for historical records do not exist there.

The pretended antiquity of the Hindu astronomical writings cannot be maintained: the question then is, what epoch are we justified in assigning to them? Those who believe with Mr. Bentley that "literary forgeries are now so common in India that we can hardly know what book is genuine and what not," have, comparatively, an easy task to perform, in adjusting the dates of writers; because conflicting evidence can be reconciled or dismissed on the plea of fabrication or interpolation. There may be others who think that extensive literary frauds, universal corruption of copies, and universal destruction of historical evidence that would expose the fraud, are not so practicable as it is assumed. Hence arise difficulties which, in spite of the facility of trial already adverted to, embarrass the question.

We shall lay before the reader the substance of Mr. Bentley's work in as familiar and popular a form as we can. His reasoning, which is generally cogent, we should impair by an attempt to epitomize it. Those who are capable of deciding upon its value will, doubtless, examine the book itself.

The earliest epoch of Hindu astronomy Mr. Bentley assumes to be the formation of the lunar mansions, which he refers to the year 1424-5 B. C., by means of three data, the results of which correspond. It was not, however, till the year 1181 B. C. that the solar months were formed, and the seasons established, depending, as well as the new set of lunar mansions then introduced, on the tropical revolution of the sun. By means of the latter date, he fixes the era of Parasurama, in 1176 B. C.

The astronomical data given in the *Ramayana* enable Mr. Bentley to determine the epoch of Rama, who was born, he finds, on the 6th April 961 B. C., and also the date of that extraordinary event, the Churning of the Ocean, or war between the Gods and Giants, which occurred sixteen years before the birth of Rama. The origin of this fiction, "in itself nothing more nor less than a feigned war between light and darkness and their imaginary offsprings," as well as that of the assault of heaven by the Titans, related by Hesiod, and supposed, with great probability, to be copied from the former, Mr. Bentley refers to an astronomical allegory. The fiction of Hesiod he dates in the year 746 B. C.

The antique claims of the Egyptians and Chaldeans to a knowledge of astronomy meet with less deference from Mr. Bentley than those of the Hindus; he considers the proofs to be direct and positive that they had no astronomy until they received it from India, about the time of Nabonassar.

At the commencement of the third astronomical period of the Hindus, 698 B. C., the precession of the equinoxes amounted to 6° 40′, in about 494 years; their astronomers having thrown back the second period eleven years. To remedy a supposed inconsistency arising from thence, and to show the quantity of the precession, an imaginary line, or great circle, was assumed, passing through the poles of the ecliptic and the beginning of the fixed lunar asterism Magha, which circle was supposed to cut some of the stars in the Great Bear. The seven stars, in this constellation, being called the Rishis, the circle so assumed was called the line of the Rishis; and being invariably fixed to the beginning of the lunar asterism Magha, the precession would be noted by stating the degree, &c. of any moveable lunar mansion cut by that fixed line or circle. This expedient Mr. Bentley conceived would explain some very important texts in the Hindu astronomical writers, which, when understood, will defeat the attempts of the moderns to destroy the epoch of Yudhisht'hira, and to throw back his time to a very remote antiquity.

The

The fourth period contains nothing remarkable. The fifth commenced on the 25th December 204, B. C., when the precession amounted to one whole lunar mansion, or 13° 20′, reckoning from 1192 B. C., when it was nothing. At this period astronomy received great improvements; and the periods, called Yugas, were first settled by astronomical computations. The manner in which these periods were fixed is thus stated:—

> The years with which each period was to commence and end having been previously fixed on, the inventor then, by computation, determines the month, and moon's age, on the very day on which *Jupiter* is found to be in conjunction with the *sun*, in each of the years so fixed on; which being recorded in the calendar and other books, might at any time be referred to for clearing up any doubt, in case of necessity.

The dates of the four yugas are as follow: The Kali, or first period, immediately preceding the inventor, began B. C. 540; the Dwapar, or second, began B. C. 901; the Treta, or third, began B. C. 1528; the Krita, or fourth, began B. C. 2352. This was the date of the creation, according to the Hindu theory, and it is remarkable that the year corresponds with that of the Mosaical deluge.

The sixth astronomical period began January 23, A. D. 44. At this time Mr. Bentley considers that the Hindus acquired a knowledge of the opinions entertained in the West, respecting the era of the creation, and, in order "to make the world believe they were the most ancient people on the face of the earth," they remodelled their chronology, dividing it into nine Manwantaras, or patriarchal periods, making the first begin in 4225 B. C. The seventh astronomical epoch began A. D. 291, and ended A. D. 538, with which year terminates the ancient and begins the modern astronomy of the Hindus.

At this epoch, it is alleged, the great corruption of Hindu astronomy took place, by a preposterous attempt to throw back the date of the creation to the immense distance of 1,972,947,101 years before the Christian era. The plan by which this attempt was to be carried into effect, Mr. Bentley details very minutely in the first section of Part II. It was, in few words, by framing an astronomical system, in which the planetary motions were to commence with a *Kalpa* (or cycle) of 4,320,000,000 years, which they subdivided into periods called by the same names as in their ancient system; and to make the computations of the eclipses and positions of the planets, at all times, to depend on that fact. They, moreover, adopted the sideral sphere and year, instead of the tropical; so that the beginnings of the months and years would remain at the same points, in respect of the fixed stars, in which they then stood, and be also the same at the beginning of the kalpa.

In describing the various arts by which the fraud was to be perpetrated, Mr. Bentley observes that "there is no imposition too gross or absurd that a Hindu will not employ to gain his ends." In the present case, the ends themselves seem to be every whit as absurd and gross as the means.

It is natural to entertain some doubt as to the practicability of such an extensive imposition. If it be within the power of a collusive priesthood to impose a given creed upon their besotted followers, it is not easy to extinguish the adverse evidence, which may be found in books and records of various kinds. Mr. Bentley anticipates, and thus answers, the objection: —

> To some it would doubtless appear, as a thing impossible, that a set of *Brahmins* in *Ujein* could impose such a system on the rest of India. Those, however, who are acquainted with the *Brahminical* character, know too well that every thing was in their power: they were in possession of all the learning in the country, and their influence

was

was so great, that even the princes of the country were obliged to bow submission to their will. Therefore, when they assembled together in convocation, to consult on the general interest of the whole body, whatever resolutions they came to on that head, would be universally adopted by the brethren: and woe to the man that should dare oppose them; for their power and influence far exceeded those of the Popes in Europe, so that wherever they sent their secret orders, they would be sure to be obeyed.

He moreover suggests that the introduction of this new system was, in a great measure, designed to counteract the progress of Christianity in India, which object was furthered, likewise, by the invention of the *avatars*, or descents of the deity; which Mr. Bentley thinks were devised by the Brahmins to show superior favour displayed by Heaven towards the Hindus, in the very mode which the Christians consider as so miraculous. The birth of Krishna, which the Hindus assign to the era (corrupted) of Yudhisht'hira, Mr. Bentley finds, from astronomical data recorded in the *Janampatra* of Krishna, was on the 7th August, A. D. 600.

The system of Varaha, as it is called, given in the *Vasisht'ha Siddhanta*, the *Surya Siddhanta*, and the *Soma Siddhanta*, Mr. Bentley pronounces to have been framed in the ninth century of the Christian era, instead of being upwards of a million of years old, as the Hindus pretend. This system begins later than the great kalpa by 17,064,000 years, owing to the formation of the revolutions of the planets into small cycles for the convenience of calculation. It is, however, dependent upon the great or Brahma kalpa; for, in computing the number of years elapsed of the former, the time must be found according to the latter, from which 17,064,000 must be deducted, to show the years elapsed of the system of Varaha. By a series of elaborate calculations, Mr. Bentley endeavours to shew that this system was even posterior to the observation of the star Canopus, when it was exactly in the beginning of Cancer, which is alleged to have been made by Vridha Vasisht'ha, the presumed author of the Vasisht'ha Siddhanta. The longitude of Canopus, in A. D. 1750, was 3s 11° 30′ 39″ 6; difference of longitude since the observation 11° 30′ 39″ 6; which, reduced to time at 1° in 71½, gives 822 years. Therefore, 1750—822= A. D. 928, the time of the observation. By dividing the errors or differences in position of the planets at the beginning of the Kali Yuga, by those in their mean annual motions, Mr. Bentley obtains the mean result of K. Y. 4192, or A. D. 1091, as the genuine date of the system; whence it appears to have been framed even many years subsequent to the observation before-mentioned.

The ingenious contrivance by which the precession of the equinoxes was computed in the system of Varaha, without recourse to the laborious calculations requisite to find it according to the great kalpa, Mr. Bentley explains very clearly, by the help of a diagram. He thence infers that the notion of a libration or oscillation of the equinoxes, instead of a complete revolution, is erroneous, and unsupported by the Hindu texts.

The author next considers the system of Aryabhatta, contained in the Arya Siddhanta, and assigns to it the date of A. D. 1322. The principal objects of this system, he conceives to have been, to assign a position to the planets, agreeing with their real places in the heavens, much nearer the truth than in preceding works; to support the modern impositions; and to pervert the meaning of the passage in Parasara, respecting the Rishis being in Magha, &c. This system was constructed precisely on that of Brahma, or the great kalpa, and the precession of the equinoxes was computed on a plan nearly similar to that of Varaha. To perfect his scheme respecting the Rishis, Mr. Bentley alleges that Aryabhatta forged a work which he attributed to Parasara; this is the Parasara

Parasara Siddhanta, which is included in the Arya Siddhanta. Pursuing the same plan with these works as with the preceding, Mr. Bentley deduces from the errors in the positions and motions of the planets a mean result, which gives the date of Aryabhatta A. D. 1322.

Varaha Mihira supported the fraud attempted by Aryabhatta. The date of Varaha Mihira is fixed at A. D. 1528. He mentions Aryabhatta, and was, therefore, subsequent to him; he also states, in the Varaha Sanhita, that "Canopus rose *heliacally* at Ujein, when the sun was 7° short of Virgo; that is, when he was in 23° of Leo." This Mr. Bentley considers as an important fact, as serving to decide a point of time long disputed.

In explaining the causes of Varaha Mihira being thrown back into antiquity, Mr. Bentley states, that upon the presentation of a work of Bhaskara Acharya to the Emperor Akber, who ascended the throne about 1556, the Hindus, desirous of exalting the antiquity of their literature, represented that it was not the work of Bhaskara then living, but of another Bhaskara of antecedent date. But as Bhaskara Acharya, in his *Siddhanta Siromani*, mentions the name of Varaha, it became necessary to practise the same deception with respect to him; so that there were thus two Bhaskaras and two Varahas. The proofs in support of these impositions, or rather the expedients employed to remove the inconsistencies which they disclose to the inquirer, were not thought of, Mr. Bentley imagines, till about the middle of last century. The expedients, he alleges, were fabricated books; amongst others a spurious Arya Siddhanta, substituted for the real one. In unravelling these alleged frauds and forgeries, which brings him into collision with the great oracle of Hindu literature, Mr. Colebrooke, the fact mentioned by Varaha Mihira himself, of the heliacal rising of Canopus, is considered by Mr. Bentley as the only evidence (inadvertently overlooked by the forgers) by which they could be fully detected.

In the analytical account of the *Pancha Tantra*, which appears in the recently published part of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Wilson, the author of the paper, adverts to the quotation from the astronomical writings of Varaha Mihira, in that work, and which occurs, he says, without variation, in the two best manuscripts of the original; and adds, that "this citation is justly considered, by Mr. Colebrooke, as a proof of the astronomer's priority to the composition of the *Pancha Tantra*, and a satisfactory corroboration of other arguments favourable to his existence at the time usually assigned to him, in the fifth century of the Christian era."

This proof, which Mr. Colebrooke brought forward in the eleventh volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, observing that the *Pancha Tantra* was the original of the fables of Pilpay, translated into Persian for Nushervan more than 1200 years ago, Mr. Bentley thus comments on:—

"It does not follow that the *Pancha Tantra* of Vishnu Sarmana is the original of the fables of Pilpay: on the contrary, it is more likely that the latter should be the original of the former.—We have no proof whatever that the *Pancha Tantra* of Vishnu Sarmana is even a hundred years old: for to prove that it was the identical one that was translated into Persian more than 1200 years ago, it ought to be shown that the name of Varaha Mihira was actually in that very translation, and still continues, without which it could be no proof; for we know that all Hindu books are liable to interpolations, and consequently the *Pancha Tantra* as much so as any other. But supposing the fact was true that the name of Varaha Mihira was actually in the original translation into Persian upwards of 1200 years ago, it could only go to prove that there have been more persons of the name of Varaha Mihira than one, but would never affect the time of the author of the *Varahi Sanhita*, who was the contemporary with Akber."

Of the readiness with which literary frauds are practised in India, Mr. Bentley

Bentley adduces (note p. 175) a proof in the confession of a Hindu astronomer, who, upon grounds stated by him, avowed that he would put his name to an astronomical work, wherein the epoch from which the calculations were made should proceed 1000 years back: but he added, "in such cases, it was usual to put the name of some ancient sage to it, or that of some fictitious astronomer, with an account of his birth, parentage, connexions, and country, in order to give it the plausible appearance of being ancient and real, which, according to modern notions, would much enhance its value." It is proper to remark that Mr. Colebrooke himself admits that the affixing the name of a celebrated author to a work composed in later times, is "a practice which is but too common in India, as in many other countries."

The examination of the alleged spurious works, which are the foundation of the pseudo-ancient system of Hindu astronomy, occupies the whole of Mr. Bentley's fifth section. He adduces a mass of proofs in support of his opinions, which many readers will think amount to demonstration. We cannot pretend to give an epitome of this portion of the work; neither do we feel competent to decide upon the merits of the controversy between the author and Mr. Colebrooke, which is the subject of the concluding section.

The reader will have already perceived how perplexed and difficult a matter is here treated of. Whatever discordance of opinion may exist between the author and other learned persons, on this abstruse subject, no one can justly deny to the memory of Mr. Bentley, the reputation due to the display of great skill, great diligence, profound inquiry, and unwearied perseverance. It would have been more gratifying to us had he evinced less captiousness towards his adversaries. No writer ought to deprecate criticism; its end, whether the criticism be just or not, is the establishment of truth: and even where the critic debases his office by the use of vulgar invective, his censures should inspire no other sentiment than contempt.

Moore's Views in the Burman Empire.

This work is to consist of eighteen coloured views in aqua-tinta, to be published in three series, each containing six plates, with an emblematical frontispiece. The first number only has yet been published, and the plates display, to great advantage, Mr. Moore's graphic talents. The pen is unable to delineate faithfully the peculiar objects which awaken attention in the country we are now invading. The most laboured description can give Europeans but an imperfect idea of a Burmese stockade, or a pagoda, with its countless lines and curves, its variegated shades, and its innumerable ornaments in detail. These can only be pourtrayed by a skilful pencil.

The plates which appear to us the most interesting of the set are, that representing the storming of a stockade by our troops (giving a very good idea of the nature of that kind of defence), and the two views from the Great Dagon Pagoda near Rangoon. The latter afford an admirable representation of the gorgeous and peculiar character of Burmese architecture. The gold temple, containing the principal idol of the deity Guadama, or Buddha, is described by Mr. Moore as "a magnificent edifice, which, for the light elegance of its contour, and the happy combination of its several parts, may be fairly said to challenge, for beauty, any other of its class in India."

In the several views, Mr. Moore has had to represent not only landscape and figures, but marine and architectural objects; and, although he may not have succeeded equally in all, he has produced a work that does him great credit.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 13th of July. The hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., president, in the chair.

At this meeting the dried and prepared head of a New Zealander was presented by Mr. Ashburner, in the name of Capt. Stead.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society, presenting the first volume of their transactions.

A work on the Principles and Precepts of Mahommedan Law, by W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., was presented by the author.

A letter was read from M. Abel Rémusat, acknowledging his election as an honorary member, and forwarding numbers 12 to 20 of the Journal Asiatique, on the part of the Asiatic Society of Paris.

A map of the Burmese empire was presented by the Asiatic Lithographic Company.

A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Lushington, forwarding the second part of the first volume of the Transactions of the Astronomical Society of London; and another from the same gentleman, transmitting a letter from the Governor of Batavia, to the Governor-General of British India, with a Latin dissertation by Dr. De Siebold, of the Residency at Japan, upon the knowledge of Sanscrit letters among the Japanese.

Dr. Siebold, physician to the Dutch establishment in Japan, notwithstanding the jealousy with which inquiries of every kind are regarded by the Government, has been enabled, by the assistance of his pupils in the medical art, to acquire some knowledge of the literature and language of Japan, and has ascertained that the prayers of the priests of Eutsdoo or Buddha, are written in characters derived from the Brahmans, whom they term Brahamuma. He has also procured a treatise on the Sanscrit language, printed at Su-jako, in Chinese and Japanese characters, and forwards a specimen there given of the Sanscrit alphabet, together with the pronunciation as expressed by the Japanese author, for the Society to determine whether the alphabet is what it pretends to be. He has also translated the account of the origin of the alphabet, with the view that it may be decided by the same authority, whether it be derived from Indian tradition; and under an impression that the Society may be able to form a judgment from the shape and appearance of the characters from what part of India they originated, and, as accompaniments of the extension of the Buddha religion, from whence that legislator proceeded.

Dr. Siebold also offers his services to determine any questions, or prosecute any inquiry, the Society may propose, whether relating to the natural history, botany, language, people, or country of Japan.

The tract is called *Sittan Mata Teimor*, or Perfection of Indian Letters. The letters of Southern India were communicated through divinities. In the beginning of the world Makeis yura (Makeswara) had by his wife, Bifu-ken, a son, named Barama, also named Bonten, that is, the divine author of letters. He had three brothers, who taught the three modes of writing, according to the direction of the letters.

The letters of Southern India were written from right to left. From their being invented by Bonten, they are said in the book Ziks to derive their origin from Makeis-yura. In the book of S-saka mention is made of this kind of writing in seven different places, and the characters are said to amount to fifty. The god of the sublime religion, the offspring of the sun, has left two books, the Book of the Sun and the Book of the Moon, in which these fifty letters are detailed; five forms of them are also there distinguished, or the letters of central, southern, northern, eastern, and western India. These letters are then attributed to K-jug-ju (*Curia Draconis*), and are said to have been first taught by a priest named K-ju-djo. In Central India they are called *Sitti Arasato*.

After this the author proceeds to represent the different letters, vowels, and consonants, and their various combinations, with their value in Japanese letters. The specimen sent by Dr. Siebold, is only a part, probably, of the work, as it gives only the short vowels of the Nagaree alphabet, and their combination with but nine of the consonants, making fifty in all, which has probably induced him to think it was the alphabet. Of these eight correspond in form precisely with the Nagaree letters, and the value given to six of them is quite correct. The letters called Suwa, Huwa, and Tawa, or ऽ S, ५ T, ५ G, are very differently expressed from the Indian pronunciation, which calls them, invariably, B, P, and Y. The first, however,

ever, is in shape the B of the Bengalee alphabet. In inscriptions, it sometimes represents *Cha*, which may possibly be intended by Sa. There is no doubt that the letters are of Indian origin, and the legends, although they have undergone some local modification, are from a similar source. Brahma is, by some Saiva-puranas, considered to have been created by Siva and Makeswara, and is so far his son. As the author of the Vedas, he is the inventor of letters. Again, the order of the alphabet, as taught by Punini, was communicated, it is said, to that grammarian by Siva, and the first rule of Punini's grammar, which contains the letter S, is called the Siva Sutra The rule of Siva K-jug-ju, *Curia Draconis*, is Rahu. The head of the Dragon Sakya, or Buddha, is called Arha Bandhava, the friend or relation of the sun, and as a Kshetriye, possibly of the solar line, may be called his progeny. The existence of different characters in different parts of India is indisputable, although the enumeration given by the Japanese author is not very correct. What he means by Sitti Arasato, cannot be well conjectured, unless Arasato be intended for Akshara, a letter. The other circumstances adverted to are Buddha or Japanese, and find no equivalent in the sacred literature of the Hindoos.

A paper was also read upon the literature of Thibet, the date of Buddha, and the progress of the Buddha religion, by the Secretary, as derived from information communicated by Mr. Goma de Korous, compared with the inquiries of ancient and modern writers in Europe on these subjects.

Mr. Korous, a Hungarian traveller and philologist, has succeeded in finding his way from Wallachia to Ladakh, and, with the aid of Mr. Moorcroft, has there enjoyed favourable opportunities of acquiring an insight into the language and literature of Thibet. After passing several months in Ladakh with Mr. Moorcroft, he studied a considerable time under an intelligent Lama at Zanskar, in that principality, and expects to be able, in the course of twelve months, to complete a grammar and vocabulary of the language, which are now in a state of great forwardness.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of 7th November. M. Bopp announced, in a letter from Mannenheim, the approaching arrival of the second part of his Sanscrit grammar.

Dr. Lesson presented to the Society a Javanese MS. which will be deposited in the library. The thanks of the council will be transmitted to Dr. Lesson.

Capt. Troger was introduced and admitted a member.

M. Klaproth presented the first thirteen sheets of the Georgian and French vocabulary, and intimated that the printing of the French and Georgian vocabulary is about to commence, and will be completed in two months.

M. Stan. Julien presented three printed sheets of his *Mencius*, and stated that the second part of this work will be completed before the next meeting of the council.

A member communicated a work undertaken by Messrs. E. Burnouf and Lassen, on the dialect known under the name of *Pali*. The examination of this work was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Kieffer, Garcin, and Abel-Rémusat.

A member adverted to the Sanscrit inscriptions, the originals of which exist in Portugal, which had been transmitted to the Society, and requested that a report be made on the subject. Referred to the next meeting of the council.

M. Schulz read a memoir on Hoaï-nan-tseu, a Chinese philosopher of the sect termed Rationals, or Free-thinkers.

TERMITES.

The *termites*, or white ant, so destructive in the East Indies, are not less so in South America. The mode of destroying them is a little singular, that of turning the antipathy of the races to good account. As soon as they are observed, a little sugar is put down, which in a moment summons a tribe of brown or black ants, who instantly attack and destroy the termites.

NEW KIND OF STEREOTYPE.

The Gazette of Munich announces the invention of a new kind of stereotype, by M. Lanefelder, to whom the art of lithography is due. A sheet of ordinary printing paper is covered with a layer of stony earth *(terre pierreuse)*, to the thickness of half an inch, and sufficiently moistened with water. In half an hour it assumes the consistency of paste, when it is put in frames and on types composed in the usual manner, but not blackened, and the paste becomes impressed with the characters. The sheet is then dried on a stone flag, and melted metal poured on it. The metal becomes a thin plate, and has all the characters standing out on it, as well formed as the original types. The proofs from those stereotype characters do not differ from those taken from moveable types. The author of this discovery offers to explain it fully for a subscription of 100 florins, as soon as he shall have thirty subscribers. He estimates the preparation necessary for the casting at 100 florins, and the paper covered with the stony paste at six kreuss (2d English) a sheet.

METEM-

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

Souls transmigrate, according to the tenets of the Fo religion, by means of six passages, to six orders or classes of beings: the first is that of the celestials; the second that of men; the third that of the genii; the fourth that of beasts; the fifth that of demons; the sixth that of the inhabitants of hell. Into one or other of these classes, by means of transmigration, whatsoever is animated passes and repasses perpetually, according to merit or demerit. To get to heaven it is necessary to do good and shun evil; but as beneficence is more or less perfect, so heaven has many degrees or stages, which, beginning at the earth, are elevated one upon another. There are thirteen of these heavens; after which there are five others, from whence the tenants, who are called saints, never return. Those in the fifth, or highest, are entirely purged from error, and behold clearly the nature of all things. They are still, however, material, not having yet arrived at perfect *exinanition*, or complete annihilation. *Deshauterayes.*

THERMOMETER IN INDIA.

According to a register published in the Calcutta *John Bull*, the greatest height of the thermometer at Nipal, during the month of March last, inside the house, was 74°, the least height 48°; outside, in the shade, the greatest height was 84°, and the least 32°. At Madras, the greatest height of the thermometer in the month of March was 89¼°; the least height 74½°.

HINDOOSTANEE PROVERBS.

"Come, bull, gore me." Spoken of one who willingly brings misfortune on himself.

"The barber, the shaver, and the beard-scraper, I and my brother, the mare and her colt, and me you know." Applied to one who pretends, in a distribution of provisions, to receive the shares of several people, which are, in fact, all for himself.

"His Turkish is expended." *Angl.* He has got to the length of his tether.

"The crowing of a hen is no rule." *i. e.* A woman's opinion is not to be depended upon.

"He fell from heaven, and stuck in a date-tree." Said of a person who commences great things, and is stopped by trifles. *Angl.* To swallow an ox and be choked with the tail.

"A gourd and pumpkin, curse on both!" Applied to a dispute between two persons equally worthless.

"Hear, drum, the lady's voice." Spoken by one to whom another has made many professions of kindness, which have not been fulfilled.

"May the devil be deaf." *i. e.* I hope this will not reach the ears of those who will found a calumny on it.

"What garden is this radish from?" An expression of contempt.

"My father has eaten ghee, smell my hand." Applied to one who, without any merit of his own, boasts that of his ancestors.

"The poor devil of mankind is man."

"His eyes are covered with fat." *i. e.* He is too proud to recognize his old friends.

"Come, squirrel, another colour." *i. e.* Change the subject.

"Up with the fire-pan." *i. e.* Let us shift our quarters.

COPIOUSNESS OF THE ARABIC TONGUE.

According to Firouzabadi, an Arabian lexicographer, the Arabic language contains 1,000 words to designate a *camel* and a *lion*; and 500 to express a sword. This abundance of synonymes (arising from the multitude of tribes which composed the Arab nation) is not altogether unexampled in modern languages: the Laplanders have 30 words to designate a *reindeer*; the French have more than 50 for a *ship*, with relation to its size, shape, and the purpose for which it is employed; the Germans have 100 words and the French 50 to express a *horse*.

It is reported of Saban, a celebrated orator and poet of Arabia, that he once spoke for half a day, without using the same word twice over.

CHINA INK-MAKERS.

Ink-making is considered a very respectable employment in China; it is even ranked among the liberal arts, on account of its utility to the sciences. In a city famous for the finest ink, the ink-makers have several small apartments illuminated night and day.

ARAB HORSES.

Arab horses of good extraction, says M. Jean Humboldt, called *açil*, display uncommon fidelity and intelligence. They follow their master like a dog. If he goes into a house, they stop on the threshold of the door, without being fastened by a halter, and wait for him there a whole night. Moreover, these horses have such an exquisite scent, that they smell their master's track when he is at several leagues distance. If he happen to die, it is not uncommon to see them lay down upon the earth that covers the body, and expire with hunger rather than quit the place. *Anthologie Arabe.*

College of Fort William.

27th July, 1825.

The Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Lord Amherst, Governor-General, and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Wednesday, the 27th July, for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged to the several students reported qualified for the public service, during the past year, the president and members of the College Council, the officers, professors, and students of the College met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Chief Justice; the Hon. J. Fendall, Esq.; Sir Antony Buller; the officers of the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General's suite; many of the civil and military officers of the presidency, together with several of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Lady and Miss Amherst, Mrs. Pearson, the Misses Buller, and several other ladies, honoured the ceremony with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Rt. Hon. the Visitor, attended by the officers of his staff, entered the hall. When the Visitor had taken his seat, W. B. Bayley, Esq., President of the College Council, presented to the Rt. Hon. the Visitor the several students of the College who were entitled to receive medals of merit, adjudged to them at the public and private examinations of the College holden since June 1824, and read the certificates granted by the Council of the College to each student about to leave the institution.

The Visitor then presented to Lieut. A. D. Gordon and Lieut. H. Todd, entitled to receive degrees of honour, the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, expressing at the same time the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The medals which had been awarded to the several students having been distributed to them respectively, the Rt. Hon. the Visitor delivered the following discourse:—

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William: The proceedings of the College Council, with the several reports of the professors, and other public officers, relating to the affairs of the institution for the elapsed year, have been laid before me, and have been perused with attention and interest. The results are, upon the whole, extremely gratifying. Scarcely any instances of a serious breach of discipline, during the past year, have been brought to my knowledge, while the distinguished success of some, and the steady and assiduous application of a great majority of the students, have been no less honourable to themselves than creditable to the institution to which they have been attached.

"The alterations which have, from time to time, been adopted in the course of study pursued in the College, and in the test of qualifications for the public service, will not admit of any very accurate comparison between the present and former years; but with every due allowance for the changes alluded to, I feel myself authorized to state, that both in the number of students who have qualified themselves for the public service by a competent knowledge of two of the native languages, and in the extent of that knowledge, with reference to the time in which it was acquired, the results of the past year are as favourable as those of the most flourishing periods of the institution.

"Thirteen medals of merit, for rapid and considerable proficiency in the native languages, have been awarded to students since June 1824; and degrees of honour in Persian and Hindoostanee have been conferred on Lieuts. Gordon and Todd for extraordinary proficiency in those languages. I am happy to have had an opportunity of rewarding the honourable acquirements of those meritorious officers, by nominating them to fill the respectable situation of public examiners in the College of Fort William.

"The collegiate year now under review gives a total amount of nineteen students competent to the discharge of their public duties, by the extent of their attainments in the Persian, and in the Hindoostanee or Bengalee language.

"Of that number, Messrs. Charles Grant Udny, Henry Pidcock, Francis Horsley Robinson, Frederick Octavius Wells, and Thomas Barbot Beale, were declared qualified in Persian, and Mr. Wells in Hindoostanee, at the late annual examination in June; Messrs. Edward Currie, Edward Lennox Campbell, Richard Walker, Henry Lushington, John Dunbar, and James William Alexander, were declared qualified in Persian; and Messrs. Edward Currie, Edward Deedes, Richard Walker, and Alexander Grant, in Hindoostanee, at the half-yearly examinations in December last.

"The remaining students, viz., Messrs. James Stephen Lushington, Hugh Vans Hawthorn, Robert Neave, Charles William Truscott, David Brooke Morrieson, George James Taylor, Edward Deedes, and Alexander Grant, were pronounced qualified at intermediate examinations held at different times since June 1824.

"Messrs. Udny, Pidcock, and Robinson, were admitted into the College in November 1824, and in the short space of seven months, their talents and assiduity enabled them to pass with great credit the requisite examinations in Persian and Bengalee. Medals of merit were awarded at the late examination to Messrs. Udny and Pidcock for rapid and considerable proficiency in the Persian, and to Mr. Robinson for rapid proficiency in the Bengalee language; and it is the opinion of the examiners, that if these gentlemen had remained attached to the College for a few months longer, they would have entitled themselves to those honours which are usually assigned as the reward of the highest attainments in the College. Similar praise is also due to Mr. Edmonstone for his knowledge of Persian; but as he has passed in that language only, his progress in his studies will be more properly commemorated at the next anniversary.

"Mr. Frederick Octavius Wells was admitted into the College in May 1824, and among the students reported qualified for the public service at the late annual examination, he ranks first in Hindoostanee, and fifth in Persian.

"Mr. Thomas B. Beale having commenced his studies in October 1824, was reported qualified in Hindoostanee at a separate examination in April last, and he obtained the sixth place in the first class of Persian students at the late examination in June, which entitles him to emancipation from the College.

"In the report of 1824 was noticed the rapid progress of Mr. James S. Lushington. He was not, however, declared qualified by a competent knowledge of two languages to enter the public service until July in that year, and he may, therefore, be more properly considered as holding a place among the students whose names are included in the present address. Previously to his admission in May 1824, he had acquired a considerable knowledge of Persian, and at the annual examination in June, he held the first place among the qualified students in that language. Mr. Lushington's knowledge of Hindoostanee when he arrived in India was not extensive, and the fact of his having qualified himself to pass a very creditable examination in that language in the following July, furnishes a highly honourable proof of his talents and application.

"Mr. Hugh Vans Hawthorn commenced his collegiate course in October 1823, passed in Hindoostanee at the annual examination in June 1824, and in Persian at a separate examination in September of the same year.

"Mr. George James Taylor was admitted into College in May 1822, and it appearing at the annual examination in June 1823 that he had made inadequate progress in study, he was removed from the institution to a station in the interior of the country, where he obtained such an acquaintance with Persian and Hindoostanee, as enabled him to gain the usual certificate of qualification for the public service, by a competent knowledge of those languages at separate examinations in June and December 1824.

"Mr. James Wm. Alexander commenced his oriental studies in October 1824, obtained a medal of merit for rapid proficiency in Persian at the half-yearly examination in December 1824. He passed a separate examination in Hindoostanee in February 1825, and was then declared competent to enter on the discharge of his public duties.

"Mr. Edward Deedes entered College in May 1823, and passed the requisite examination in the Persian and in the Hindoostanee languages in June and December 1824.

"Mr. Alexander Grant was admitted in October 1823, passed a separate examination in Persian in September 1824, and at the half-yearly examination in December of the same year held the fourth place in the first class of Hindoostanee students.

"Mr. Henry Lushington first joined the College as a student in October 1821, but having revisited England before his collegiate course was completed, he rejoined the institution on his return to Bengal in August 1824, passed in Persian at the half-yearly examination in December following, and in Hindoostanee at a separate examination in March 1825, when he was reported qualified for the public service.

"Mr. Edward Currie was admitted in May 1824, and in the short space intervening between that date and the half-yearly examination in December following, his talents and application enabled him to attain the highest rank in the first classes of both Persian and Hindoostanee, and at the same time entitled him to the reward of medals of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in both those languages.

"Mr. David Brooke Morrieson was attached to the College in May 1824, and at the half-yearly examination in the following December, he held the first place in Bengalee, being distinguished upon that occasion by the reward of a medal of merit for his proficiency in that language, and at a separate examination in February 1825 he passed in Persian, and was then declared qualified to commence his public duties.

"Mr. John Dunbar was likewise admitted in May; at the half-yearly examination in December following he obtained the fifth place in the first Persian class, and was pronounced qualified at a separate examination in Hindoostanee in March 1824.

"Mr.

"Mr. Richard Walker commenced his Persian and Hindoostanee studies in June 1824, and his abilities and diligent application enabled him to pass very creditably, in both those languages, at the half-yearly examination in the following December, obtaining a medal of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Edward Lennox Campbell being admitted at the same time as the last-mentioned student, obtained the second place in the first Persian class at the half-yearly examination in December 1824, and passing, at a separate examination, in Hindoostanee, in March 1825, he was then, by his knowledge of both languages, reported qualified to enter upon the discharge of his public duties.

"Mr. Robert Neave likewise commenced his studies at the same time as the two last-named students, and obtained his emancipation from College in April 1825, by passing a separate examination in Hindoostanee in February, and in Persian in April, of the above year.

"Mr. Charles William Truscott was admitted into the College in August 1824, and passed, at separate examinations, in Persian and Hindoostanee, in April and May 1825, being upon the latter date reported duly qualified for the public service.

"Two of the students who, by inattention to the rules of the institution, had incurred the penalty of the sixth statute, have lately been removed from the College, but in the hope that a sense of their duty and situation will induce more vigorous exertions, I forbear, on this occasion, to mention their names, or to animadvert any further upon their conduct.

"An alteration in the studies of the College has been introduced within the last year by the enactment of a new statute, requiring of every student, as a qualification for the public service, a knowledge either of the Hindee or of the Bengalee language in addition to the Persian.

"Experience had shewn that the students generally attended to Hindoostanee lectures in preference to Bengalee, because the simultaneous acquisition of the former and of Persian, was much less difficult than of Bengalee and Persian.

"The study of Bengalee and of the Hindee dialects was in consequence greatly neglected, and the exhortations delivered from this chair, at successive anniversaries, having failed to induce a more general cultivation of them, the acquisition either of Hindee or of Bengalee, in addition to Persian, has been made, by the statute before referred to, an indispensible part of the course of study now observed in the College. In the general term Hindee are included those vernacular dialects which, with some local variations and modifications, are used by the bulk of the Hindoo population throughout the provinces of Behar and Benares, and in the ceded and conquered provinces.

"Every information which I have received from those best qualified to speak on the subject, prompts me to urge, in the strongest manner, an attention to these, which I may properly call, the languages of the country.

"In former times, when English gentlemen, comparatively few in number, were required to communicate chiefly with natives of rank or influence, by whom the details of the civil administration were conducted, a knowledge of Persian, the language of official record, and of Hindoostanee, the medium of personal communication among the higher orders, might enable the possessor adequately to discharge the functions that ordinarily belonged to the civil servants of the Company.

"But that state of things has long since ceased to exist. You are now constantly called upon to administer justice to the humblest, to ascertain the rights and interests, and institutions of the rudest classes. These, indeed, are they who, being most exposed to oppression, will chiefly demand your care: their happiness will be the proudest glory of your country, the surest foundation of empire in India. We profess to fence the cottage of the peasant by a barrier no less firm than that which guards the possessions of the highest and most opulent classes. And could the lowliness of the individuals reconcile the mind to a neglect of their humble, yet much prized rights, could you overlook the obligation recognized by every heart, of seeking, with more than ordinary care, to cherish and support those who most require protection, yet the number and importance of the class (they constitute, in fact, the yeomanry of the country) would sufficiently inculcate the duty of attending to their claims.

"But if you cannot speak their language (Persian and Oordoo are nearly as foreign to them as English), the best laws of the Government will be a mockery; your most generous resolves will end in disappointment; the real rudeness and ignorance of the people will be exaggerated; they will seem to be unreasonable because they cannot explain to you their reasons: you will appear to them capricious, if not tyrannical, even when actuated by the purest motives, because you cannot state your purposes, and because you cannot discover the real influence of your acts. In one word, you will be strangers to the people, and they to you; and the inconvenience may be aggravated into the most intolerable mischief through the designs of those who may seek their profit in the estrangement.

"I would, therefore, in the strongest manner, inculcate on those who are destined

tined for the western provinces, to make themselves masters of Hindee: a knowledge of Bengalee is not less necessary to the due discharge of the duties confided to those who are employed in Bengal.

"To persons so grounded, the elegancies of polite conversation will not probably be of difficult attainment; it is certainly very desirable that you should be able to converse with a native gentleman in language which he would not himself be ashamed to use. But to understand and to be understood by the bulk of the community is a positive duty, which you cannot neglect without dishonour to yourself, without unfaithfulness to Government, without discredit to your own country, and injustice to this.

"The firm belief I entertain of the substantial advantages of the College of Fort William, and the sincere personal interest I take in its honour and prosperity, make me particularly solicitous to impress upon the minds of the gentlemen now attached to it, the importance, not only of a diligent and persevering attention to their prescribed studies, but also of cautiously avoiding all unnecessary and expensive indulgencies.

"The extravagance of some of the students has, at all periods, formed the chief ground of objection to this institution; an objection, indeed, which, if it were true to the extent which has been some times asserted, would justify the conclusion, that the benefits arising from efficient instruction in the native languages of India, were more than counterbalanced by the baneful effects of pecuniary embarrassment. I am happy to believe, that the students, during the past year, have been comparatively free from habits of extravagance and dissipation, but I cannot indulge the hope that many of them are exempt from debt.

"This subject has engaged the anxious attention of Government, whose sacred duty it is to secure those who are to be entrusted with the administration of public affairs from all undue influence in the discharge of their official functions, and to take care that they commence their public career in perfect freedom and independence.

"Arrangements are now in contemplation, which, when carried into effect, will obviate all plea of necessity on the part of the students for contracting debt; and I take this public opportunity of announcing, in the most distinct manner, that as soon as the measures in question have been brought into operation, every endeavour will be made to discourage extravagant and expensive habits, not merely by the immediate removal from Calcutta of individuals who may violate the rules, but by considering those young men in the civil service who may contract any considerable debt, to be thereby virtually disqualified for situations of trust and emolument. The Government must reluctantly impose upon the officers of the College, and upon the gentlemen who form the College Council, the irksome, but necessary, duty of ascertaining and reporting to Government every instance in which they have reason to know that a student attached to the College is inconsiderate enough to live beyond his income, and is likely by his habits of extravagance to set an injurious example to those around him.

"I trust that it may not be necessary to apply to any individual case the rules which I shall consider it my duty to enforce, should the necessity unhappily occur. Awakened to a sense of the real mischief of pecuniary involvment, and aware of the sentiments with which it is regarded by the Government, young men entering the service will have no reasonable plea to palliate the folly which induces it. They may, I trust, be made sensible, that on a body such as the civil service, vested, by the operation of a peculiar system, with the possession of extensive authority, moderation and self-denial, are peculiarly incumbent. The advantages they enjoy are justified by the security they afford for good government, they would otherwise be a burthen on the country, which it would be unjustifiable to maintain; and if, therefore, any civil servant shall be found turning the privileges of his class into the means of extravagant indulgence, he will have himself to blame if he finds in his person those privileges abridged. I rejoice in all opportunities of evincing my respect for the distinguished body to whom you belong. Their fair claims are sacred to me, and I consider it not the least of the advantages derived from the College of Fort William, that it enables the Government to discriminate eminent merit in the first dawn of public life. To promote the early career of those possessing such a title, is the most gratifying act belonging to the station I hold. You may be assured that the interest excited now will follow you into active life. I would fain hope that it may be my pleasing task to speak only the language of encomium and praise, that the good sense and virtue of the young men who may be attached to this institution, will enable me cordially to rejoice in their attainment of the high and honourable posts within their reach, and that I may be spared the painful but solemn duty of averting from the sacred interests committed to our charge, the mischief and peril that must flow from the promotion of those who are unworthy of their high calling.

"I cannot omit the opportunity of congratulating you on the new advantages which the well-timed liberality of the Honourable

Honourable the Court of Directors has extended to you. Of these benefits none can be more touching than the facility which will be afforded to you of revisiting your native land, and of strengthening and renewing home feelings and home attachments. May your conduct in the stations to which you are now about to proceed, be ever such, that on your return to England, you may, with an honest pride, claim to have maintained her honour, to have advanced her interests, which are those of India, and to have acted on the principles becoming the citizens of so great and so singularly favoured a country.

"I beg to return my cordial thanks and acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the College Council, and to the other officers of the institution, for their unwearied exertions during the past year, and I look with confidence, from their continued zeal, to the augmented success and reputation of the College of Fort William.

"The return to England of Dr. Lumsden, professor of the Arabic and Persian languages, has deprived the institution of the further services of a gentleman, whose distinguished abilities and learning, and whose indefatigable labours have, in an eminent degree, promoted the success and enhanced the reputation of the College of Fort William, ever since the period of its first establishment. I cannot but regret the loss which we have thus sustained, but Dr. Lumsden's character and example will still shed a beneficial influence, and will stimulate the honourable ambition of others to seek, by similar exertions, similar applause.

"Several works of great interest or of real importance to the promotion of eastern literature and learning, have been encouraged or published during the past year. A list of them will appear in the Appendix to this address.

"Gentlemen, I am not aware that there are any other topics immediately connected with the affairs of the College of Fort William which require notice on the present occasion; and I shall conclude this address by briefly adverting to the progress of those institutions which, under the support and patronage of Government, are directed to the education of the natives of India, and to the dissemination amongst them of useful knowledge.

"The General Committee of Public Instruction have continued during the past year to direct their attention towards the great object of diffusing gradually, but steadily, an improved system of education throughout British India. It is the general defect of schemes of amelioration to anticipate rapid progress, and to estimate the advance to be made by the motives which suggest the object in view, rather than by the means by which it is to be attained. Such calculations, however, can only lead to disappointment. We have, in the present case, a vast mass of people of various languages, habits, and religions, ill-provided with facilities for acquiring information, and little sensible, from long neglect, of the value of instruction. The number and wants of such a population can be but partially supplied from the public resources; and the Government, therefore, can only propose to shew the way, and to stimulate the natives of India to assist in their own education. Before this can be effected, however, they must be made conscious of its importance and necessity; and a considerable period must inevitably elapse before such impressions can be generally or widely diffused. In the mean time, a steady adherence to a plan which purposes to raise the scale of acquirement amongst those classes which may be expected to influence their countrymen, and to furnish them hereafter with instructors, as well as example, appears to be the most efficacious mode that can be devised to improve and extend education in India.

"It must at present, therefore, be our chief object to facilitate the progress of the higher classes of the native population in those studies which are by them considered most useful or interesting, to lead them, whenever opportunity offers, into new and more improving paths, and, above all, to habituate their youth to a system of order, assiduity, and perseverance, which cannot fail of being highly advantageous to the development of their intellectual faculties, and of producing a beneficial operation on their characters through life.

"The attention of the Committee has accordingly been directed, as much to preserve the organization of established seminaries, as to promote the progress of those of more recent date. They have assisted at the annual examinations of the Madrussa and Government Sanscrit College, and presided at the distribution of the public rewards. The report of the Madrussa examination indicates a successful perseverance in the course of study established by the late secretary, and the Elements of Euclid now form part of the ordinary course of Mohammedan education.*

"The early date of the Sanscrit College does not admit of any estimate being made of the proficiency of the scholars, but their progress is reported highly satisfactory, with reference to the time during which they have been attached to it. At the date of the first annual examination, the College enumerated ninety scholars, of whom seventy-one received support, and the rest attended without stipend. The half-yearly examination held in June last,

* The permanent establishment of the Madrussa comprizes eighty-five stipendiary students.

last, presents a list of 118 scholars, of whom forty-nine are free scholars, and sixty-nine are on the establishment.

"The report of the annual examination of the Benares College has only been lately received, circumstances having delayed it beyond the regular period. It seems probable that the interval which elapsed between the death of the late superintendent, Capt. Fell, and the nomination of his successor, has been productive of some relaxation in the discipline of that institution; the evil, however, is but temporary, and is in the course of reform; the Benares College, according to the last report, contained sixty-one day-scholars, and 175 free students; making a total of 236.

"The Agra College has been established according to the principles adverted to in the last year's discourse, and is now in full operation. No particular report of the progress of the students has been yet received, nor is it to be expected that they have made any considerable advance. The establishment, however, appears to have excited much interest amongst the population, and the candidates for admission have been more numerous than the College has been able to receive; the present number of scholars is seventy-three, all stipendiary; of whom thirty-eight are engaged in the study of Persian and Arabic, and thirty-five of Sanscrit and Hindee. It has also been determined to establish a college for Mohammedans at Delhi, partly at the expense of the general fund, and partly provided for by local funds; the arrangements for this object have received the sanction of Government, and are in progress; but time has not yet permitted their being carried into effect.

"A great impediment to the progress of education in these establishments is the want of correct copies of useful books, the errors of the manuscripts to which the students are confined, which occasion much painful perplexity, and serious waste of time. In many cases, also, books of the best description are exceedingly rare. The necessity of multiplying such works, therefore, and supplying correct copies, has engaged the consideration of the Committee, and the most effective, as well as economical expedient, has been considered, that of attaching a press to the Committee for the printing of such oriental works as may be required for the public seminaries. In consequence of this determination, several founts of new types have been cast, and other materials collected, and the press, it is expected, will shortly be able to commence its operations.

"An establishment, which differs in many respects from the preceding, is the Anglo-Indian College of Calcutta, established originally by respectable members of the native community of Calcutta, chiefly for the instruction of Hindoo youths in the English language, in part gratuitously, and in part on the payment of a moderate charge.

"A connexion has been established between the Committee and the College, acceptable to its conductors, and calculated to maintain the institution in that efficacy which can alone entitle it to public support. The progress made in the English language at the Anglo-Indian College, as determined by the last annual public examination, at which the president of the General Committee presided, was, in many instances, respectable; and the dawn of an acquaintance with the elements of science was displayed. The information acquired by the students, in this latter respect, is derived from a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, delivered by a professor attached by Government to the College, in order to render available to the seminary an apparatus of some extent, presented to it by the British Indian Society. Measures have also been sanctioned to render this apparatus more complete, and in the continuation of the lessons to which it will be applied, it is to be expected that much useful knowlege will be imparted, and much liberal curiosity excited, by which further proficiency may be attained. In connexion with this establishment, measures have also been taken for providing a collection of useful books, both in literature and science, and other arrangements for the more advanced cultivation of both have been suggested by the Committee, which await the sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

"There are other seminaries in various parts of the country maintained by the education fund, which, although reflecting the highest credit on the benevolent intentions from which they sprang, have not, it is believed, realized the advantages that were anticipated from their institution. Should such be found to be the case, measures will eventually be suggested for a more beneficial appropriation of the funds now applied to the maintenance of the schools in question.

"The duties of the Committee of Public Instruction are of the most elevated and important description. It is their aim to raise and strengthen the character and the understanding of the people. They seek, not only to give us more able and better agents for that important part of the civil administration of the country which devolves on natives (an object in itself of infinite importance, and one which Government will strenuously lend its co-operation and patronage to secure), but gradually to

* The number of scholars at this seminary amounts to 175, of whom 60 are taught gratuitously, 30 are supported by the school only, and 85 contribute to the cost of their own education.

to introduce our native subjects to every species of knowledge that can enlighten their minds and improve their moral feelings.

"It gives me the sincerest pleasure to state thus publicly, that in the proceedings of the Committee, under their respected president, I have perceived the happiest possible union of zeal and of discretion. With a just sense of the superior advantages of our own country, there is no overweening contempt of what others dearly prize. While the great objects above sketched are kept anxiously in view, and the means of introducing European science, especially, are diligently sought, there is no desire hastily to supersede what exists; no attempt, abruptly, to introduce improvements before the way is paved for their reception; no ambition to anticipate what must be the work of time, for the vain indulgence of a personal triumph. Their attention to the feelings and prejudices of the natives appears to have gained, as it deserved, their fullest confidence: and their policy, being the simple one of candour and conciliation, can scarcely fail to secure the safe and certain attainment of their salutary ends.

"In noticing the progress of the institutions for the encouragement of education amongst the natives, it is proper to advert to the school founded by Government in the year 1822, for the instruction of Hindoos and Mahomedans in medical knowledge.

"The management of the institution has been confided to the zealous and able superintendence of Dr. Breton, and that gentleman has already prepared, in the native languages, various essays and short treatises, calculated, not only to promote the instruction of the pupils under his charge, but gradually to disseminate amongst the natives of India a highly useful knowledge of the principles of medical science.

"A list of the works which have been hitherto completed by Dr. Breton, will be inserted in the Appendix.

"It is impossible to quit the subject of the measures taken for the diffusion of education, without adverting to the meritorious interest exhibited by two native gentlemen on this important subject: Raja Calisunker Ghosal and Raja Hurrinath Rai, have placed at the disposal of the General Committee, severally, the sums of 20,000 and 22,000 rupees, to be applied by them in any way they may deem most conducive to the objects of the Committee: an act of liberality which does honour to the public spirit and the enlightened judgment of those from whom it emanates. It is to be hoped that the example may not be set in vain, but may point out to the elevated and opulent the path by which they may best befriend their countrymen, and perpetuate their own reputation. The means at the distribution of any Government must be always inadequate to the education of a people, but they are especially disproportionate in a country where the demand is so general as in India, and where the endowments that had accumulated through successive years have been wholly swept away by public disorganization, or diverted from their purpose by private cupidity. It is now necessary to begin again, and whatever success may be attained by the efforts of the ruling power, it must necessarily be limited and partial, unless those efforts are seconded by enlightened individuals, and finally crowned by the concurrence and exertions of all."

APPENDIX.

Works in the Native Languages, or connected with Eastern Learning and Literature, lately published or now preparing for Publication.

A Dictionary of the Bengalee Language, by the Reverend and Learned Dr. Carey, consisting of 2,160 closely-printed quarto pages, in which the derivations and various meanings of all the words in the language, used either in writing or for colloquial purposes, are traced and given. This long desired and laborious work, in the compilation of which Dr. Carey was employed for a period of ten years, will supply the wants, and surpass the expectations of every student of that highly useful language.

An English and Burman Vocabulary, preceded by a concise Grammar of the Language, in which the pronunciation of the words is exhibited in both Burmese and English characters, by the Rev. Mr. F. Hough.

Another Vocabulary, Burman and English, is under preparation, and will shortly be published, by the Rev. Mr. Wade.

A Vocabulary of the Turkish Words that occur in Persian Authors; comprised in 250 octavo pages; by Molowee Abdoor Ruheem. A very useful and necessary assistant in the perusal of many Persian authors to such readers as are not in possession of Meninski, or some general lexicon of the Turkish language.

A new and complete edition of the celebrated heroic poem the Shah Numa, of Firdoosee, by Capt. T. Macan, Persian Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The admirers of eastern literature may at length anticipate the publication, by a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, of a correct and valuable edition of a poem which, through the revolution of more than eight centuries, has preserved the highest reputation, and which will continue to be read and admired whenever the Persian language and history are thoroughly known. A new fount of types is to be cast for the express purpose of printing the work, which will appear on the best English paper, in three large quarto volumes, each containing about 550 pages, and to the last volume will be added a life of the author, and probably some observations on the poem. The time and trouble requisite for the collation of numerous copies of such a large work as the Shah Numa, render it difficult for the editor to fix any precise date for the completion of his design, but as no pains or expense will be spared to prevent delay, he hopes to see his edition in print in two years and a half, or, at the most, in three years.

Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law, by W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

The eminent qualifications, the learning, and practical experience of the author, afford ample assurance of the value of this work, which will be circulated, under the authority of Government, to all the courts of justice in the territories subordinate to this presidency.

The following is an extract from the remarks of the author prefixed to the work:—

"In compiling the principles of law, contained in this work, I have had recourse to none but the most approved authorities, and I have appended to this work extracts from the original Arabic, to vouch for the accuracy of the doctrines I have laid down. I have taken care to note any material difference of opinion which I have discovered in these authorities. The precedents consist of legal expositions which have been actually delivered in the several courts of justice. I have selected such as appeared to me of the greatest importance, and those which seemed to embrace doctrinal points most likely to recur. With a view to retain the sense as far as practicable, I have left them in the original shape of question and reply; and none have been admitted but such as appeared to me (assisted by all the legal talent I could procure) to admit of no doubt as to their accuracy."

Considerations on the Hindoo Law, as it is current in Bengal, by the Hon. Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

This valuable work, explaining the principles which have regulated the decisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature on questions of the greatest importance, and of the most frequent occurrence in Hindu law, is calculated to be of extensive benefit, and to afford great practical assistance to those whose duty it is to administer that law. Copies of the work have been circulated, under the authority of Government, to the different courts of justice throughout this presidency.

Translations of Tracts on Medical Subjects, prepared by Mr. P. Breton, Superintendant of the School for the Instruction of Native Doctors, and printed at the lithographic press:

1. A Vocabulary of the Names of the different Parts of the Human Body, and of Medical and Technical Terms in English, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hindee.
2. Hindoostanee Versions of the London Pharmacopœia, in both the Persian and Nagree characters, in two volumes.
3. Treatise on Suspended Animation from the Effects of Submersion, Hanging, Noxious Air and Lightning, and the means of Resuscitation; in the Nagree Character and Hindoostanee Language.
4. Substance of a Lecture on the Cholera Morbus, delivered to the Students of the Native Medical Institution, in the Nagree and Persian Characters, and Hindoostanee Language.
5. Introductory Letter on Anatomy, in the Persian and Nagree Characters, and Hindoostanee Language.
6. Demonstrations of the Brain and its Appendages, also in the same characters and language as that described under number 5.
7. Essay on the Venom of Serpents, in Persian and Nagree Characters, and Hindoostanee Language.
8. Essay on Intermittent Fever, in ditto
9. Essay on Rheumatism, in ditto.
10. Essay on Cataract, in ditto.
11. On the Structure of the Eye, in ditto.
12. On Osteology, in ditto.
13. Demonstration of the Abdominal Viscera, in ditto.
14. Demonstration of the Thoracic Viscera, in ditto.
15. Essay on the Cholera Morbus, in the Bengalee Language.

[The examination was inserted in our last vol., p. 708.]

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

January 7, 1826.—A general meeting was held this day, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, a Vice-Patron of the Society, and the Prince de Polignac, Ambassador from France to Great Britain, a Foreign Member of the Society, honoured the meeting with their presence, and inspected the Society's house. Professor Bopp, of Berlin, another Foreign Member of the Society, also attended the meeting.

The Marquess of Hastings presided; and the Director, H. T. Colebooke, Esq., officiated to conduct the business.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:

From Major Edward Moor, *Tytler's Illustrations of Ancient Geography, &c.*

From Sir A. Johnston, 1. A very valuable work on the Buddhoo religion, written in the Cingalese language on Palm leaves. A short account of its contents, by the Rev. Mr. Clough, accompanied it. 2. Fac-similes of some of the oldest Inscriptions in the Island of Ceylon.

From Sir Robert Colquhoun, of the Bengal M. S., by David Colvin, Esq., fourteen articles of Natural History, from Kumaon, the Himalaya Mountains, &c. among which are the *Munal* and *Sing Chinis*, or Blue and Red Pheasants of the Himalaya; a large moth (the *Bombyx Atlas*, Linn.); butter, the produce of the *Chooree*, or butter tree, of Kumaon; fossil bones, from the Himalaya, &c.

From Capt. P. P. King, R.N., several different weapons used by the natives of Australia, spears, flint axes, &c.

From Col. J. Young, a Burmese harp, sent from Rangoon.

The reading of Mr. Davis's Extracts from Peking Gazettes for 1824, being the fourth year of the Emperor Tsou Kwang, was concluded. The paper contains thirty-one extracts, one of which "on the depreciation of the metal currency,

currency, in consequence of over-coinage," is the same as printed in the second part of the Society's *Transactions*, p. 255, just published. Amongst the most striking subjects of these extracts, are the following:—" Malversations in office." " On the Emperor's putting off his journey to Tartary." " Forbidding the possession of fire-arms to the common people." " Petition from a sick and aged minister, to retire permanently from office." " Forging the current coin." " Plundering inroad of Kassacks or Cossacks, on the Russian frontier," &c. The second extract, respecting the Emperor's journey into Tartary, is a special edict, written with the vermilion pencil, published on the 1st moon, 20th day (19th February). The following is the concluding paragraph:

" The civil and military officers of Chih-le ought to fashion their hearts by mine. Let them punish and repel every thing that is irregular and bad; let them advance and encourage the worthy and capable. Every measure that is profitable for the people, let them pursue with all their hearts; let them extend the principle of soothing and compassionating, in order that my little children may be saved from the extremity of distress, and from being scattered abroad without a resource: thus seconding my sincere wish to cherish them in proportion to the necessity of the times."

Mr. Davis observes, in a note: " The above is a curious specimen of the cant by which the empire of China is, in a great measure, governed."

January 21.—The Society met this day, at the usual hour; Henry T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:—

From Robert Grant, Esq., the substance of a Speech delivered in the Court of East-India Proprietors, on the motion respecting Haileybury College.

From the Astronomical Society: Part 1, Vol. i., of their Memoirs.

From the Horticultural Society: Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. vi. of their *Transactions*. List of Members, and Report of Garden Committee.

From the Proprietors: Nos. 1, 2, 3, of the *Annals of Oriental Literature*.

From the Rev. S. Weston: Notices of Greek cities which have struck coins.

George Parkhouse, Esq. was introduced and admitted a Member of the Society.

Frederick Leman Rogers, Esq., was elected a Resident Member, and Professor William Freytag, a Foreign Member of the Society.

The reading of a paper, by Capt. James Delamaine, entitled " Of the Srawacs or Laity of the Jains," was commenced.

Capt. D. considers the Srawacs to be the only considerable remnant of the Arhatas in India. As, however, they principally follow the trade of Banyas, most of the twelve *brits (vratas)* refer to their particular calling, nor does the author think that they formed a part of the older Jain institutes, as they are quite unsuitable to any purpose of government. They have no longer the distinction of castes; but they do not hesitate to employ the services of the Brahmans at marriages, &c. Capt. D. gives an account of the following sects, the *Dravér*, the *Jápalya*, the *Kásh'ta Sankis*, the *Nichik Sankis*, the *Teú Pant'his*, and the *Tárana Pant'his*, all belonging to the Banya class. The continuation of this paper was deferred to the next meeting of the Society, on Feb. 4th.

The second part of the first volume of the Transactions of the Society was published this day, and copies were distributed to the members.

Erratum.—In the report of the Proceedings of the Society for December 17; Robert Birks Pitman, Esq., was erroneously designated *Lieut. Col.*

Asiatic

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

Fort William, General Department, June 30, 1825.—The Civil Service Annuity Fund being now established, notice is hereby given, that the civil auditor has been directed to retrench four per cent. from the bills of all those members of the service who have intimated their assent to the plan, or who may hereafter be admitted to the fund, commencing from the 1st May last.

AUGMENTATION TO THE HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 8, 1825.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, in pursuance of G. O. by Government of the 24th ult., that two new troops of horse artillery be formed at Meerut, from the 1st inst. These will be numbered the 3d troop of the 2d horse brigade, and the 2d troop of the 3d horse brigade.

The commandant of artillery will give orders for the non-commissioned officers and bombardiers required for the new troops being draughted in due proportions from the other European troops of horse artillery, and for their places being supplied by promotion in the usual manner. The supernumerary non-commissioned officers and bombardiers for the horse artillery, in Maj. Whish's detachment, are to be included in the number posted to the new troops, and will thus be brought on the effective strength.

Lieut. Col. Stark, commanding the horse artillery at Meerut, will likewise direct such number of gunners to be removed to the new troops as he may consider expedient. They will be completed from the men draughted from the companies of foot artillery by G. O. of the 25th ult., and by the detachment proceeding to the Upper Provinces, under Maj. Whish.

Lieut. Col. Stark will complete the new troops with horses from the supernumerary remount horses, now attached to the horse artillery. The usual establishments of all descriptions to be hired from the 1st inst.

SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

Political Department, July 28, 1825.—The right hon. the Governor-General in Council has learnt, with great sorrow, the demise of Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, resident in Malwah and Rajpootana. This melancholy event took place on the morning of the 15th inst. at Meerut, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of change of air.

On the eminent military services of Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony it would be superfluous to dilate: they have been acknowledged in terms of the highest praise by successive governments; they justly earned a special and substantial reward from the Hon. East-India Company; they have been recognized with expressions of admiration and applause by the British Parliament; and they have been honoured with signal marks of the approbation of his sovereign.

With the name of Sir David Ochterlony are associated many of the proudest recollections of the Bengal army, and to the renown of splendid achievements he added, by the attainment of the highest honours of the Military Order of the Bath, the singular felicity of opening to his gallant companions an access to those tokens of royal favour which are the dearest objects of a soldier's ambition.

The diplomatic qualifications of Sir David Ochterlony were not less conspicuous than his military talents. To an admirably vigorous intellect, and consummate address, he united the essential requisites of an intimate knowledge of the native character, language, and manners. The confidence which the government reposed in an individual gifted with such rare endowments was evinced by the high and responsible situations which he successively filled, and the duties of which he discharged with eminent ability and advantage to the public interests.

As an especial testimony of the high respect in which the character and services of Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony are held, and as a public demonstration of sorrow for his demise, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that minute guns, to the number of sixty-eight, corresponding with his age, be fired this evening at sunset, from the ramparts of Fort William.

STAFF SITUATIONS.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1825.—The right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of G. O. under date the 31st Jan. 1823, prescribing the period of service necessary to entitle an officer to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be extended to every civil situation to which a military officer is eligible.

Court-

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. J. A. D. WATSON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 17, 1825. —At an European general court-martial held at Cawnpore, on Tuesday the 12th of July 1825, of which Lieut. Col. Murray, C.B., H.M.'s 16th Lancers, is president, Assist.surg. John Alex. Davidson Watson, of the 32d regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

"That Mr. Assist.surg. John Alex. Davidson Watson, on being ordered, about the 14th of May last, to proceed in medical charge of the light wing of the 11th regt. N.I., on its march from Allahabad to Lucknow, reported himself sick, thereby subjecting himself to the report of a medical committee, that there was not found any existing active disease to interfere with his, Mr. Assist.surg. Watson's, performing the ordinary duties of his profession, and causing the wing of the 11th regt. to proceed on its route without a proper medical officer, such conduct being a disgraceful evasion of public duty, and highly prejudicial to the service."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding of the Court.—"The court, having deliberately weighed all the evidence adduced in support of the charge, together with what the prisoner has brought forward in defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the charge, with exception of the words 'on being ordered, about the 14th May last, to proceed in medical charge of the left wing of the 11th regt. N.I., on its march from Allahabad to Lucknow,' in the former part of the count, and of the word 'disgraceful,' in the latter part of the count, of which the court acquits him."

Sentence.—"The court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge; *viz.* of having reported himself sick, thereby subjecting himself to the report of a medical committee, that there was not found any existing active disease to interfere with his, Mr. Assist.surg. Watson's, performing the ordinary duties of his profession, and causing the wing of the 11th regt. to proceed on its route without a proper medical officer, such conduct being an evasion of public duty, and highly prejudicial to the service, which being in breach of the Articles of War, the court doth sentence him, Assist.surg. John Alex. Davidson Watson, to be reprimanded by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief."

Disapproved.

(Signed) Edw. Paget, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in chief.

The Commander-in-chief disapproves of these proceedings, because he does not conceive that a reprimand is at all proportioned to conduct pronounced by the court, "an evasion of public duty, and highly prejudicial to the service."

But if he were even of a different opinion, His Exc. could not confirm the sentence, as the court have inadvertently exercised an undue power in sentencing a prisoner "to be reprimanded by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief." The extent of a court's power, in such a case, is to award a reprimand to be pronounced in such mode as His Exc. should direct.

Assist.surg. J. A. Davidson Watson is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 30. Mr. C. G. Udny, an assistant in office of register to Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Pidcock, assistant to magistrate and to collector of district of Moradabad.

Mr. F. H. Robinson, assistant to ditto ditto of district of Barreilly.

July 28. Mr. C. T. Sealy, a puisne judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. G. C. Master, first judge of provincial courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Calcutta.

Mr. F. Law, second judge of ditto ditto of Dacca.

Aug. 4. Mr. W. Lowther, judge of zillah Chittagong.

Mr. W. Blackburne, magistrate of ditto.

11. Mr. T. B. Beale, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Furruckabad.

26. Mr. H. Shakespear, a puisne judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Commercial Department.

July 28. Mr. H. S. Lane, assistant to commercial resident at Cossimbazar.

Political Department.

July 29. M. Ainslie, Esq., agent to Governor-General in Bundlecund.

Aug. 26. Sir Chas. T. Metcalfe, Bart., resident and commissioner at Delhi, and agent to Governor-General for states of Rajpootana.

Mr. W. B. Martin, resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. G. Wellesley, resident at Indoor, and agent to Governor-General for affairs of Malwa.

Lieut. Col. J. Delamaine, political agent in Nimar.

Mr. A. Edmonstone, extra assistant to resident at Hyderabad.

Maj. W. G. A. Fielding, first assistant to resident at Gwalior.

Capt. J. D. Dyke, second assistant to ditto.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 4. Mr. J. B. Biscoe, collector of Purneah.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, assistant in office of secretary to Board of Revenue in Lower Provinces

General Department.

Aug. 11. Capt. W. O. Mackenzie, of 5th regt. N.I., resident at Malacca.

Secret Department.

Aug. 12. Mr. T. C. Robertson, agent of Governor-General on south-east frontier, and commissioner in Arracan.

Military

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 8, 1825.—*Infantry.* Sen. Lieut. Col. P. Byres to be lieut. col. com., and Sen. Maj. G. D. Heathcote to be lieut. col., from 13th June, in suc. to Campbell dec.

1st Extra N.I. Capt. G. Williamson to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. M. Sim to be capt. of a comp., and E. F. Smith to be lieut., from 13th June, in suc. to Heathcote prom.

28th N.I. Capt. S. Swinhoe to be maj., and Lieut. C. D. Wilkinson to be capt. of a comp., from 14th June, in suc. to Hiatt dec.

34th N.I. Lieut. G. H. Robinson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. C. Carter to be lieut., from 19th May, in suc. to Walkinshaw dec.

42d N.I. Ens. C. Hutchinson to be lieut., from 11th June, in suc. to Blackburn dec.

54th N.I. Lieut. J. Kerr to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Learmouth to be lieut., from 18th June, in suc. to Hayes dec.

Lieut. G. Grose, 35th N.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Mr. H. Donaldson, surg., admitted to do duty (temporarily) as an assist. surg.

July 12.—Capt. Pogson, 68th N.I., to be a dep. assist. adj. gen., v. Showers prom.

Lieut. G. C. Smyth, 3d L.C., to be a brigade maj., v. Pogson.

Messrs. J. T. Gells, R. T. Sandeman, and W. H. Nicholetts admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Mr. W. Stevenson admitted an assist.surg.

July 15.—Lieut. H. Todd, 21st N.I., to be an examiner in College of Fort William.

Sen. Ens. to be Lieuts. J. Powell, 28th N.I.; A. R. Swinton, 32d ditto; A. Fisher, 34th ditto; and J. Lang, 36th ditto, all from 9th July, to complete establishment.

35th N.I. Lieut. A. G. F. J. Younghusband to rank from 21st April, v. Dalzell dec.

Head-Quarters, July 7.—Brev. Capt. Mackinlay, 63d N.I., to act as detachment staff to troops assembled for service in Bickaneer, from 15th Jan., till period of their separation.

65th N.I. Lieut. R. Taylor to be interp. and quart.mast., v. Johnstone prom.

July 8.—Lieut. A. Arabin, 7th N.I., directed to join pioneers.

Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, of artil. regt., to act as adj. to detachment with Sir A. Campbell during employment, on other duty, of Lieut. Rawlinson; date 4th July.

Lieut. Fraser to act as interp. and quart.mast. to 1st L.C., in room of Lieut. Bontein prom.; date 1st July.

Lieut. and Adj. Fraser to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 46th N.I., in room of Lieut. Waldron prom.; and Lieut. Guthrie to act as adj. during period Lieut. Fraser is employed in duties of interp. and quart. mast.; date 17th June.

Brev. Capt. Mayor, 19th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade to light brigade lately formed with south eastern division; date 19th June.

July 9.—Capt. Shuldham, dep. assist. adj. gen., appointed to eastern division.—Capt. Bayldon, dep. assist. adj. gen., directed to proceed to Benares, to which division he is posted.—Capt. and Brig. Maj. Campbell removed from Nusseerabad, and appointed to Muttra and Agra frontier, and Lieut. G. C. Smyth, 3d L.C., appointed to act as maj. of brigade at Nusseerabad.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Light Cavalry. Lieut. Cols. Com. A. Cumming (new. prom.) to 4th L.C. L. R. O'Brien from 4th to 8th do. R. Houston from 8th to 1st extra regt. A. Watson (new prom.) to 7th L.C. M. Fitzgerald from 7th to 2d extra regt.—Lieut. Cols. G. H. Gall from 8th to 1st extra regt. H. Thompson (new prom.) to 2d extra regt. W. Dickson (new prom.) to 7th L.C., v. Watson prom. James Kennedy (new prom.) to 5th do. K. Swettenham from 5th to 1st do., v. Cumming prom. S. Reid (new prom.) to 8th do. W. Harper (new prom.) to 4th do., v. Stirling dec.

Native Infantry. Lieut. Cols. Com. T. Garner (new prom.) to 13th N.I. M. White from 13th do. to 2d extra regt. R. Pitman (new prom.) to 45th N.I., v. Popham dec. C. S. Fagan (new prom.) to 1st extra regt. W. S. Heathcote (new prom.) to 3d extra regt. T. D. Broughton (new prom.) to 16th N.I.—Col. J. W. Adams from 16th to 4th extra regt.—Lieut. Cols. Com. M. Boyd (new prom.) to 65th regt. T. Penson from 65th to 5th extra regt. J. MacInnes (new prom.) to 61st regt.—Major Gen. Arch. Fergusson from 61st to 6th extra regt.—Lieut. Cols. Com. P. Byres (new prom.) to 50th N.I. G. Carpenter from 50th to 31st N.I., v. Garner dec.—Lieut. Cols. F. A. Weston from 8th to 5th N.I., v. Pitman prom. Jos. Nesbitt (new prom.) to 8th do., v. Weston. John Pester (new prom.) to 13th do., v. T. Garner prom. Chas. Peach (new prom.) to 16th do., v. Broughton prom. S. H. Todd (new prom.) to 19th do., v. Heathcote prom. S. P. Bishop (new prom.) to 3d extra regt. Jas. Delamain (new prom.) to 50th N.I., v. Byres prom. A. Stoneham (new prom.) to 1st extra regt. B. Roope (new prom.) to 49th N.I., v. Smith rem. P. LeFevre (new prom.) to 36th N.I. W. H. Wood from 36th to 61st N.I., v. MacInnes prom. J. Simpson (new prom.) to 2d extra regt. J. Bryant (new prom.) to 65th N.I., v. Boyd prom. C. W. Hamilton (new prom.) to 64th do., v. Harriot. J. S. Harriot from 64th to 66th do. S. Nation from 66th to 23d do., v. Fagan prom. T. Murray (new prom. to 40th do. F. V. Raper from 40th to 39th do., v. Alexander removed. P. Starling (new prom.) to 32d do., v. Campbell prom. E. F. Waters (new prom.) to 4th extra regt. N. Bucke (new prom.) to 26th N.I., v. D'Aguilar inv. G. D. Heathcote (new prom.) to 33d N.I., v. Fergusson retired.

Removals made to equalize Regiments. Lieut. W. L. Hall from 2d extra regt. to 36th N.I.—Ensigns Lang from 30th to 36th do. Swinton from 18th to 32d do. Powell from 17th to 28th do. Fisher from 9th to 34th do. Sharpe from 60th to 54th do. Innes from 8th to 15th do. J. Campbell from 29th to 13th do. Gould from 21st to 11th do. Bluett from 45th to 63d do. Fitzgerald from 2d Europ. regt. to 6th N.I. W. F. Campbell, from 50th to 64th N.I. E. T. Erskine from 27th to 11th do. Hamilton from 23d to 36th do. C. Erskine from 33d to 2d do. Montmorency from 52d to 1st Europ. regt. Greene from 44th to 34th N.I.

July 11.—*Medical Department.* Surg. E. Muston removed from 2d gr. bat. to 42d N.I.—Assist. surg. Birmingham directed to do duty with 2d gr. bat.—Assist.surg. Harrison, and Offic. Assist.surg. H. Donaldson directed to proceed to Arracan, and to place themselves under orders of Superintend.surg. of Eastern Division.—Assist.surg. Clemishaw directed to place himself under orders of Superintend.surg. at Dinapore.—Assist.surg. Guthrie, 50th N.I., directed to proceed to Allahabad, and to place himself under orders of Lieut. Gen. Marley.

Capt. J. O. Clarkson, 42d N.I., to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to Benares div., in room of Capt. Frye nominated to command 12th extra regt.; date 30th June.

Lieut. Thomson, horse brigade, to act as adj. to detachment of Beng. horse artil. and rocket troop serving in Ava; date 15th Feb.

July 12.—*5th L.C.* Lieut. E. M. Blair to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Burges prom.

1st Extra L.C. Lieut. S. O. Hunter to be adj.

2d Extra L.C. Lieut. T. Skipton to be interp. and quart. mast.

15th N.I. Lieut. W. Hunter to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Thomas appointed to stud department.

22d N.I. Lieut. T. E. Sampson to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Chalmers prom.

27th N.I. Lieut. G. M. S. Robe to be adj., v. Colebrooke rem. to 26th regt., and Lieut. W. Grant to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Johnstone rem. and prom.

28th N.I. Lieut. W. Rutherford to be adj., v. May rem. to 4th extra regt.

43d N.I. Lieut. H. Mackintosh to be adj., v Home rem. to 2d extra regt.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. Woodburn to be adj., v. Mackintosh rem. to 43d regt.

46th N.I. Lieut. J. Jones to be adj., v. Fraser; and Lieut. W. Fraser to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Waldron prom.

58th N.I. Lieut. E. M. Orr to be interp., and quart.

quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Williams rem. to 2d extra regt.

61*st N.I.* Brev. Capt. J. Tomlinson to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Stock rem. to 6th extra regt. and prom.

1*st Extra N.I.* Lieut. R. Garrett to be interp. and quast. mast.

2*d Extra N.I.* Lieut. G. M. Home to be adj., and Brev. Capt. T. Williams to be interp. and quart. mast.

3*d Extra N.I.* Lieut. R. McPollock to be adj., and Brev. Capt. J. S. Marshall to be interp. and quart. mast.

4*th Extra N.I.* Lieut. J. F. May to be adj., and Brev. Capt. N. Stewart to be interp. and quart. mast.

5*th Extra N.I.* Lieut. J. Oliver to be adj.

6*th Extra N.I.* Lieut. N. J. Cumberlege to be adj., and Lieut. A. Farquharson to be interp. and quart. mast.

Dinagepore Loc. Bat. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, 3d extra N.I., to be commandant, v. Maj. Waters prom., and Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 62d N.I., to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Chapman prom.

Saharunpore Prov. Bat. Lieut. S. Twemlow, 68th N.I., to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Louis prom.

Kemaoon Loc. Bat. Lieut. G. Irvine, 33d N.I. (adj. Bundlecund prov. bat.), to be adj., v. Kerr, prom.

Lieut. Deare, 69th N.I., to act as adj. to 5th extra regt.; date 1st July.

Corn. J. Mackenzie to act as quart. mast. to 8th L.C., v. Skipton removed; date 1st June.

Lieut. Nash to act as adj. to 4th L.C., v. Cornish app. dep. judge adv. gen.; date 26th June.

Lieut. Skipton to act as interp., quart. mast., and adj. to 1st extra L. C.; dates 22d and 23d June.

Brev. Capt. Ramsey, 41st N.I., to act as adj., interp., and quart. mast. to 3d extra N.I.; date 27th June.

Capt. Pogson, dep. assist. adj. gen., appointed to Meerut division; and Capt. and Brig. Major G. C. Smyth attached to Rajpootana field force.

Assist.surg. Stevenson directed to proceed to Arracan, and to place himself under orders of superintend. surgeon.

July 13.—Lieut. Oldfield to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 5th L.C. in room of Brev. Capt. Burges prom.; date 1st July.

Lieut. Smith to act as adj. to 28th N.I., in room of Lieut. May removed to 4th extra regt.; date 7th July.

POSTINGS IN THE ARTILLERY.

The following postings are to take place in the regiment of artillery, consequent to the new formation—The Golundauze battalion becoming now the 6th instead of the 4th bat. of foot artillery:

Horse Artillery.

1*st Brigade.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. A. Caldwell.—Lieut. Col. H. Faithful.—Maj. W. S. Whish.—Capts. S. Parlby to 1st troop. G. E. Gowan, 4th do. E. Biddulph, 3d do. T. Lumsden, 1st do. R. Roberts, 2d do.—1st-Lieuts. R. S. B. Morland, 2d troop. H. Timings, 1st do. D. Mackay, 3d do. R. G. Roberts, 2d do. T. Hickman, 4th do. G. McLean, 4th do. D. Ewart, 2d do. C. Grant, 1st do. W. Anderson, 3d do. W. C. J. Lewin, 3d do.—2d-Lieuts. W. E. J. Hodgson, 2d troop. T. B. Boileau, 3d do. G. T. Graham, 1st do. (2 vacant).

2*d Brigade.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. G. Pennington.—Lieut. Col. H. Stark.—Maj. J. Rodber.—Capts. C. Graham to 2d troop. J. C. Hyde, 1st do. J. J. Farrington, 4th do. G. Blake, 3d do. H. C. Baker, 1st do.—1st-Lieuts. J. Johnson, 3d troop. R. R. Kempe, 4th do. C. R. Whinfield, 2d do, T. B. Bingley, 1st do. J. Paton, 2d do. J. Cullen, 4th do. H. Garbett, 1st do. C. H. Wiggens, 3d do. E. Blake, 2d do.—2d-Lieuts. J. B. Backhouse, 3d troop. F. Dashwood, 1st do. G. Campbell, 2d do. F. Grose, 3d do. (2 vacant).

3*d Brigade.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. C. Brown.—Lieut. Col. G. Swiney.—Maj. J. P. Boileau.—Capts. C. H. Campbell to 1st troop. J. Scott, 2d do. G. N. C. Campbell, 4th do. W. Bell, 3d do. H. J. Wood, 1st do.—1st-Lieuts. W. Geddes, 1st troop. T. Nicol, 4th do. G. Pennington. W. R. Maidman, 1st do. G. S. Lawrenson, 3d do. C. McMorine, 2d do. J. W. Wakefield, 2d do. J. Alexander, 2d do. T. P. Ackers, 4th do. T. P. Hotham, 3d do.—2d-Lieuts. W. S. Pillans, 1st troop (4 vacant).

Foot Artillery.

1*st Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. T. Hardwick.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs.—Maj. R. M. O. Gramshaw.—Capts. J. Tennant, to 1*st* comp. C. H. Bell, 1st. G. Brooke, 4th. P. G. Mathison, 2d. G. H. Woodrooffe, 3d.—1st-Lieuts. G. R. Crawfurd, 2d comp. E. R. Watts, 3d. B. Browne, 4th. W. J. Symons, 1st. A. Abbott, 2d. P. T. Cautley, 2d. J. R. Revell, 3d. E. H. Ludlow, 1st. R. G. McGregor, 3d. J. Edwards, 4th.—2d-Lieuts. G. Ellis to 3d comp. J. Abbot, 2d. J. D. Shakespear, 1st (2 vacant).

2*d Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. W. Hopper.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Dundas.—Maj. W. H. L. Frith.—Capts. G. Everest to 1st comp. E. Hall, 4th. J. Rawlins, 3d. C. Smith, 1st. T. Blair, 2d.—1st-Lieuts. E. S. Sotheby to 1st comp. T. D'Oyly. J. S. Kirby, 3d. C. G. Dixon, 2d. J. D. Crommelin, 9th. H. Rutherford, 2d. J. W. Scott, 4th. E. C. T. Hughes, 2d. F. Brind, 1st. G. H. Dyke, 4th.—2d-Lieuts. H. M. Lawrence to 3d comp. S. W. Fenning, 4th. J. Fordyce, 1st. A. Cardew, 3d. J. H. Daniel, 2d.

3*d Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. A. Hetzler.—Lieut. Col. A. Lindsay.—Maj. S. Shaw.—Capts. W. Curphey to 1st comp. I. Pereira, 4th. S. Coulthard, 3d. P. L. Pew, 2d. C. C. Chesney, 1st.—1st-Lieuts. E. Huthwaite to 2d comp. G. R. Scott, 2d. T. Sanders, 3d. H. P. Hughes, 1st. T. H. Middleton, 2d. G. Emly, 4th. P. A. Torckler, 1st. C. Dallas, 3d. E. S. Wade, 4th. S. N. Pepper, 3d.—2d-Lieuts. O. D. Scott to 3d comp. F. K. Duncan, 1st. E. D. Todd, 4th. T. E. Sage, 2d (1 vacant).

4*th Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. J. D. Sherwood.—Lieut. Col. G. Pollock.—Maj. J. M'Dowell.—Capts. J. Brodhurst to 2d comp. R. B. Fulton, 1st. T. Marshall, 1st. H. Ralfe, 3d. W. Oliphant, 4th.—1st-Lieuts. R. C. Dixon, 3d comp. G. Twemlow, 4th. J. H. Jarvis, 2d. W. T. Garrett, 1st. A. Wilson, 2d. A. Campbell, 2d. R. Horsford, 3d. E. T. Day, 4th. P. B. Burlton, 3d. E. Madden, 1st.—2d-Lieuts. G. E. Cookson, 3d comp. F. B. Bazely, 2d. A. P. Begbie, 4th. J. Brady, 4th (1 vacant).

5*th Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. A. M'Leod.—Lieut. Col. M. W. Browne.—Maj. W. Battine.—Capts. H. L. Playfair to 3d comp. T. Chadwick, 1st. J. E. Debrett, 4th. T. Timbrell, 1st. G. G. Dennis, 2d.—1st-Lieuts. H. Delafosse to 1st comp. R. B. Wilson, 2d. T. A. Vanrenen. W. Counsell, 3d. G. H. Rawlinson, 4th. P. Jackson, 3d. R. G. Beddingfield, 1st. J. Turton, 2d. J. R. Greene, 4 h. J. T. Lane, 2d.—2d-Lieuts. T. H. McDonald to 4th comp. C. W. Humphreys, 3d. G. H. Swinley, 2d. T. Gaitskell, 1st. J. Trower, 2d.

6*th Bat.* Col. or Lieut. Col. Com. J. A'hmuty.—Lieut. Col. C. Parker.—Maj. N. S. Webb.—Capts. R. Powney to 13th comp. C. R. Kennedy, 3d. T. Croxton, 11th. E. P. Gowan, 5th. J. Cartwright, 7th.—1st-Lieuts. O. Baker to 2d comp. J. S. Rotton. L. Burroughs, 14th. R. Jackson, 9th. W. J. McVitie, 10th. S. W. Bennett, 8th. H. Clerk. H. Humfrey, 1st. J. L. Mout, 6th. H. B. Dalzell, 18th.—2d-Lieuts. E. Buckle to 13th comp. F. A. Miles, 12th. C. S. Reid, 15th. H. De W. Cockburn, 20th (1 vacant).

July 14.—Lieut. Hunter to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 15th N.I., v. Thomas; date 2d July.

Removals of Ensigns with a view to equalize Regts. Ensigns Montmorency from 1st Europ. regt. to 65th regt. N.I. Greene from 34th to 46th N.I. Phipps from 24th to 35th do. Hamilton from 53d to 34th do. Graham from 25th to 32d do. Moir from 20th to 28th do. Sutherland from 26th to 42d do. J. Charlton from 46th to 1st Europ. regt.

6*th L.C.* Lieut. G. Watt to be adj., v. Coventry who resigns appointment.

8*th L.C.* Lieut. J. Mackenzie to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Skipton rem. to 2d extra regt.

3*d N.I.* Lieut. J. Butler to be adj., v. Soady, prom.

13*th N.I.* Lieut. G. H. Edwardes to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Thornton prom.

20*th N.I.* Lieut. W. Briggs to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Stewart rem. to 4th extra regt.

Europ. Invalids. Lieut. R. W. Beatson, 4th extra N.I., to be adj. and quart. mast., v. Wiggens prom.

July 15.—Lieut. M'Donald, of artil., to officiate as adj. to details of artil. at Rangoon, from 12th Feb.

Ens. J. H. Phillips removed from 69th and posted to 16th N.I.

Fort William, July 22.—*Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. F. J. T. Johnston to be lieut. col. col. com., and Maj. H. Hawtrey to be lieut. col., from 10th July, v. O'Brien dec.

4*th L.C.* Capt. C. P. King to be maj., and Lieut. J. D. Dyke to be capt. of a troop, from 10th July, in suc. to Hawtrey prom.

35*th N.I.* Ens. W. Gibb to be lieut. from 8th July, in suc. to Grose transf. to pension estab.

68*th N.I.* Ens. S. Grove to be lieut. from 15th July, v. Twemlow dec.

2*d Extra N.I.* Ens. R. Hill to be lieut. from 9th July, in suc. to Hall removed.

Mr. J. G. Whitelocke admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. A. Irvine, of engineers, to be offic. superintend. engineer, south-west frontier, during absence of Lieut. Paton.

Lieut. W. H. Howard, 1st Europ. regt., to officiate as executive officer, 4th or Ghazeepore div., during absence of Brev. Capt. Carter.

Head-Quarters, July 18.—Lieut. Heaver posted to 1st bat. of nat. invalids at Allahabad.

Brev. Capt. Tomlinson to act as adj. to 61st N.I., v. Stock removed; date 8th July.

July 19.—Lieut. Deare to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 69th regt.; date 11th July.

Removal of Ens. Bluett, from 45th to 63d N.I., cancelled at his own request.

Ens. W. Alston removed from 3d extra regt. and posted to 68th N.I.; and Ens. E. T. Erskine from 11th, and posted to 63d N.I.

July 20.—Lieut. Coventry to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 6th L.C., v. Parker rem. to 2d extra L.C.; date 4th July.

Capt. J. Craigie, 37th N.I., to raise a levy of recruits for regts. of line at Dinapore.

July 22.—*Appointments and Removals in Artillery in consequence of the new organization:—Horse Artillery.* Lieut. D. Mackay to be adj. and quart. mast. to 1st brigade. Lieut. J. Johnson (now adj. 1st bat.) to be adj. and quart. mast. to the 2d brig. Lieut. G. Pennington (now adj. and quart. mast. to horse artil.) to be adj. and quart. mast. to 3d brig.—*Foot Artillery.* Lieut. R. G. MacGregor to be adj. to 1st bat. Lieut. T. D'Oyly (now adj. 2d bat.) to 2d bat. Lieut. T. Sanders to be adj. to 3d bat. Lieut. R. Horsford to be adj. to 4th bat. Lieut. T. A. Vanrenen (now adj. 3d bat.) to be adj. to 5th bat.

Lieut. W. Geddes appointed riding-mast. at Dum Dum.

July 23.—*Removals of Officers for purpose of levelling the several Regiments.—Cavalry.* Lieuts. W. W. Apperly from 2d extra regt. to 4th L.C. W. H. Reade from 7th to 1st L.C. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish from 2d to 2d extra L.C. A. W. W. Fraser from 3d to 8th L.C.—*Infantry.* Ens. J. Sutherland from 42d to 69th N.I.

Cornets and Ensigns posted to Corps. Cornets B. Pead to 4th L.C. at Kurnaul. T. Moore to 1st at Bhangulpore. G. P. Lloyd to 2d at Neemuch. R. S. Trevor to 3d at Muttra.—Ensigns J. Ferris to 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. J. Remington to 12th at Loodhiana. W. H. Dyke to 60th at Cawnpore. D. T. Caddy to 2d extra regt. at Cawnpore. H. T. Tucker to 8th N.I. at Baitool. W. Michell to 22d, Sylhet frontier. G. Farmer to 66th at Cawnpore. A. Lee to 68th at Barrackpore. R. Boyd to 65th at Penang. J. Ewart to 55th at Neemuch. W. Elliot to 58th at Agra. M. E. Loftie to 7th, Sylhet frontier. F. C. Elwall to 49th at Arracan. W. Butler to 19th at Hansi. T. Plumbe to 29th at Neemuch. R. K. Meares to 21st at Agra. E. A. Munro to 4th at Loodhiana. W. Jervis to 42d at Arracan. J. V. Law to 2d Europ. regt. at Dinapore. A. B. Nesbitt to 50th N.I. at Nusseerabad. A. B. Ogilvie to 27th at Dacca. W. H. W. Midford to 37th at Benares. E. T. Spry to 28th at Berhampore. D. Ramsay to 43d at Saugur. W. C. Campbell to 30th at Midnapore. R. H. Seale to 38th at Keitah. C. Vardon to 56th at Nusseerabad. G. D. Dawes to 54th at Kishengunge. S. R. Wallace to 39th at Dinapore. Y. Lamb to 51st at Jubbulpore. J. T. Gordon to 15th at Pertaubgurh. W. James to 31st at Mirzapore. J. Fisher to 1st at Gurrawara. A. L. Willis to 23d at Futtehgurh. W. Platt to 16th at Secrora. C. Wyndham to 35th at Meerut. R. M. Campbell to 33d at Muttra. R. Ramsay to 10th at Nusseerabad. C. Darby to 52d at Jemalpore. J. G. Whitelock to 44th, Sylhet frontier. F. W. Burroughs to 17th at Bhopalpore. C. Corfield to 69th at Benares. W. B. Holmes to 12th at Loodhiana. A. Horne to 62d at Arracan. W. D. Nash to 46th at Assam. D. Ogilvy to 9th at Bareilly. C. C. Hannyngton to 24th at Delhi. G. Hamilton to 53d at Kurnaul. A. H. Shepherd to 14th at Allahabad. R. S. T. Cunynghame to 25th at Penang. Jas. Skinner to 61st at Barrackpore. F. Streatfeild to 3d extra regt. at Mynpoorie. R. Steuart to 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. R. M. Miles to 5th at Muradabad. H. C. Gilmore to 59th at Banda. C. Apthorp to 41st at Etawah. St. G. D. Showers to 4th extra regt. at Allahabad. J. R. Lumsden to 63d N.I. at Goorgaon. W. Moultrie to 57th at Assam. J. E. Grange to 26th at Arracan. W. W. Jones to 3d at Benares. J. Wemyss to 2d extra regt. at Cawnpore. J. Graham to 62d regt. N.I. at Arracan. W. Frederick to 6th at Lucknow. J. L. Taylor to 66th at Nusseerabad. W. C. Hicks to 67th at Barrackpore. W. E. Andrews to 5th extra regt. at Benares. A. F. Maginniss to 1st Europ. regt. at Ghazeepore. H. H. Hill to 36th N.I. at Muttra. J. C. Macleod to 2d at Sultanpore (Oude). H. W. Leacock to 6th extra regt. at Dinapore. F. Seaton to 48th N.I. at Saugor. Alex. Mackenzie to 11th at Lucknow. G. Timins to 34th at Seetapore. J. King to 13th at Cuttack. J. Woods to 32d at Cawnpore. H. A. Shuckburgh to 40th at Cheduba. J. H. Hatchell to 1st extra regt. at Futtehgurh. W. H. Nicholetts to 28th N.I. at Berhampore. R. T. Sandeman to 12th at Loodhiana. J. T. Geils to 60th at Cawnpore. G. Short to 45th at Dinapore.

Fort William, July 29.—*Cornets to be Lieuts. to fill existing vacancies.* T. Moore, 1st L.C.; G. P. Lloyd, 2d ditto; R. S. Trevor, 3d ditto; B. Pead, 4th ditto; all from 13th May.

Mr. J. Anderson admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d lieut.—Messrs. G. Short, D. F. Evans, N. Vicary, and J. Nunn, admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. G. G. Brown and D. M. Q. Gray admitted as assist.surgs.

Capt. J. Robeson, 24th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist.surg. J. Adam to be secretary to medical board, v. Proctor, dec.

Assist.surg. A. R. Jackson to be assist. marine surg., v. Adam.

Assist.surg. J. Nicholl to be surg. from 22d July, v. Proctor, dec.

Head-Quarters, July 23.—Lieut. Clarkson, 6th N.I., to act as adj. and interp. and quart. mast. to 2d extra N.I.; date 1st July.

Lieut. M'Nair to act as adj. to 5th extra regt.; date 13th July.

Lieut. J. Butler to act as adj. to 3d N.I.; v. Soady prom.; date 11th July.

Lieut. Stewart to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 42d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Polwhele; date 3d July.

July 25.—Lieut. Benson to act as quart. mast. to 4th L.C., v. Dougan removed to 2d extra regt.; date 7th July.

July 26.—*Ensigns posted.* Ramsay to 10th N.I. at Nusseerabad. Burroughs to 17th at Bhopalpore. Corfield to 69th at Benares. Holmes to 12th at Ludhiana. Hannyington to 24th at Delhi. Shepherd to 14th at Allahabad. Streatfield to 3d extra N.I. at Mynpoorie. Nicholetts to 28th N.I. at Berhampore. Sandeman to 12th at Ludhiana. Geils to 60th at Cawnpore. Short to 45th at Dinapore. Andrews to 5th extra N.I. at Benares.

Hill to 36th N.I. at Muttra. Seaton to 48th at Saugur. Timins to 34th at Seetapore. Woods to 32d at Cawnpore.

July 29.—Lieut. C. Grant to act as adj. and quart. mast. to detachm. of horse artil. at Prome during absence of Lieut. Timings on med. cert.; date 25th June.

Lieut. A. G. Ward to act as adj. to 68th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Marshall on med. cert.; date 22d July.

Assist. surg. Harris to assume medical duties at Sylhet in room of Assist.surg. Morgan; date 13th July.

Assist.surg. J. C. Paterson removed from 34th and posted to 56th N.I.—Assist.surg. Gold posted to 34th N.I.—Assist.surg. T. E. Baker posted to 2d extra L. C. at Meerut.—Assist.surg. T. E. Dempster appointed gar. assist.surg. at Buxar, and to have med. charge of 12th extra N.I.. v. Baker removed to 2d extra L.C.

July 29.—*4th L.C.* Lieut. W. Benson to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Dougan rem. to 2d extra regt.

6th L.C. Lieut. F. Coventry to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Parker rem. to 2d extra regt.

7th L.C. Lieut. E. B. Backhouse to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Duffin prom.

2d N.I. Lieut. H. Smith to be adj., v. Oliver rem. to 5th extra regt.

7th N.I. Lieut. H. Templer (now interp. and quart. mast.) to be adj. v. Brev. Capt. Holmes prom. Lieut. H. Hudleston to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Templer.

21st N.I. Lieut. O. Lomer to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. Simonds prom.

28th N.I. Lieut. R. Smith to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Wilkinson prom.

39th N.I. Lieut. J. Roxburgh to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Garrett rem. to 1st extra regt.

69th N.I. Lieut. P. Deare to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Cumberlege rem. to 6th extra regt.

5th Extra N.I. Lieut. R. MacNair to be interp. and quart. mast.

Saharunpore Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N.I., to be adj., v. Twemlow dec.

July 30.—Lieut. Garstin to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 2d L.C.; date 22d June.

Lieut. Trimmer to act as adj. to 50th N.I., v. Lewes app. extra sub-ass st. com. gen.; date 1st June.

Fort William, July 29.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. W. Burgh to be lieut. col. com. from 14th July, v. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. dec. Maj. C. Ryan to be lieut. col. from same date, v. Burgh prom.

12th N.I. Capt. Alex. McLeod to be major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Lamb to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. the Hon. R. V. Powys to be lieut., from 11th July, in suc. to Ryan prom.

By death of Maj. Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Lieut. Cols. Com. W. Conyn and J. Rose become entitled to benefits of off-reckoning fund.

Aug. 5.—*24th N.I.* Lieut. W. H. Terraneau to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Mackintosh to be lieut., from 1st Aug., in suc. to Robeson resigned.

42d N.I. Ens. C. Campbell to be lieut. from 14th July, v. Hutchinson dec.

Mr. T. Fraser admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. F. C. Elwall and J. Peers admitted to inf., and prom to ensign.—Mr. Alex. Beattie app. temporarily to do duty as an assist.surg.

Maj. Gen. Jasper Nicolls, H. M.'s service, appointed to general staff of presidency of Fort St. George.

Head-Quarters, July 30.—Assist.surg. Harrison directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Arracan.

Surg. Harding app. to artil. at Cawnpore.

Aug. 1.—Lieut. Robe to act as adj. to 26th N.I.; date 27th June.

Lieut. Holmes to act as adj. to right wing of 23d N.I. during Lieut. and Adj. Platt's absence; date 17th July.

Lieut. T. Smith to act as adj. to 67th N.I. in room of Capt. Phillips prom.; date 27th July.

Officiating Assist.surg. Barker to have medical charge of detachment at Lohargong; date 18th July.—Assist.surg. Stenhouse, when relieved, to join 4th extra regt.

Aug. 2.—Surg. Phillips to do duty with 67th N.I.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. E. M. Orr to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 58th N.I., v. Williams transf. to 2d extra N.I.; date 18th July.

Brev. Capt. Campbell to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 21st N.I., v. Simmonds prom.; date 16th July.

Lieut. Tweedale, 18th L.C., to act as post adj. at Lohargong; date 18th July.

Assist.surg. W. Miller posted to 42d N.I.

Lieut. P. Gerard to officiate as adj. to 1st Nusseree bat. during absence of Lieut. Nicolson.

Aug. 4.—Ens. G. Hamilton directed to join 53d regt. at Kurnaul.

Ensigns A. Lee and Wm. James allowed to exchange corps, the former being removed to 31st and the latter to 68th N.I.

Ens. John Graham removed from 62d and posted to 55th N.I.

Aug. 5.—*2d Extra L.C.* Lieut. R. F. Dougan to be adj.

6th N.I. Lieut. R. Stewart to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Farquharson rem. to 6th extra regt.

35th N.I. Lieut. J. Hay to be interp. and quart. mast.

67th N.I. Lieut. T. Smith to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Phillips prom., and Lieut. G. Iliff to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capt. McMahon prom.

1st Extra. N.I. Lieut. R. Macdonald to be adj. Lieut. Codrington, 40th regt., to be major of brigade to light inf. brigade serving in Arracan.

Aug. 6.—Interp. and Quart. Mast. Lieut. Angelo to act as adj. to 34th N.I. on departure of Lieut. and Adj. Cowley to join 35th regt.; date 20th July.

Fort William, Aug. 12.—*40th N.I.* Ens. C. J. C. Collins to be lieut. from 26th July, v. Pilgrim dec.

Assist.surg. W. Twining to officiate as 2d permanent assist. at presidency General Hospital, v. Jackson.

Col. A. Knox, of cavalry, to have command of western division of army from 11th July, with rank of brig. gen.

Surg. J. Savage to be a presidency surg., v. Proctor dec.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 8.—Official. Assist.surg. A. Beattie directed to proceed to Arracan, and to place himself under orders of superintend. surg.

Lieut. G. Ross, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to Mug Levy during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Fairhead; date 8th July.

Lieut. Cornish, dep. judge adv. gen., appointed to western division.

Aug. 9.—*Removals and Appointments in Medical Department.* Surg. Hough from artil. at Cawnpore to 2d N.I.—Assist.surgs. Charters from 2d to 53d N.I. Palsgrave from 53d N.I. to Sirmoor battalion. B. Wilson to artil. at Kurnaul. Buchan to Mhairwarra local bat. Hardie to do duty with artil. at Nusserabad.

Appointment and Removals in Ordnance Commissariat. Capt. E. P. Gowan, com. of ord., to Cawnpore magazine. Capt. Cartwright, com. of ord., to expense magazine. Assist.Com. G. Bachman to Allahbad magazine. Dep. Com. W. Claxton to Nusserabad do. Dep. Assist. Com. P. Carey to Chunar do. Dep. Assist. Com. E. Parsons to Agra do.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. Bingley, horse brig., to act as adj. and quart. mast. to artil. at Kurnaul, in consequence of augmentation to detachment; date 13th July.

Surg. G. O. Gardner to do duty with 29th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Assist.surg. Pullar to do duty with troops in Arracan.

29th N.I. Lieut. D. Simpson to be adj., v. Marley prom.

34th N.I. Lieut. J. Gibbs to be adj., v. Croft prom.

56th N.I. Lieut. D. Thompson to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Phillips prom.

64th N.I. Lieut. F. Candy (now adj.) to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Pollock rem. to 3d extra N.I. Lieut. A. Wilson to be adj., v. Candy.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. Becher to act as adj. to right wing of 23d regt. until arrival of Lieut. Holmes; date 17th July.

Lieut. Darvall, 57th N.I., to act as adj. to Dinagepore local bat. from 20th July, as a temporary arrangement.

Fort William, Aug. 19.—*20th N.I.* Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. James to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Ferris to be lieut. from 19th July, in suc. suc. to Eannerman dec.

24th N.I. Ens. J. C. Hannyngton to be lieut. in to Birch dec., with rank from 1st Aug. 1825, v. Robeson res.

Messrs. A. G. Miller, A. C. Dewar, F. Cookney, J. D. Mantague, T. G. Mesham, and D. Shaw, admitted to inf.. and prom to ensigns.

Lieut. Col. J. Swinton, Inv. estab., to have charge of invalid Thannahs in Bhaugulpore and Tirhoot districts.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 16.—Lieut. and Act. Adj. Moule to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 1st extra regt., from 6th June.

Lieut. Stewart to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 6th regt., in room of Lieut. Farquharson rem. to 6th extra N.I.; date 29th July.

Lieut. Murray to act as adj. to 28th regt., v. Smith app. interp. and quart. mast.; date 2d Aug.

Lieut. and Adj. Beatson to act as detachment staff at Juanpore; date 1st Aug.

Lieut. Wise to act as adj. to 29th N.I., v. Marley prom.; date 19th July.

Lieut. Shell to act as adj. to 35th N.I. until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Cowley; date 17th July.

2d-Lieut. J. Anderson posted to 1st comp. 5th bat. of artil. at Dum-Dum.

Capt. J. A. Currie, 14th N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops at Barrackpore.

Aug. 17.—Lieut. Col. G. H. Gall re-appointed to 8th L.C.

Aug. 18.—Assist.surg. N. Morgan, late with field hosp. at Sylhet, directed to proceed to Arracan, where he will place himself under orders of superintend. surg. with S. E. Div.

Lieut. and Adj. McNair to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 5th extra N.I.; date 15th July.

Lieut. Talbot to act as adj. to 8th N.I.; date 1st Aug.

Fort William, Aug. 19.—Lieut. G. B. O'Brien, H.M.'s 28th regt., to be dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. on general staff of expedition under Sir A. Campbell, v. Waterman proceeded to Europe.

Capt. H. Piper, H.M.'s 38th regt., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to div. of Bengal troops serving in Ava.

Aug. 26.—Mr. J. Turkington, surg., appointed, temporarily, to do duty as an assist. surg.

Head Quarters, Aug. 22.—Assist.surg. T. Clemishaw posted to 6th extra N.I. at Dinapore.

Lieut. and Adj. Hunter to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 1st extra L.C.; date 2d Aug.

Aug. 23.—*3d L.C.* Lieut. J. L. Tottenham to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Smyth appointed to general staff.

8th N.I. Lieut. G. R. Talbot to be adj., v. Brev. Capt. Hall prom.

33d N.I. Lieut. H. V. Glegg to be adj., v. Steer prom.

25th N.I. Lieut. R. E. J. Kerr to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Marshall rem. to 3d extra regt.

66th N.I. Lieut. R. Delamain (now adj.) to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Grant prom.; and Lieut. M. G. White to be adj.. v. Delamain.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. Whinfield to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 2d brigade of artil. until arrival of Lieut. Johnson; date 21st July.

Lieut. Col. G. Cooper removed from 34th, and posted to 46th N.I.

Lieut. Burford to act as adj. to 26th N.I. during absence of Capt. Johnstone; date 10th Aug.

Capt. Pemberton, 56th N.I., to act as major of brigade to western div. during absence of Lieut. G. C. Smyth; date 1st Aug.

Aug. 25.—Offic. Assist.surg. Turkington directed to proceed to Arracan, and to place himself under orders of superintend. surg.

Lieut. and Adj. May to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 4th extra regt. until arrival of Brev. Capt. Stewart; date 12th Aug.

Lieut. Carleton to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 36th N.I.; date 5th Aug.

Aug. 27.—*Ensigns appointed to do duty.* A. G. Miller, A. C. Dewar, and F. Cookney, with 16th N.I. at Barrackpore. T. G. Mesham and D. Shaw, with 20th ditto at ditto.

Brev. Capt. Durie to act as adj. to Kemanoon local bat. until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Irvine; date 1st Aug.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 11. Ens. J. Lang, 30th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. Col. C. Peach, 16th N.I. (to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope).—29. Capt. R. Ross, 18th N.I. (to proceed from St. Helena).—Aug. 12. Lieut. A. Tweedale, 4th N.I., for health.—19. Lieut. Col. Com. J. M. Johnson, 30th N.I., for health.—24. Capt. A. M'Mahon, 67th N.I., for health.

To Penang.—July 29. Lieut. Col. Com. Penny, 33d N.I., for six months, for health.—Aug. 11. Lieut. C. Burnett, 8th N.I., for six months, for health.—12. Assist.surg. C. Abel, apoth to Hon. Comp., for three months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 17. Lieut. R. B. Wilson, regt. of Artil., for twelve months, for health.—25. Superintend.surg. A. Ogilvy, for fifteen months, for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—July 12. Lieut. Smyth, 87th regt., on private affairs.—21. Lieut. Matthew, 38th regt., for health.—Aug. 1. Lieut. Col. Cimatiere, 49th regt., for health.—Surg. Hamilton, 13th regt., for health.—Lieut. Kelly, 54th regt., for health.—8. Paym. Mundell, 60th regt., for health.—Brev. Capt. Conner, 20th regt., on private affairs.—Ens. Clarke, 54th regt., for health.—Lieut. King, 89th regt., for health.—16. Lieut. Teasdale, 13th Lt. Dr., for health.—Brev. Capt. Lukis, 59th regt., for health.—Lieut. M'Donald, late of 59th but now of 97th regt., for health.—Lieut. Coote, 59th regt, for health.—19. Lieut. Col. Mallett, 89th regt., for health.—23. Lieut. Edwards, 31st regt., for health.—27. Lieut. Frizell, 30th regt., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—Lieut. Taylor, 38th regt, for health.

To Ceylon.—Aug. 16. Brev. Capt. Forbes, 45th regt., for two months, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 27. Lieut. Brownrigg, 18th regt., for four months, for health.

Cancelled.—Aug. 8. Lieut. Hill, 87th regt., to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS TO THE LATE MR. ADAM.

The following is a copy of the address of the British residents of this presidency to the late Mr. Adam, which was forwarded to England by the *Asia*. The signatures attached to it are those of persons of the first eminence and respectability. This document, therefore, is a pretty strong indication of the genuine feelings entertained at Calcutta of this lamented gentleman's worth, talents, and public services.

"Hon. Sir: Under the influence of the same feelings which induced us, on the late occasion of your retirement from the high office of Governor-General of the British possessions in India, to testify our sense of the principles which had directed your

conduct in the administrations of its duties, we consider it to be equally incumbent on us at the present time, when the relation which then connected you with the Government of India no longer exists, and when every personal consideration of hope or fear has therefore ceased to operate, to renew the expression of our unaltered sentiments of cordial esteem and approbation.

"At a moment when, in unison with the general feelings of the Indian community, we were indulging the anxious hope of seeing you resume, together with the blessing of invigorated health, the discharge of those functions in the Supreme Council of the empire, which you have so long exercised with distinguished honour to yourself, and with eminent advantage to the public interest, we lament to find ourselves called upon to perform the duty of addressing you, not in the language of exultation which the realization of that hope would have inspired, but with expressions commemorative, no less of our private grief at the still impaired condition of your health, than of our public sorrow at the necessity which deprives us, under circumstances of peculiar exigency, of the future benefits of those vigorous and enlightened councils, which have so long contributed to the prosperity, the safety, and the glory of the state.

"After a long course of honourable service, during which ample opportunities have been afforded of appreciating the qualities of your character, as they have been exemplified in the various relations of public and private life, it will be gratifying to you to receive from those amongst whom the largest portion of that life has been consumed, this deliberate and solemn record of the affectionate sentiments of respect, esteem, and confidence, which the recollection of it has inspired.

"In the intercourse of private life your deportment has been characterized by a happy union of the amiable and endearing qualities which constitute the charm of social existence, with the possession of distinguished rank, and with the ascendancy of superior intellectual attainments; while in the exercise of the arduous duties belonging to the exalted public station which you have been called upon to fill, you have exhibited, in the elevation of your views, in the clear integrity of your principles, in the wisdom and decision of your measures, and in the sacrifice of every personal consideration to your sense of the exigencies of the public weal, a bright example of those great and good qualities which, as they are the main constituents of public virtue, are also the most appropriate objects of public respect and honour.

"Entertaining this opinion of your character, and animated with these sentiments of high respect and esteem for your public and private virtues, it is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we contemplate the necessity which has interrupted the brilliant career of your exertions in the public service, and prematurely withdrawn you from the bosom of a society which you have equally adorned by your talents, and instructed by your example: and while we cherish the anxious hope that, with the blessings of recruited health, you are destined to experience, in the enjoyment of your native land, the full measure of happiness which they are calculated to afford, we venture, at the same time, to indulge a confident expectation that your eminent public services, in this remote but valuable portion of the British empire, will receive, in the approbation of a discerning sovereign and a grateful country, their just and most appropriate reward.

"*Calcutta, May* 2, 1825."

(Signed)

Edward Paget	Thos. Frobisher, Capt.
Samford Whittingham	H. H. Nizam's service
R. H. Sneyd	J. Cullen
James Donnithorne	F. Gresley
J. Low, junior	J. P. Larkins
W. L. Watson, Lt.Col.	Simon Fraser
T. Bolton, Captain	R. Browne, M.D.
T. E. Baker	J. Forbes Royle
J. Gerard, Major	W. B. Bayley
R. P. Nesbit	Henry Shakespear
H. Douglas	G. J. Gordon
J. Sandford	C. Trower
Tho. Wheeler Broadbent	D. Ruddell
George Boyd	M. G. Smith.
C. Cardew	W. Brodie
J. Thomson, Captain	J. Atkinson
R. Brooke	Holt Mackenzie
Neil B. E. Baillie	W. Ainslie
Robert Morrieson	D. Clark
Robert Sevestre	Geo. Swinton
J. Llewelyn	H. W. Money
Andrew Wright	G. Hutchinson
S. Parlby, Captain	R. Syme
Edward Gardner	Wm. Hiatt
Jas. Wm. Douglas	A. Lockett
Edmund Cartwright, Lt. Col.	G. P. Baker
	Hugh Forbes
Wm. Towers Smith	W. S. Greene
James Parlby, Lt. Col.	T. Mitchell
R. Martin	M. Gisborne
R. Morell, Lt. Col.	R. Walpole
J. Simpson, Major	H. P. Robinson
Thos. Lawtie, Captain	W. H. Tyler
William Bull, Captain	G. C. Master
A. Stewart, Captain	E. P. Smith
J. W. Hogg	J. A. Dorin
W. L. Melville	R. Downey, Capt. Artil.
F. Magniac	Charles Druem
A. Smelt	Charles Druem, junior
Ralph Smith	J. S. McLaren, Capt.
John Savage	William Storm
G. T. Taylor.	E. C. Ravenshaw
H. Carter	Wm. Tulloh Robertson
J. Bartleman, Lieut.	Wm. Russell
M. Wilson	Charles Paton
F. Goldsbury	N. Wallich
J. Henderson	J. Macdougall, Lieut.
N. Smith	D. A. Com. Gen.
S. T. Cuthbert	G. W. Trail
Henry Lewis	Wm. Watson, Surgeon
James Shaw	Thos. M. Munro, M.D.
Thomas Yeld	Robert W. Poe
James Wemyss	D. Smith
G. H Murray, Lt. Col. 16th Lancers	G. N. Cheek
	W. Watts
G. Mackillop	J. Mostyn, Lieut.
R. B. Lloyd	J. H. Cave, Major
John Adam, M.D.	J. Cheap
R. Tytler, M.D.	George Cheap, junior
Jas. Bryce, D.D. Chaplain	Wm. Pringle
	H. P. Russell
Geo. Baillie, surgeon to H. M. of Oude	George Saunders
	Robert Saunders

W.

W. J. Clark	Mark Roworth,
Percy Earl	R. M. M. Thomson
W. H. Mill	R. J. Taylor
A. C. Meiklejohn	C. S. Barberie
W. C. Leigh	G. King
John Lowe	F. Nepean
Wm. Trower	H. S. Mercer
W. Colville	D. Ersskine
Thos. Colville	Charles Bayley
A. Beveridge	W. Ogilvy
J. Hayley, Assist. Surg.	E. Lee Warner
W. Dick	H. S. Oldfield
Geo. Franco	J. Hunter
Thos. Hall, Major	T. Macan, Capt.
R. Hawkes	H. Hay, Capt.
D. Downing	F. Champagne, Captain
G. Kennaway	J. A. Hodgson, Major
J. Menzies	R. H. Scott
E. D. P. Towhshend	H. Lushington
W. Beckett	P. Starling, Major
Thos. Sanders	W. L. Gardner
J. Satchwell	A. Ogilvie
Rt. Stevenson, Lt. Col.	P. M. Hay, Captain
G. Chester	W. W. Cowell
Ed. Barnett	S. M. Boulderson
Jas Calder	H. S. Boulderson
J. Bryant	Par. Starling
C. Lushington	H. V. Glegg
John Trotter	W. Mitchell
J. D. Loch, Nizam's service	S. Swinton
	Ariel Simson
Jas. Loch, Lucknow	C. Dawes
Wm. Casement	L. Magniac
C. Pattenson	D. Todd
Chas. Cornwallis Cheney, Captain	A. N. Forde
	Geo. Lindsay
Francis Pemble Strong	F. A. Weston
J. MacInnes	W. Bell, Surgeon
C. Morby	J. Robson
Chas. Mackenzie	James Robson
W. Walters	E. J. Honeywood
Alexander Colvin	J. Manson
J. Dewar	J. D. Herbert
R. Colebrooke, Lieut.	T. H. Maddock
I. Maling	F. Wilder
N. R. Vos	E. Sterling
John Collie	P. Breton
D. Campbell	J. H. Hooper
John Storm	H. Osborn
Richard Smith	Chas. B. Greenlaw
F. C. Harvey	S. Osborne
W. C. Blaqueire	J. B. thgate
Peter Andrew	T. Milner
D. Andrew	W. Fendall
E. Stirling	W. H. Stalkartt
Avelyn M. Gordon	Alexander Brown
W. D. Oehme	Geo. Wint
Simon Lee	Peter Warden Grant, Lt.
Wm. Cameron	W. A. Livingston
P. Saunders	John Moore
Brough Maltby, Capt.	James Coull
W. G. Glasgow, Lieut.	Joseph Ives
W. Durham	R. H. Rattray
G. Proctor	M. I. Tierney
C. Cornelius, junior	W. R. Gilbert, Lt. Col.
J. R. Lumley, Lt. Col.	John D. Syers, Lieut.
J. Pattle	Wm. Hoggan, Lieut.
W. B. Martin	P. S. Johnson
H. Wood	Wm. Lowther
R. D. Colquhoun	A. Prinsep
Alexander Speirs	C. T. Metcalf
Chas. Carmichael Smyth	A. Ramsay
L. Kennedy	F. B. S. Wilder
T. Wood, Lieut.Col.	C. S. Fagan, Lieut.Col.
A. D. Gordon	H. Sandys, Captain
T. T. Metcalf	F. W. Fitzroy
Charles Hogg	A. Trotter
J. Ahmuty	E. S. Harington
Charles Carey	H. M. Pigou
W. C. Chalmers	J. Stewart
William Lambert	N. Morgan
George Bayley	G. Gordon
Thos. Brown, Maj.Gen.	B. Bygrave
T. G. Gunter	H. J. Harding
J. Mackenzie, Captain	Archd. Campbell
S. A. Stud	John Neave
William Fleming	John Campbell
Charles D'Oyley	S. P. Stacy
J. B. Eliott	Chas. Haldane
J. R. Elphinstone	J. Jeffreys, Surgeon
J. Marjoribanks	Henry Swetenham
C. F. Fergusson	G. Wellesley
William Smyth	F. Raper
R. Willoughby	Geo. Vanzette
R. M. Tilghman	J. Lushington
J. Drew	William Price
J. Carter	J. W. J. Ouseley
D. Scott	H. Todd
N. L. Halhead	George Wardle
W. P. Okeden	John Kerr, Lieut.
Andrew Spiers	W. Turner, Captain
James Charter	H. L. Barnett, Captain
Henry Cock	A. Roberts, Captain.

NEW LOAN.

By Government Orders, dated 18th August 1825, the public officers at the presidencies, native courts, &c., are authorized to receive subscriptions to a new five per cent. loan, in cash, bills for arrears of salary, bills of exchange on the public treasuries, treasury notes, and all authorized public demands. The notes of this loan are not to be paid off before 26th April 1832, nor after that date without a previous notice of three months. Proprietors of notes of this loan to receive payment of interest, at their option, in cash, or bills (not less than £25) on home, at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date.

SICKNESS.

It appears from the Calcutta papers, that great sickness has prevailed at that presidency, and at Benares, and other places, arising chiefly from the excessive heat of the weather. The *cholera morbus* has made dreadful ravages amongst the natives. Up to the 1st September, it was computed that 6,000 Hindus and Musulmans had been carried off. The epidemic raged most amongst the latter class; the dissipation, fatigue, and exposure attending the celebration of the *Mohurrum* festival, may probably, it is imagined, account for this circumstance.

With respect to the character of the disorder, it was at first considered to be only of the sporadic sort; but subsequently, it seems to have become spasmodic and epidemic. Europeans were principally attacked by a smart fever, quickly running its course, and rarely exhibiting serious symptoms. The natives were assailed first by the fever, on the subsidence of which, cholera supervened, and proved fatal. The districts in Calcutta where the disorder raged (for some spots were unvisited) were those remarkable for filth, luxuriant vegetation, and stagnant tanks. The unwholesome food of the poorer classes is assigned as another cause, or a promoter of the disease; and from the want of attention to each other, common amongst the natives, many are supposed to have perished for want of proper aid. It is stated in one paper, that the funeral piles at the ghauts could not be lighted fast enough to consume the bodies brought for cremation.

The thermometer on the 22d August stood at 90°, at Garden Reach, so late as nine o'clock P.M., without a breath of air.

Towards the latter end of August, the cholera

cholera began to abate; and the heavy rains which fell in the beginning of September contributed to increase the salubrity of the atmosphere. The number of carcasses brought down by the swollen river is described as presenting a horrible sight: some were floating about, others cast on the bank a prey to dogs and carrion birds. Some of the public writers have hinted the possibility of the sick Hindus being occasionally sacrificed to the superstitions of their brethren, by being brought to the Ganges before life was extinct: we trust this conjecture is groundless.

At Benares, the excessive heat and absence of rain produced similar effects. The sickness in the city has been most extensive, so much so, as to produce a panic amongst the natives. At Ghazeepoor and Chunar they have suffered greatly, as well as at Futtyghur.

STATE OF THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

Contentions still rage amongst the editors of the Calcutta papers. Since the affair between Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. Greenlaw, these gentlemen have seceded from the editorship of their respective papers. The duration of the *Hurkaru* (with which the *Scotsman* is now incorporated) is undertaken by Mr. Dickens, a gentleman of the Calcutta bar. The *John Bull* is ostensibly edited by Mr. Meiklejohn, brother-in-law of Dr. Bryce, a principal proprietor of that paper. Mr. Dickens and Dr. Bryce appear to have been previously friends; but soon after the former became editor, terms of reproach and recrimination passed between the two papers, and Mr. Dickens called Mr. Meiklejohn to the field, where he received his antagonist's fire, and discharged his own pistol in the air. This meeting, so far from quieting discord, exasperated former animosities. Dr. Bryce was charged with suffering, and, in fact, encouraging his relation to take up, in this unchristian manner, a quarrel not his own, since it originated in some obnoxious reflexions upon Dr. B. This imputation the reverend gentleman has disproved. The subject has deluged the various prints with polemical articles, evincing a state of angry feeling at Calcutta, which it is lamentable to perceive its press is rather inclined to exasperate than allay.

MUSSULMAN INSOLENCE.

The following is a specimen of Mussulman insolence, and will shew at once to what length these people will go when unrestrained:—

At the village of Bauspool the people brought out on the 26th instant, being the last day of the Moburrum, their gowarrah, on which was stuck two effigies of the magistrate, as may be supposed, for they were given out to be such, of the Baraset magistrate, in which zillah the village is situated. He is represented as with his sumlahs and sheristadar receiving a petition. One of the witnesses, an European, is standing before the magistrate fainting at the judges severe reprimand. On the second effigy the judge is represented quite in a different attitude receiving an order from the Court of Appeal to reverse his sentence, and to punish the petitioners: visages of the difference of situation of parties are also pourtrayed. In these visages one of the parties is running away; the whole of this insulting scene, reflecting on the Mofussil Court and its proceedings, was actually carried through a number of villages, and even to the Thannah, where it was greeted with a due share of applause. Whether this will hereafter be noticed remains to be seen; but if such scenes are suffered with impunity, it must be evident that the situation of the officers of justice cannot be enviable. In this case the malice goes much further than the mere mockery of the simple transaction to which they must have intended their allusions. The magistrate and his officers are here held up to the ridicule of an infuriated mob, whilst the orders are also held up in a such a form of caricature, as to create in the minds of these ignorant persons nothing but contempt of that authority which should be our pride to uphold. A British magistrate painted in effigy, and his orders carried about as a subject of contempt!!! Baunspole is in Hobrah Thannah, or else very close to it, and the allusion to the disturbances in that neighbourhood too contemptible to notice. The Sheristadar of the court is strongly suspected to be at the bottom of this act.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept* 1.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

We are credibly informed, that a notice will be published (under the authority of the Government and of the Committee for the Civil Service Annuity Fund), to acquaint the subscribers, that a general meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of electing five managers, will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 1st of October next. Also, we understand, it is in the contemplation of the Government (at the suggestion of the Committee) to recommend to the indulgent consideration of the Court of Directors the case of all individuals who may be precluded by ill health, from continuing in this country for the full period required by the regulations, for a reduced grade of annuity, calculated with reference to the period they have resided in the country, and without any specific limitation of time. In all cases, however, it will be expected that the certificates of health,

health, and other rules to be observed, shall be so strict and particular in all their stipulations, as to prevent all possibility of this very humane and liberal indulgence being perverted. The Honourable the Court of Directors will likewise, it is said, be solicited to permit that the terms of students passed at Hertford college after the age of 17, and not exceeding 19, may be considered equivalent to actual residence in India, and to form a part of the qualification for the benefits of the furlough and annuity provisions.—*India Gaz.*

EAST INDIA SUGAR MEETING.

We are glad to hear that a meeting of the merchants interested in the growth of, and trade in East India sugars, has lately been held here, and a committee formed to communicate with the association at home, having the same object in view.—*Cal. John Bull.*

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Tenth Report of this Institution contains evidence of great good effected, and at the same time a serious complaint of want of funds. The managers have been obliged to relinquish the school at Serampore. Those at Dacca and Chittagong still continue, and the two schools at Calcutta. In the latter, at the close of 1824, the number of children in the school for boys amounted to 161, and the number of children in that for girls was 96, forming, in the whole, a total of 257. Of these, sixteen were descended from British parents, either on one or both sides; ninety-five were Portuguese; three were Armenians; twenty-one, Hindoos; six, Mussulmans; ten, Chinese; and four Malay youths. Thus the Institution is still, as it has been from the beginning, an asylum in which youth of all nations and all religions may take refuge; and while no condition is imposed on them beside those of regular attendance and quiet behaviour, they have an opportunity of obtaining that knowledge which may open to them the path to useful life.

INDIAN GENEROSITY.

On Thursday last, the 23d instant, the funeral rites of the late Moha Raja Ranichunder Roy Bahadoor were celebrated; on which occasion an immense multitude of beggars collected from different quarters, and received ample donations. Among other deeds of charity and goodness we may observe, that a respectable Goshy, who had a debt of 900 rupees, had been invited to attend on the occasion of the celebration, and was accordingly coming to appear before the assembly. His creditor knowing, that such an opportunity would happen, had previously procured a warrant from the Supreme Court, and had him seized on the way by the sheriff's officer. The son of the Moha Rajah, Rajah Rajnarain Roy Bahadoor, being informed of this circumstance, immediately sent the above sum (900 rupees), and thus freed the Goshy from the debt.—*Kowmoody, June* 25.

LOAN FROM OUDE.

We are given to understand that his Majesty the King of Oude has come forward with a loan to the Supreme Government of one crore of rupees, and that thirty lacks are daily looked for from Madras.—*Beng. Hurk. Aug.* 13.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

The annual meeting took place on Saturday morning. We have only space to say, that the theatre is neither to be sold nor shut up. The former managers were re-elected, and they are authorized to effect such arrangements as they may deem best, for the purpose of getting up performances during the ensuing year.—*Beng. Hurk. July* 19.

LOSS OF THE LOTUS.

The East India Company's transport, *Lotus*, Capt. Brown, was lost upon the Saugor sand, on the 22d of July. The vessel left Rangoon on the 5th with some troops, and several British officers as passengers. Some of the crew escaped from the wreck in the boats, leaving the rest of the crew and passengers on the wreck. Part of them made their escape on a raft, and the remainder were taken off by the *Mermaid* brig.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The following paragraph is from the Calcutta John Bull of March 21. We have kept it back in expectation of seeing the statement explained or denied. As it has appeared in an English paper (the *Telescope*) without being, to our knowledge, impugned, we think it incumbent upon us to publish it.

"We have at length received the September number of the *Oriental Herald*.—We find that its motto is again changed; whether from any conviction that the former one was inappropriate we do not know; but since so very much attention is bestowed on the title-page, we cannot but wonder that an error, connected, too, with its conductor, of some importance, should be suffered to have remained so long. We allude to the "Member of the Asiatic Society in Bengal." Why Mr. Buckingham chooses to continue this designation is best known to himself. He is not, and was not for some period previously to his departure for England, a member of that body. It is sufficient to make

make this statement—comment is unnecessary."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

July 2. *Hope*, Flint, from London.—26. *Madras*, Fayrer, from London.—28. *Lady Blackwood*, Russell, from Coast of Mexico and Singapore.—*Aug.* 2. *Charles Grant*, Hay, from London.—3. *Tiger*, Kent, from London and Ceylon.—5. H.M.S. *Boadicea*, Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, from Madras, and *Ann*, Worthington, from Mauritius.—17. brig *Indian*, Shamear, from Liverpool, and brig *Buffon*, Garnat, from Bordeaux.—20. *Harmonie*, Auverng, from Bordeaux.—*Sept.* 2. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, and *Minerva*, Probyn, from London.—3. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton, from Sydney, and *Beverly*, Whitney, from New York.—4. *Roberts*, Roe, and *Zenobia*, Wilson, from Madras.—6. *Jane*, Maitland, from New York.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 17. *Palmyra*, Lamb, for London.—19. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, and *Grenada*, Anderson, for London.—25. *Theodosia*, Kidson, for London.—*Aug.* 5. *Bayne*, Lawson, for London, and brig *Envoy*, Cabot, for Philadelphia.—6. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, for Madras.—18. *Alexander*, Dickie, for Penang, Batavia, &c.—21. *King George the Fourth*, Hullock, for Madras, and *Crown*, Pinder, for Liverpool.—22. *Hope*, Flint, for London, and *Bengal*, M'Leod, for Liverpool.—23. *Georgian*, Bancroft, for Philadelphia, and *Pagoda*, Brewster, for Boston.—*Sept.* 4. *Rockingham*, Beach, for London, and *Ninus*, Frye, for Boston.—6. *Tiger*, Kent, for London.

Passengers proceeding to China and Europe.

Per Waterloo.—To China: Mr. G. S. Jackson, a volunteer in Bombay marine.—To Europe: Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, 67th N.I.

Per Bridgewater.—To China: John Templeton, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blaney and Co.; Mr. C. Blight, of China; Mr. C. M'Leod, a merchant of Bombay; and Mr. V. J. Fernandez, a resident of Macao.

Per General Kyd.—To China: Messrs. R. C. Plowden, and E. C. Ravenshaw, civil servants on this establishment.—To China, and eventually to England: Mrs. Wyatt; Mrs. Paxton, Mr. S. Paxton, a civil servant on this establishment; Capt. H. Davidson, 30th N.I.; Master H. H. Wyatt; Miss Wyatt, and Miss Anna Paxton.

Per Hythe.—To China: Mrs. Whiteford; Lieut. Whiteford; Mr. George Chinnery.—To Europe: Mrs. S. A. Chesney; Capt. C. C. Chesney, Bengal Artil.; Ens. R. K. Meares, 2d Europ. Regt.; Masters A. Hutchinson, M. Chesney, and F. R. Chesney.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of W. S. Charters, Esq., M.D., 2d N.I., of a daughter.
27. The lady of Mr. Jonas Vaughan, of a son.
July 6. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. C. J. King, 4th L.C., of a son.
8. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. R. S Phillips, 67th N.I., of a son.
11. At Moorshedabad, Mrs. G. Burnett, of a son.
14. At Meerut, the lady of Col. Edwards, 14th Regt., of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a son.
16. At Banda, the lady of A. W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of P. Jordan, Esq., of the firm of Agabeg and Co., of a son.
17. At Howrah, Mrs. T. Payne, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Wood, of a son.
18. At Banda, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., civil service, of a son.
20. At Colingah, Mrs. Capt. Davidson, of a son.
21. The lady of Mr. F. Picard, of a son.
22. The lady of Capt. J. J. Denham, late of the ship Hashmy, of a son.
23. At Entally, Mrs. G. Jessop, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Castello, of a son.
24. Mrs. Sam. Smith, of a daughter.
25. Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a son.
26. The wife of Mr. J. Forsyth, H.C. marine, of a son.
— At Patna, the lady of Maj. Lockett, dep. sec. to gov. in military depart., of a son.
27. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. J. Steel, 41st N.I., of a son.
28. At Lucknow, the lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.
Aug. 3. The lady of Assist.surg. John Douglas, of a son.
— Mrs. M. Portner, of a son.
— At Dacca, the lady of C. W. Steer, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. William Bruce, Bombay marine, of a daughter.
4. At Malda, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of a daughter.
8. The lady of the Rev. W. Morton, of Bishop's College, of still-born male twins.
9. At Hazzareebaug, the lady of Capt. H. L. Playfair, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. C. D. Aplin, assist. adj. gen., of a son.
— At Ballygunge, Mrs. Thacker, of a daughter.
11. The lady of H. Wood, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. C. King, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
13. At Howrah, Mrs. W. S. Blackburn, of a daughter.
— The lady of R. Alexander, Esq., of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Haslam, of a daughter.
14. Mrs. C. Cornelius, jun., of a daughter.
15. At Benares, the lady of Dr. A. Ross, 37th N.I., of a daughter.
— In Chowringhee, the lady of C. K. Robison, Esq., of a son.
16. At Chandernagore, the lady of J. V. Newton, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Gorruckpore, the lady of Maj. E. Simons, 9th extra N.I., of a daughter.
20. Mrs. Charles Rice, of a son.
21. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. C. Graham, commanding rocket troops at Prome, of a son.
23. The lady of W. Davis, Esq., of the custom-house, of a son.
— The lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Dr. B. Macleod, of a daughter.
26. At Allipore, Mrs. J. Moore, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. G. A. Turnbull, of a son.
— The lady of J. Carey, Esq., attorney at law, of a daughter.
— Mrs. M. Martin, of a daughter.
29. Mrs. F. A. Cornabé, of a daughter.
— The lady of Capt. James Eckford, 6th N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. G. Strafford, of a son.
— The lady of the Rev. W. Adam, of a daughter.
— Mrs. C. Esperança, of a still-born daughter.
— Mrs. T. Palmer, of a son.
30. The lady of Capt. W. Cunningham, of a son.
Sept. 4. Mrs. John Urquhart, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. G. Young, of a son.
5. At Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. W. S. Beatson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 6. At Meerut, Capt. W. Bertram, 16th regt., to Miss C. B. L. Delle Lapeyne.
— At Patna, Mr. G. M. Francis, third son of Lieut. Col. R. Francis, to Miss M. Jadowin, eldest daughter of T. Jadowin, Esq., merchant of Calcutta.
7. At Lucknow, Lieut. F. W. Birch, 41st N.I., to Jean, only daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., Bengal C. S.
12. At the H. C.'s Botanic Garden, Lieut. H. Debude, corps of Engineers, to Jane Anne, second daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Royle, H.C.'s military service.
14. At the Cathedral, G. Dawson, Esq., R.N., to Marianne, relict of the late Capt. Kinsey.
16. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. T. Poynton, country

country service, to Anne Catherine, daughter of Capt. R. Dickie, same service.
22. At the Cathedral, Mr. W. H. Tydd, indigo planter, to Miss A. C. Mackenzie.
23. Mr. J. H. Lewis, to Miss A. M. Smith.
— Mr. P. D'Souza, to Mrs. M. Fernandez.
25. Mr. J. H. Benwah, to Miss M. Kent.
27. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Freeborne, to Miss M. Hamlaine, only daughter of the late Capt. Hamlaine, of the Mahratta service.
— Lieut. J. Robinson, 61st N.I., to Miss Cooper, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cooper, of this establishment.
29. At Howrah, Mr. C. Jansen, to Miss Sophia Guthrie.
30. Mr. E. D'Cruz, to Miss E. Hard.
— At Bauleah, H. de C. Lawson, Esq., to Miss M. Vibrat, daughter of Col. Vibrat, H. C. service.
Aug. 1. At St. Andrew's Church, R. Eglinton, Esq., merchant, to Miss M. Dun, fourth daughter of R. Low, Esq., cashier of the Dundee Banking Company.
— At the Cathedral, R. Shaw, Esq., of the medical staff, to Laura, widow of the late Lieut. Darby, and youngest daughter of the late Col. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt.
4. At Chandernagore, Capt. V. L. Palmer, to Miss P. Imbert.
6. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. J. R. Talbot, interp. and quart. mast. of 59th N.I., to Miss S. Gillanders.
9. At the Cathedral, R. L. C. M'Cutchan, Esq., to Miss E. Hollingbery.
13. At the Scotch Church, H. Marshall, Esq., 33d Madras N.I., to Miss A. Andree, eldest daughter of Maj. Andree, 7th Bengal N.I.
16. At Moorshedabad, A. C. Maclean, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of H. T. Travers, Esq., civil service.
17. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. E. Townsend, to Mrs. M. Mudie, widow of the late Mr. J. Mudie, indigo planter, Berhampore.
20. At the Cathedral, Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N. I., to Miss J. Anderson.
22. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. T. Dundas, to Eliza Georgiana, eldest daughter of Major Bristow.
— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. Bond, of the Bengal marine, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Williams.
— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. A. Nonis, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. J. Macklin, H.C.'s Marine.
29. At the Cathedral, G. H. Smith, Esq., civil service, to Louisa, second daughter of J. Atkinson, Esq.
Sept. 1. At the Cathedral, Capt. A. Davidson, assist. political agent, N. E. frontier, to Diana Stroughton, daughter of the late B. Turner, Esq.
3. At the Cathedral, A. D. Rice, Esq., to Jane Harriet, third daughter of the late R. Blechynden, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 1. At Mundlaisir, Mary Thomson, infant daughter of Lieut. Lermit, adj. Mundlaisir local corps.
— At sea, on board the H. C.'s ship Charles Grant, John Hay, Esq., 2d officer.
22. At Arracan, Capt. W. Swan, commander of the transport ship Lady Macnaghten.
— At Lucknow, J. C. De Verinne, Esq., aged 49.
24. At Arracan, Mr. Assist.surg. Wilson, Bengal artillery.
29. At Futtyghur, Mr. J. Grimaut, late of Dypoor factory, aged 44.
July 2. At Arracan, Mr. S. W. Beggle.
5. At Arracan, Lieut. C. Armstrong, of the Bombay marine, and in charge of the Flotilla.
— At Arracan, Mr. Kerr.
7. At Arracan, Capt. Bowring, commander of the brig Colonel Young.
— At Arracan, Mr. Corner, chief officer of the brig Colonel Young.
8. M. C. Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. J. Picachy, aged 9 months.
9. At Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Mr. D. O'B. Clarke.
10. At Sultanpore, Benares, Lieut. Col. Lucius R. O'Brien, C.B., commandant of the 8th Bengal L.C.
14. At Arracan, Lieut. C. Hutchinson, 42d N.I.
15. At Moisgumge, the infant son of Lieut. and Adj. Holmes, 7th N.I.
15. At Kurnaul, James, the infant son of Capt. J. D. Parsons, assist. com. gen.
— At Arracan, Ens. Hutchinson, 42d regt.
16. At Prome, Capt. H. Parsons, H. M.'s 47th regt.
— Elias Minos, Esq., aged 82.
19. Illmo Senhor Baraõ de Sam Jose do Porto Alegre, an inhabitant of Macao.
— At Arracan, Capt. A. Bannerman, 20th N.I., and assist. com. gen.
20. John Dick, Esq., civil service, aged 28.
— Mrs. P. D'Silva, aged 32.
— At Arracan, Lieut. R. J. Birch, sub-assist. com. gen., and lately attached to 1st Lt. Inf. bat., aged 25.
— At Ramree, Ens. G. M. Pilgrim, 40th N.I., aged 21.
— At Mahatee, near Arracan, Capt. Randall, adj. of 16th Madras N.I.
21. Ens. H. Ussher, H.M.'s 44th regt.
— At Gusseran, Matilda Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Barber, jun.
23. Mrs. N. Wince, aged 38.
— G. Proctor, Esq., secretary to Medical Board, aged 45.
— At Arracan, Mr. Graham, Commissariat department.
24. Mr. Francis Pereira, late interpreter to the chief justice.
— At Berhampore, E. E. Stuart, infant daughter of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain.
27. At Coel, Mr. Menzies.
— Ens. W. Michell, 22d N.I.
28. At Cawnpore, Anne, infant daughter of Capt. R. Home.
— On board the ship Lady Campbell, of fever, Mr. J. H. Maud, midshipman.
30. At Allipore, C. Henry, only child of C. Stuart, Esq., of the firm of Davidson and Co.
31. At Kidderpore, Mr. John Frederick, writer, Judge Advocate General's office.
Aug. 1. At Benares, Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of R. Richardson, Esq., commercial resident of Commercolly.
— At Cawnpore, the infant son of Assist.surg. Sievwright, H.M.'s 59th regt.
2. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Maj. A. Brown, 1st Europ. regt.
3. Arratoon, infant son of Aviet Agabeg, Esq.
— At Gurrawarrah, Ens. T. Irving, 1st Bengal N.I.
4. Capt. J. Madigan, H.M.'s 46th regt., aged 39.
— At Dacca, H. W. Money, Esq., collector of government customs and town duties.
8. At Allahabad, Anne, infant daughter of H.G. Christian, Esq., civil service.
9. Mrs. F. Paschoud, aged 23.
— W. R. Jones, son of Mr. J. B. Jones.
10. C. Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Jones.
— 14. C. Greenwaller, Esq., aged 31.
— The infant son of R. Alexander, Esq.
15. Malcolm, infant son of M. McKenzie, Esq., indigo planter, Jessore.
— At Chowringhee, Mary Anna, daughter of Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge adv. gen., aged 1 year and 10 months.
16. Maria Barretto, infant daughter of L. J. Barretto, Esq.
17. Delphine Sophia, infant daughter of the late H. Tyler, Esq.
— At Meerut, Mary Eliza, infant daughter of T. Jackson, Esq., H.M.'s 14th regt.
18. Mr. Samuel D'Anselme, aged 30.
19. At Ballygunge, the lady of W. Thacker, Esq., aged 25.
21. Capt. Dipnall, commander of the ship Lord Suffield, aged 31.
— At Banda, the infant daughter of W. Fane, Esq.
— Mr. V. Gonsalves, aged 48.
22. H. Manning, Esq., civil service, aged 27.
— At Dacca, J. G. Railey, Esq., indigo planter.
— At Lucknow, P. Treves, Esq., civil service.
— At Fort William, Capt. W. Mountgarret, H. M.'s 87th foot.
23. Mr. G. Serraõ, provisioner, aged 45.
— Mr. Edw. Bagshaw, aged 28.
25. Eliza L. Paschoud, infant daughter of Mr. F. Paschoud.
— Ens. J. D. Montague, recently arrived in the H. C.'s ship Charles Grant.
— M. A. Lindsay, infant daughter of D. W. H Speed, Esq.
26. Mr. Henry Roberts, aged 25.
— John Charles, the infant son of Mr. C. Rice.

26. Mr. R. P. Reynolds, aged 28.
— Mr. G. J. Thomson, aged 23.
— Mr. J. Dick, trader Mangoe Lane.
27. At Howrah, Mr. J. R. Thompson.
— The infant daughter of Mr. G. H. Poole.
28. Lieut. R. Chetwode, 14th N.I., aged 25.
— Mr. C. S. Meller, son of the late Capt. J. Meller, Bengal Military estab., aged 24.
— At Hutteah, Mr. J. Abraham, apothecary, H.C.'s service, aged 30.
— The infant daughter of Mr. C. Martin.
29. The Rev. J. Maisch, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, aged 27.
30. Mrs. D'Rozario, relict of the late Mr. P. D'Rozario, of Dacca, aged 54.

Sept. 1. Capt. J. Campbell, formerly of the Harbour Master's department, aged 69.
3. Of cholera, Emma, the lady of Edward Bird, Esq., barrister at law, aged 24.
4. In Fort William, Mrs. Mary Picard, the lady of Capt. Picard, H.M.'s 47th regt., aged 66.
4. At Allipore, Capt. L. Conroy, commandant of the Calcutta native militia.
5. Capt. T. Lyons, Pension estab.
6. At Entally, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. W. Howard, aged 77.

Lately. At Patna, Lieut. Col. Willoughby, of the H.C.'s service.
— On board the Rose, on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, John Shakespear, Esq., of the civil service.
— At Sydney, N. S. Wales, Capt. J. J. Casement, brigade major on this establishment.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 11. Mr. R. Rogers, register to Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for southern division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 16, 1825.—Officers of the corps of artillery are posted as follows:

Horse Artillery.

1st Brigade. Col. (Lieut.-Col. Com.) J. Limond.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Pearse.—Maj. W. Morrison.—Capts. N. Hunter, J. J. Gamage, G. Conran, F. F. Whynyates, R. S. Seton.—1st-Lieuts. W. Brooke, Æ. Sheriff, J. Pinchard, M. Campbell, E. Amsinck, G. W. Onslow, T. R. Gelle, T. K. Whistler, P. Anstruther, T. Lavie.—Adj. W. Brooke.—Quart. mast., interp., and paymast. J. Pinchard.—Surg. M. S. Moore.—Assist.surgs. J. Lamb, J. Macfarland, D. Falconer, D. Archer.

2d Brigade. Col. (Lieut. Gen.) R. Bell.—Lieut. Col. E. M. G. Showers.—Maj. W. Cullen.—Capts. J. Harrison, T. Y. B. Kennan, P. Montgomerie, W. F. Lewis, J. M. Ley.—1st-Lieuts. C. Taylor, J. H. Steill, A. G. Hyslop, A. E. Byam, E. S. Burchell, N. H. Fish, S. S. Trevor, G. Hall, W. H. Brotherton, G. Briggs.—Adj. C. Taylor.—Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. A. G. Hyslop.—Surg. J. Dean.—Assist.surgs. J. Smith, J. Ricks, E. Finnerty, D. Vertue.

Foot Artillery.

1st Bat. Col. (Maj. Gen.) T. Clarke.—Lieut. Col. S. Cleaveland.—Maj. T. S. Watson.—Capts. J. Ketchen, T. H. J. Hockley, T. Biddle, R. G. Polwhele, J. Chisholme.—1st-Lieuts. F. Blundell, J. Anderson, R. D. Patterson, C. H. Best, J. Back, T. H. Humffreys, J. W. Croggan, W. H. Miller, T. A. Ashton, G. A. Goldingham.—Adj. J. Anderson.—Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. F. Blundell.—Surg. W. Wilson.—Assist.surg. (vacant).

2d Bat. Col. (Maj. Gen.) T. Hayes.—Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson.—Maj. J. Wilkinson.—Capts. A. Crawford, F. Derville, F. Bond, J. Lambe, J. Dickinson.—1st-Lieuts. J. Wynch, T. Cussans, J. Aldritt, R. S. Yolland, C. Grant, J. G. Patterson, G. Midd'lecoat, P. J. Beghie, J. G. H. Bell.—Adj. J. Aldritt.—Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. (vacant).—Surg. R. Sladen.—Assist.surg. R. Oliphant.

3d Bat. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. G. Scott.—Lieut. Col. J. Noble.—Maj. J. H. Frith.—Capts. J. N. Abdy, A. L. Murray, C. Patton, H. Gregory, C. Hosmer.—1st-Lieuts. H. S. Foord, P. Hammond, G. Alcock, T. Baylis, R. C. Moore, F. Burgoyne, J. H. Gunthorpe, C. W. Rolland, H. Watkins, H. Newman.—Adj. T. Baylis.—Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. H. S. Foord.—Surg. W. Mackenzie.—Assist.surg. (vacant).

4th (or Golundauze) Bat. Col. Sir J. Sinclair.—Lieut. Col. J. J. Mackintosh.—Maj. W. M. Burton.—Capts. J. G. Bonner, W. T. Brett, T. T. Paske, D. H. M'Kenzie, C. F. Symes.—1st-Lieuts. W. S. Hele, W. S. Carew, J. Horne, T. D. Whitcombe, J. Booker, J. T. Baldwin, T. Ditmas, A. J. Begbie, M. Watts, J. G. M'Nair.—Adj. W. S. Hele.—Quart. Mast., Interp., and Paymast. W. S. Carew.—Surg. J. Jeffries.—Assist.surg. T. Thornton.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, AUG. 19.

The Hon. Sir Robert Buckley Comyn, Kt., took the oaths and his seat on the bench as a Puisne Judge of the Court, under a salute of 15 guns from the fort battery.

On the same day, W. Bathie, esq. took the usual oaths, and was admitted as a Barrister of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S "INSTRUCTIONS."

The following tribute to the admirable instructions, written by Sir John Malcolm, is as just as it is flattering:—

Revenue Department.—Minute of the Honorable the Governor in Council, 25th March, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council had thought it desirable that some rules should be framed for the guidance of the officers of government with the natives of India. This has been rendered unnecessary by Sir John Malcolm's instructions to his assistants and the officers acting under his orders, dated 28th June, 1821, in which he states fully and clearly every thing that can be wanted for the object in view.

The directions which follow are extracted from that paper: they can hardly be perused without advantage; and the Governor in Council cherishes the hope that every public officer, for whose use they are intended, will be guided by the spirit which pervades them.

By order of the hon. the Governor in Council. D. Hill, Chief Sec.

THE HON. THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon. the Governor left the presidency on the 24th August on a visit to the provinces, under a salute of nineteen guns from the fort battery.

GAIETIES.

The public assembly of Monday evening is considered to have outvied all the former, both as to numbers and attraction: at the same time it was generally admitted, that the present building did not afford sufficient room for these meetings, encouraged as they now are, and that a larger ought to be engaged: we are glad to learn, in support of this change, that the funds of the assembly are much improved.—(*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 18.)

LOSS OF THE THEODOSIA.

We regret to find, that accounts have reached the Presidency of the loss of the Theodosia, of Liverpool, on the coast near Ganjam. This ship was from Calcutta homeward bound: all on board are stated to have been saved. The Theodosia left the Bengal river about the 3d, and was lost on the 14th Aug.—(*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 6. *Minerva*, Probyn, from London.—11. *Arbus*, Hunt, from London.—14. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, from London, and *Jane*, Maitland, from New York.—16. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London.—24. *Isabella*, Wallis, from Calcutta.—25. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, from Calcutta, and *John*, Popplewell, from London.—26. *Sarah*, Milne, from London and Ceylon.—30. *Lady Flora*, M'Donald, from London.—*Sept.* 3. *Eliza*, Sutton, and *Royal George*, Reynolds, from London.—4. *Guildford*, Johnson, from London, and *Boyne*, Lawson, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Aug. 3. *Atlas*, Hine, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—7. *Herefordshire*, Hope, for Penang and China.—13. *Windsor*, Haviside, for Penang and China.—19. *Minerva*, Probyn, for Calcutta.—20. *Jane*, Maitland, for Covelong and Calcutta.—27. *Warren Hastings*, Mason, for Calcutta.—29. *Sarah*, Milne, for Calcutta.—*Sept.* 4. *Isabella*, Wallis, for London, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, for Calcutta.—5. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for Calcutta.—6. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, for London.—8. *Boyne*, Lawson, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 19. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Gibbings, of a son.
21. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Poynts, H.M.'s 30th regt., of a daughter.
27. The lady of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, commanding 32d regt., of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of J. T. Anstey, Esq., civil service, of a son.
28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Fulton, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. southern division, of a son.

Aug. 5. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. H. C. Sandys, of a daughter.
8. On board the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her passage from England, the lady of Maj. Haddock, 97th regt., of a daughter.
10. On the Nilgherries, the lady of J. Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewes, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
— Mrs. Blacker, of a daughter.
— At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. G. Jones, major of brigade, north div., of a daughter.
20. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hackett, 40th N.I., of a daughter.
21. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Bruce, 35th regt., of a daughter.
23. At Quilon, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. R. Franck, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 11. At Mysore, Mr. R. Fitzsimons, to Miss E. Atkinson.

July 27. At the Luz Church, Mr. J. M. Genot, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Favia.
— At Berhampoor, Mr. W. R. M'Koy, to Julia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Lavale.
30. At St. George's Church, J. W. Kindersley, Esq., civil service, to Miss J. C. Elliot.

Aug. 1. At the Scotch Kirk, Mr. James Alms, son of Capt. J. M. B. Alms, of the Royals, to Miss M. A. Carr.
15. At Ranipett, Mr. T. Morris, to Miss S. Lincoln, fourth daughter of Mr. H. Lincoln, revenue surveyor, centre division.

Lately. Alex. Grant, Esq., to Mademoiselle Marie Therese de Champ.
— At Secunderabad, Lieut. and Adj. Pinson, 40th N.I., to Mrs. Cowen, widow of Dr. Cowen, H.M.'s 41st foot.

DEATHS.

April 16. At Rangoon, Lieut. J. Williamson, Royal regt., son of Maj. Williamson, of Caithness, North Britain.

May 22. At Prome, Lieut. W. Stokes, 28th Madras N.I.

June 9. At Masulipatam, Capt. F. Best, of the Madras artillery.
26. At Manantoddy, Lieut. E. Newton, 14th N.I.

July 13. At Pondicherry, Mr. Aime de Lasselles, second in council at that place.
29. Mr. W. Maggs, late of the firm of Laird, Maggs, and Co.
30. At Vizagapatam, Mrs. E. Samuels.

Aug. 1. At Nagpore, the lady of George Adams, Esq., surgeon Madras establishment.
4. At Mahattee, Lieut. Bradley, 18th Madras N.I., doing duty with the 10th regt.
6. At Negapatam, William Arthur, infant son of Mr. C. Richardson.
— Mr. D. J. Deckers, aged 52.
— Margaret Bridget, infant daughter of Lieut. S. B. Goodrich, 1st N.I.
7. Mr. P. Samuels.
9. On board the Indiana, hospital ship, in the Arracan river, Capt. Howell, 16th Madras N.I.
— At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. M. Jepp.
11. At Sadras, the lady of B. Cunliffe, Esq., of the Madras civil service.
15. At Secunderabad, Ens. Wilson, H.M.'s 30th regt.
— At Pondicherry, Mary Louisa, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Warren, aged five years.
20. At Cuddalore, Capt. W. Preston, late of 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.
— At Negapatam, James Smart, Esq., surgeon.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METROPOLITE OF THE SYRIAN CHURCH.

A very interesting occurrence took place at St. Thomas's church on Sunday last, and such as probably was never before witnessed in any church of our establishment. Many of our readers are aware that a primitive Syrian church exists in Travancore, who were long accustomed to receive their bishops from Antioch. The Syrian Metropolite Mar Athansius, who has lately arrived in Bombay, and is proceeding on a mission to that church from the Patriarch, in the course of the last week waited on the Bishop of Calcutta, and on Sunday morning attended divine service at St. Thomas's. The metropolite remaining after the sermon to receive the sacrament, the lord bishop conducted

him within the rails of the altar, placed him in his own chair, and administered the communion to him, together with the English clergy and the Syrian priest in attendance. It was not a little gratifying to witness this friendly and brotherly union of the head of our own church with the representative of one so venerable for its antiquity. The two bishops left the church together, and embraced at the door.—[*Bom. Cour. Aug.* 13.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and his family embarked in the H. C. S. *Discovery* on Monday, in prosecution of his episcopal visitation to Ceylon, taking with him the Rev. Thomas Robinson, of Poona, as his chaplain. His lordship was accompanied into town from Parell by the hon. the Governor, and was received at the government house by the general staff, many of the civil servants, and the archdeacon and several of the clergy, by whom also he was attended to the pier head; and there, in taking leave of the gentlemen, the bishop made his grateful acknowledgments for the great attentions which had been paid to him, and with wishes for the prosperity and happiness of those he left, expressed the pleasure he had derived during his residence from the excellent and valuable society of this presidency. The high talents of Bishop Heber, united with his very kind and amiable feelings, engage the regard and friendliness of all who know him; and his frequent discourses from the pulpit, exhibiting with unusual force the leading features of the Christian faith and character, leave an impression on his hearers which will long remain to their delight and improvement. He carries with him, we are sure, the prayers of every good man for his health and success in the arduous and awfully important duties in which he is engaged—[*Ibid, Aug.* 20.

LUNAR IRIS.

On Monday evening a beautiful Lunar Iris made its appearance towards the west, and continued visible nearly twenty minutes. It formed a perfect arch of about 60°, the extreme altitude of which was 50° from the horizon: but as the moon rose, the circle of which it formed a segment diminished, till its altitude was not more than 30°. The colours were at times very brilliant, and, from the contrast of dark clouds to which they were opposed, the effect was singularly grand. —[*Bom. Gaz. Aug.* 3.

CHEVALIER DE RIENZI.

Among the strangers who have from time to time visited Bombay, is the Chevalier Domeny de Rienzi, who lately arrived here by way of the Red Sea. This young French *savant* is well known by his travels to Mount Caucasus, in Barbary, in Syria, among the Druses, in America, the Orkneys, Greece, &c. It is to be hoped he will give to the public his recent travels in the three Arabias, to Mount Sinai, Taief, in the plains of Hali and Betelfaki, to Surakem, to Hinterab and in Abyssinia. These travels would be more interesting, as the Chevalier de Rienzi is the first European who has ever visited the country between Mount Samen and Assab, and the vicinity of the ancient Adulis. Several gentlemen in Bombay have had the satisfaction of inspecting the collection of inscriptions, antiques, plants, minerals, and other curiosities, brought by the Chevalier de Rienzi from antient Ethiopia, besides the various drawings he made during his travels.—[*Bom. Cour. Aug.* 6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 6. At Booj, the lady of Capt. Soppitt, 18th regt., of a son.

15. At Marine Villa, the lady of Lieut. Col. Tucker, dep. adj. gen., of a son.

25. At Mahidpoor, the lady of Capt. Dungerfield, assist. opium agent Malwa, of a daughter.

Aug. At Huttah, Mrs. M. F. Barthelemy, wife of Mr. F. Barthelemy, of a daughter.

8. At Belghaum, Mrs. Mignan, of a daughter.

11. The lady of the Rev. D. Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 10. At St. Thomas's Church, John Vibert, Esq., of the civil service, to Anna Holland, fourth daughter of the late John Forbes, Esq., of Oyer Skibo, Sutherlandshire.

DEATHS.

July 21. At Poonah, Lieut. C. D. Blachford, adj. 2d troop of horse artillery, aged 31, son of Maj. Gen. Blachford, of this establishment.

22. At Girgaum, Mrs. Trash, aged 40, the wife of Mr. E. Trash, chief officer on board the H.C.'s ship Elizabeth.

Aug. 5. At Seeroor, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Sykes, aged 6 months.

9. At Mazagon, Master J. M. de Quadros, aged 8 years, youngest son of the late Rozario de Quadros, Esq.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 5. T. Eden, Esq., to be an additional deputy secretary to government and secretary to council.

C. P. P. Stewart, Esq., to be an assistant to collector of district of Chilaw and Putlam.

H. R. Scott, Esq., to be an assistant to collector of districts of Colombo.

ALTERATION IN THE CURRENCY.

By a regulation, dated July 4, 1825, the legal currency of the island is declared to be the silver and copper coin of Great Britain; the silver rix dollar to pass current at 1s. 6d., and the present copper coin of the island, as under:

1 Fanam at	1½*d.*
½ ditto	¾
1 Pice	⅜
½ ditto	3/16
1 Challie	⅛

BIRTHS.

June 19. At Colombo, the lady of the hon. J. W. Carrington, of a daughter.

Aug. 10. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Hilton, H.M.'s 45th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 8. At St. Peter's Church, Colombo, H. R. Scott, Esq., Ceylon civil service, to Eliza, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Hook, commanding 16th regt., and commandant of Colombo.

DEATHS.

June 17. At Kandy, Capt. R. P. Campbell, of the Ceylon rifle regt.

Aug. 15. At Colombo, the infant daughter of Capt. Hilton, H.M.'s 45th regt.

Malacca.

We are rejoiced to learn that, during the last fortnight, the harbour has been full of shipping, and a great deal of business transacted. Trade is reviving, and the acting resident daily receives the most gratifying tokens of confidence and goodwill from all classes of the inhabitants. In former years, during the British administration, Malacca was a place of considerable trade, and we have little doubt that, under the same liberal and benevolent government, commerce will be revived, and its dormant energies restored. Its centrical situation, internal resources, and close vicinity to Siak, on the east coast of Sumatra, and Salengore on the Peninsula, together with the convenient position of the port for ships passing to and from China, Batavia, &c., must always ensure to Malacca a very considerable portion of trade.—[*Penang Gaz. May* 21.

DEATH.

July 19. At Malacca, Adrian Koek, Esq.

Penang.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The Ex-King of Acheen, the second son of the late Syed, proceeded a few months ago to Cochin, and intends bringing with him, on his return, a new ship of four hundred tons, for this port.

Several handsome junks, of large dimensions, have lately been built at Poongah, near the island of Junk Ceylon, for Chinese merchants of this place. One in particular, a very fine vessel of 225 tons, belonging to Che Toah, one of the principal merchants, which lately arrived from Poongah with a full cargo of rice, seaslug, birds-nests, tin, &c., quitted this island last week, with a very valuable cargo, consisting principally of piece goods and opium, for the west coast of Sumatra—for which trade the junk is destined, and in which a very considerable number of junks belonging to this island are at present engaged.—[*Penang Gazette.*

NICOBAR ISLANDERS.

From a report from the deputy master attendant at Penang, despatched by government to the Nicobar islands, to endeavour to rescue the crews of two vessels wrecked there, it is evident that these people really are pirates, two of the inhabitants of Bompoka having confessed that several ships had been lately cut off and their crews murdered by the natives. The editor of the *Penang Gazette* observes, that the inhabitants of these islands are represented to be stout, well-proportioned men, resembling the Malays in their general appearance. They have been considered as a quiet, inoffensive, and rather hospitable people. It is very certain, however, that several vessels have been wrecked close to these islands and the crews have never been heard of, especially during the last few years.

COCHIN CHINESE TRADERS.

The Cochin Chinese, we understand, have disposed of the whole of their cargoes of sugar, rice, raw silk, &c. and are making large purchases of woollens, glass-ware, and various other articles. It is amusing to see these men going about from shop to shop followed by their retinue, and to observe their tenacity at making bargains, and their keenness with regard to the measure and weight of any thing they purchase. They are constantly accompanied by a man with a measure in his hand, which is applied to every piece of woollen they purchase, and with such scrupulous nicety, that they haggle about the slightest deficiency. They seem an intelligent people, civil and well behaved, and although they spend the most part of their time ashore, no disturbance of any description has taken place. They talk of quitting a month hence, but very probably may be induced to wait the arrival of the Indiamen of the season.

DEATH.

June 27. At Penang, the lady of Capt. W. H. Hewitt, 40th regt. B.N.I.

Singapore.

ORES OF ANTIMONY AND TIN.

In some of our earlier numbers we speculated upon these two commodities as probably

probably fit articles for remittance to Europe, and we have now again to refer to them. Eight tons of crude antimony, or rather of the mineral just as extracted from the mines, and consisting of masses of from five to fifteen pounds' weight of ore, containing very little extraneous matter (white quartz), were sold by public outcry, and fetched throughout thirty-six dols. per ton. By accounts received from Europe, it appears that the Bornean mineral is considered a very rich ore, but larger quantities are required for fair experiment than the small samples hitherto transmitted. We are informed that the present purchase is intended to be sent to a respectable house in Liverpool, to satisfy this demand. The antimony at present alluded to was brought from Sadung in Borneo, in about latitude 2° 50″ north, and longitude 111° 20″ east, and the mountain where it is obtained is represented to us as being about a day's journey by water distant from the place of exportation. Four prahus more are immediately expected from the same place, which will probably import not less than forty tons of the mineral, and it is not unlikely that a much larger quantity will be brought in the course of the season from Sarawak, the second place where mines of antimony are known to exist in that island.—[*Sing. Chron.*

Netherlands India.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated September 15:—

"The Javanese are in a general state of insurrection, particularly in the southward and middle districts, where several thousands of the natives were assembled in arms, and receiving no check from the Dutch government, in consequence of the great reduction of their troops—such large requisitions having been made for their Macassar expedition. The number of the insurgents are daily increasing, and assume a more menacing aspect.

"An expedition has gone out against them from Samarang, which has been repulsed with loss, and some English resident has been killed. A general panic exists at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabya. Every European resident has been ordered out on duty for the protection of their respective settlements. All intercourse with the interior is cut off.

"The general opinion is, that without a timely supply of troops the European population will be driven into the ocean.

"At Padang the Malays were rising in all directions, and the military are quite insufficient to suppress them; the inhabitants here have also been put in requisition for the protection of the city."

Later advices represent, that the natives of Bencoolen had made an attempt on the Dutch residents. The last letter from Java, dated October 4, is as follows:—

"The disturbances in the interior have begun to assume a formidable appearance. The natives, in their movements near Samarang, exhibit the appearance of a regular military force, and when attacked by the volunteers (which were defeated), showed themselves not wanting either in courage or discipline. In fact, the policy which they pursue in keeping possession of the interior near Samarang, and not attacking it where they might easily succeed, but afterwards would be exposed to attack by sea as well as land—together with the fact of their having regular correspondence, and posts from one part of the island to the other—seem to justify the presumption that there must be men both of talents and foresight among them.

"The finance concerns of the island are in a very precarious state—the government are without means, and have at present no way of raising money to defray the expenses incidental to the present state of their affairs, but by still increasing the issue of paper, already at a discount of more than 25 per cent.; they have drawn bills on Holland to the amount of one million gilders, at an average rate of 47½; but private bills were at the same time doing at 42. It is thought they have no authority for this, but that it is a financial manœuvre, for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the moment. There is no great apprehension for the safety of property at Batavia, as the natives seem not inclined to attack any place, but confine themselves at present to the interior and the vicinity of Samarang."

In the action which took place between the Dutch and native forces on the 2d of September, some of the English residents in the Dutch army are reported to have fallen:—Messrs. Burrows, McMaster, Sutton, Willis and Lindsay, are stated to have been killed in attempting to cross the river Lawce; Messrs. Hammond, Cameron, Brandt, Lach, Chatton, Martens and Cramer were missing, supposed to have been killed. Those who returned safe were Messrs. Page, Jesson, P. Andrews, Herwick, Arratoon, Salkias, Spencer and Bremner.

MARRIAGE.

July 26. At Batavia, J. G. Duncan, Esq., to Helen, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Hodges.

DEATH.

June 10. At Benccolen, Capt. Rolfe, of the ship La Belle Alliance.

China.

IMPORT OF RICE.

A new edict has been promulgated by the viceroy of Canton concerning rice, taking off the restriction as to the specific quantity of 4,050 piculs, and extending the indulgence of exemption from measurement duties at Whampoa, to vessels of any size, provided they imported a full cargo of that article.

The Mauritius.

Government Notice.—His exc. the governor has been pleased to direct that the following proclamation of Radama, king of Madagascar, be published in the gazette of the colony for general information.

Chief Secretary's office, Port Louis, 16th June 1825.

G. A. Barry, Chief-sec. to Gov.

"By Radama, King of Madagascar.

"Whereas having recently possessed myself of the town of Muzungay and of the bay and harbours of Bombatok, and it appearing that various exorbitant and undefined sums have heretofore been extorted from British vessels, as well as others visiting this harbour for the purpose of trade or refreshment, and being desirous of manifesting on all occasions my high consideration for the British nation, and my friendship for Commodore Joseph Nourse, C. B., commanding his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in these seas, it is hereby ordered: That all British vessels, visiting the said ports and harbours for the purpose of engaging in lawful trade, shall have free liberty to do so, without let or hindrance of any kind, on payment of the sum of fifteen dollars anchoring money, and of five per cent. duty on all articles the produce of Madagascar exported for the purpose of such trade and traffic. The said duty to be levied in the most equitable and convenient manner, and no other duties or fees of any kind whatsoever to be imposed.

"That, with a view to encourage the residence of British subjects in my dominions, for the better civilization of my people, and the introduction of various arts and sciences, I hereby assure them of my special protection; and that they shall have free liberty to dwell therein, to build ships and vessels and houses, and cultivate lands, to carry on lawful trade and traffic, to come and to go at their own will and pleasure, without let or hindrance of any kind, and without payment of any duty or tax than beforementioned." (Signed) Radama.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers have reached England to the 22d October: a great portion of the colonists have suffered materially from drought and the excursions of the Caffres and Bushmen. The latter evil seems to have become a terrible scourge upon the peaceable settlers. The Enterprize remained at the Cape at the date of these advices, and Capt. Johnstone had issued cards for the inspection of her machinery. Lord Charles Somerset and a large party went on board, and partook of a splendid collation. She was to sail on the 22d for India, after taking on board 280 chaldrons of coals.

Persia.

FRENCH MISSION.

The French papers contain a letter from M. Belanger, who accompanies the Vicomte de Richemont in his mission to Persia, dated from Teheran, where they arrived in June last. He states, that M. de Richemont was received at the Persian capital with the same honours paid to him at Tabriz.* He was lodged with Aboul Hassan Khan, the ambassador to England, who is now minister for foreign affairs. M. Belanger gives the following description of their presentation at court:

"We were conducted into the presence of his majesty by the grand master of the ceremonies, and by the minister for foreign affairs, attended by a crowd of other khans in court dresses, and a multitude of armed men. When we arrived at a little gate, a porter of enormous size, and like Lucifer in figure, opened it, and we entered a garden where two tents were pitched opposite each other. At the extremity of that which looked towards the hall of audience, was a number of courtiers in magnificent dresses, arranged in line, and motionless as statues, scarcely daring to breathe, although they were about 200 feet distant from him who, by a motion, could cause the thread of their existence to be cut.

"Before we ascended to the hall of the throne, the grand master of the ceremonies announced, as loudly as he could, that 'the Vicomte de Richemont, bearer of a letter from the King of France, desired to be introduced.' The shah replied: 'Let him be welcomed.' Accordingly, after two salutations, we were admitted—the Vicomte deposited, accord to etiquette, before the shah, who was seated upon a kind of throne or chair of ancient form, but covered with jewels, the letter and present of the king.

"The hall of audience was extremely superb, adorned with ornaments or glass-work resembling crystal. Near the shah, on his left hand, were placed, in a theatrical attitude, the grandees of his court, holding, one his diadem, another his scymetar, a third his shield, and a fourth his sceptre. Nothing could be more splendid. All these articles were covered with jewels; at the top of the shield was an emerald of extraordinary size. The shah had bracelets, in

* See Asiat. Jour. vol. xx. p. 485.

in the middle of which sparkled two of the largest diamonds ever known. On each side of the hall many of his sons were seen fixed motionless as wax-work figures; they were all magnificently dressed, and covered with pearls. Opposite the shah, and behind us, in a sort of vestibule, appeared men in grand uniform, bearing golden axes on their shoulders, emblems of their terrible office; their eyes fixed upon the *lord of all*, they indicated not by the smallest motion that they were of this world.

"This stillness, and the Eastern splendour which reigned throughout the scene, produced mixed emotions of terror and admiration; it had such an effect upon our poor drogeman, that he became ill.

"Futty-Ali-Shah is about sixty-six years of age, less remarkable by his features than by a beard, which has become historical: it almost covers his face, scarcely allowing his eyes to be seen, and descending to his waist. This excites great admiration amongst his subjects, who declare that there is not a greater king upon the earth, for he has a long beard, an infinite number of wives, and plenty of horses."

M. de Richemont has since been taken seriously ill, owing to the excessive heat and unhealthiness of Teheran. He has been attended by Dr. M'Neil of the British mission, as well as the writer of the letter.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

The intelligence from the seat of war is very scanty. All accounts agree in representing that great sickness has prevailed amongst our troops at Prome. A mortality appears likewise to have raged amongst the horses and bullocks; the disease is described as the same which visited the lower provinces of India in 1824, and was, probably, transferred to the Burmese country by the army bullocks sent to Rangoon. The country about Prome has been flooded with water to such a degree, that fears were entertained that the army must betake themselves to the hills. The excessive moisture and the decay of vegetables, have produced a dysentery amongst the natives; but it was not of a dangerous nature. The monsoon had been, however, light, and the troops were under excellent care. The bazaar at Prome was well supplied, and the climate is described as infinitely superior to that of Rangoon. At the commencement of August the waters began to subside; and it is asserted in the Calcutta Government Gazette of August 25, that the army had recovered its health, and that every thing was going on well.

The Burmese seem intent upon further hostilities, though the reports upon this point are contradictory. A communication of some kind appears to have been made by the court of Ava to the Supreme Government, through the authorities at Rangoon. This circumstance is said to have caused the visit which Sir A. Campbell paid to this place. He returned to Prome August 2d. The last accounts from Prome which appear on the Calcutta Gazette of September 8th, state that the bulk of the Burmese force in the vicinity of that city had been summoned to Ava, as a disturbance had taken place at the capital, supposed to have been an insurrection of the Shaum and Cassay troops. The British army was not expected to move for some time. But little sickness has occurred at Rangoon, although this season was last year attended with very fatal disease.

The sickness at Arracan has been most extensive. Almost the entire force had experienced its effects, and in many cases it has proved fatal to the British officers. Every provision had been made for the relief of the troops, by sending hospital vessels for the reception and conveyance of the sick. Among the invalids is Brig. Gen. M'Bean, and it is said Gen. Morrison. By late accounts it is consolatory to find that the sickness is daily decreasing, and that the troops are recovering their health. The cause of the disease is traced to the unusual sultriness of the season, the humidity of the place, and the miasma arising from the stagnant water. In ordinary circumstances Arracan is described as healthy, the climate being fine, the nights cool, and the days not commonly hot.

The communication between Arracan and Prome has been found so difficult, that it is said the intention of crossing the Mug mountains is abandoned at Arracan. A passage has been found to the east by water, from Prome to Arracan, which realizes the hope entertained that one of the branches of the Errawaddy empties itself at the Bay of Bengal, far to the northward of Cape Negrais.

Letters from Assam state, that the auxiliaries employed by Lieut. Neufville are operating against the Singphos, and have occupied Beesagong.

Accounts from Ramree mention, that all was tranquil there; the inhabitants were contented, provisions were plentiful, and but little sickness exists there.

Gumbeer Sing has returned from Munnipore to Silhet, having left a force to garrison the place until the advance of our troops in September. A detachment of the Rajah's pharis occupies Banskandi.

Debates

DEBATES AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Jan. 18.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to adjournment from the 21st of December last.

The minutes of the last court having been read,—

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to make an observation relative to the manner in which the meetings of the Court of Proprietors were advertised. It appeared that no notice had been taken of the present meeting through the medium of the newspapers. This course might have been pursued on account of its being an adjourned court; but how few of the proprietors might be aware of the fact without a regular notice. He trusted that, in future, although they met pursuant to adjournment, proper notice would be given of the day on which a general court would be held.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) stated, that the circumstance must have arisen from the advertisement not having been inserted on particular days in the paper which the hon. proprietor was in the habit of reading. The meeting had been regularly advertised, and appeared in *The Morning Herald* of that day.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he took in *The Morning Herald* and *The Times*, but he had not seen the advertisement in either paper. It might be in those papers this day, but he had not seen the meeting advertised in the ordinary manner.

The *Chairman*. "I assure the hon. proprietor it has been duly advertised."

General *Thornton*. "I saw it several times advertised in different papers."

COMPANY'S SHIPPING.

Capt. *Maxfield* inquired whether the papers relative to the Company's shipping, for which he had moved at the last general court, were ready.

The *Chairman* said, they were not yet ready. The subject had been referred to the proper committee, who would, as soon as possible, make a report to the court.

MR. J. S. BUCKINGHAM'S CASE.

The *Chairman*. "I have to acquaint the court, that it has met pursuant to adjournment, and made *special* for the purpose stated in the requisition, which shall now be read.

The clerk then read the requisition, as follows:—

"We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, being duly qualified, request you will be pleased to let the ensuing Quarterly General Court of Proprietors be made further special for the purpose of taking into consideration the following propositions: That there be laid before this court copies of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. J. S. Buckingham, late proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, respecting his claims for reparation of the injury sustained by him in his property in Calcutta in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government; also copies of all proceedings of the Bengal government referred to in the correspondence beforenamed.

(Signed) "Douglas Kinnaird,
"Joseph Hume."

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* then proceeded to address the court. He said, that in introducing the subject which it was his duty to bring before the proprietors, he was extremely anxious, in the outset, to state what it was not his intention to do, rather than to detail what he did mean to do; because, unfortunately, in discussing all subjects, a very considerable latitude was allowed to speakers—and the consequence was, that the question in debate was often overlaid by collateral and incidental matter. He would now most distinctly state, that it was his intention, and would be his earnest endeavour, to keep the subject which he was about to introduce to the proprietors of East-India stock and to the English public, totally and entirely distinct from the general question of the press in India; and also perfectly free from the question, whether the government in India had acted wisely or unwisely in adopting certain measures with respect to the press, for the purpose, as they alleged, of enabling them to carry more readily into effect the views of government. Whether those measures had been wise or unwise, he would not stop to inquire; but he would prove that they had been the cause of unnecessary, unmerited, and severe injury to a deserving individual. He was not questioning whether other measures might not have been adopted that would have effected the object government had in view, without producing the evil of which this individual complained; but he would call the attention of the court to this single fact, that great injury had been inflicted on him—injury that could not have been contemplated by the government. He said this, because he had never heard that Mr. Buckingham had been charged at any time, by either a public or a private accuser, as being guilty of any act which rendered him unworthy of the respect and confidence which he had long enjoyed amongst

all those with whom he was acquainted. He would confine himself to the simple proposition, that a most serious injury had been done to an individual—an injury growing out of certain measures which the Indian government thought it necessary to adopt with reference to the control of the press in that country; and he begged leave explicitly to state, that he meant to hint nothing whatever as to whether the government were right or not in placing the press under a censorship, or in adopting the system of licence, as a subject quite distinct from the question under consideration. He was not competent, in a narrow compass (neither would it be agreeable to Mr. Buckingham, to the proprietors, or to himself), to give an adequate idea of the gentleman whose case he was about to bring forward. He, therefore, would state the leading features of his life, and detail those circumstances, which, without any fault or error of his own, rendered him the object of unjust and improper suspicion. Mr. Buckingham had long lived under obloquy and calumny, but he had at length triumphed completely over the imputed improprieties that had been laid to his charge, and proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that there had been nothing in his public or private conduct that, in the slightest degree, deserved reproach or blame. It was now well known in what way the hostility against Mr. Buckingham originated; and he felt it necessary to mention the circumstance, because he believed in his conscience, had it been originally understood, so far from wishing to go out of their way to punish Mr. Buckingham, the government would have been rather disposed to act leniently towards him. He would now show the reason which caused the outcry against him. On his way to India, Mr. Buckingham met with a gentleman named Bankes, the present member for the University of Cambridge, and, unfortunately for him, remained for some time in that individual's company. Mr. Buckingham wrote two volumes, the result of his travels in the East: they were open to the criticism and examination of all men of literature and science; and he (Mr. K.) believed the result was, that Mr. Buckingham ranked as a considerable benefactor to this curious, instructive, and amusing branch of literature. He arrived in India with a far different view than that of publishing his travels; but he thought fit to avail himself of the opportunity of giving them to the world, and he sent forth a statement of the nature of his work, for which a respectable bookseller offered him some thousands of pounds. Not many months, however, had passed over his head, before a statement arrived in India, which was, in the first instance, made known through an hon. friend of his (Mr. Kinnaird's), Mr. H. Hobhouse, which struck directly at the root of Mr. Buckingham's reputation. That statement was contained in a letter from Mr. W. Bankes, in which he proclaimed Mr. Buckingham to be a literary thief; and asserted that the principal part of his work had been stolen from him. This letter was placed in the hands of Mr. Hobhouse. He, knowing that it came from a gentleman of refined education, connected with one of the first families in England, could not but give credence to the charge. He could not conceive that any man would boldly state that as fact which had not a just foundation. The charge having been circulated, not only did the bookseller, Mr. Murray, refuse to publish the travels, but, in a quarterly publication, under the influence of Mr. Murray, a letter appeared, written by Mr. Bankes himself, describing Mr. B. to be a most immoral character, and a mere *charlatan*. (*Hear!*) The consequence was, that an universal impression, unfavourable to Mr. B.—an impression, which time and talent alone could enable him to overcome—spread itself all over India. What a melancholy situation was this to be placed in! Here was a man in a foreign country, where he hoped to have acquired honour and competence, held up to contempt, and disgraced in the eyes of every person: the judgment of individuals was warped, and intercourse with Mr. B. was suspended, until he cleared himself, and proved that he had been most unjustly treated. (*Hear!*) These were the disadvantageous circumstances under which Mr. B. undertook, what he would venture to say was one of the most arduous, and, at the same time, one of the most useful situations which could be pointed out in society—a situation which, when the duties of it were discharged creditably and honourably, benefited the individual, while it served the country. He became the conductor of a daily newspaper: when it was recollected that extraordinary temptations must necessarily present themselves in such a situation; that though a man, placed in a post of this description, might feel inclined to forbear, at times, yet still must act as a public censor of public conduct—much should, in his opinion, be conceded to those who had the guidance of so powerful and useful an instrument. It was evident that a newspaper in India could only circulate amongst those persons who possessed ample means, from situation as well as education, of duly appreciating what the journal was worth; and he believed Mr. B.'s paper arrived at a circulation, and produced a profit, far greater than was ever before known in India, and equal, perhaps, to any thing realized in this country, by similar property. In the course of five years, a very large sum of money, and a vast deal of labour, were expended, in establishing this journal. At the end of that time

time it produced a net profit of £8,000 per annum; and, when Mr. B. had paid all his debts (for he had borrowed money at the rate of interest common to India), he vested £20,000 in buildings, and in setting up the Columbian press, which was the finest establishment of the kind in the English colonies, east or west. To a number of independent gentlemen he sold a quarter of the paper, for the sum of £10,000, which he received in hard cash: one hundred individuals thereby became contributors to, and supporters of, the journal. All this showed the well-founded prospect which existed, that this paper would continue successful—that it would continue progressively to increase in value. This success, let it be observed, was obtained in defiance of all the imputations cast on Mr. B.: those imputations were, at the time, unremoved, because proofs of their falsehood could not be immediately produced. Mr. B. had been stigmatized, not only as a speculating adventurer, but as a literary thief. Those charges had been brought to the test in this country, and the investigation had left the character of Mr. B. pure and unspotted—without stain or imputation. He stood forward as an individual who had moved in the first class of society in India, as a man of honour and integrity—as a moral man. He discharged his public duty fairly and honestly, without swerving, in the slightest degree, from those principles he conscientiously believed to be correct. Had he done so, and shewn a great worldly wisdom, perhaps he might still have continued in India: he certainly did not act the part of a worldly wise man—many observed, that he could only seek his own ruin by pursuing the straight-forward course he had adopted—and, therefore, it was a fair presumption, that he was influenced by a just and proper feeling. Placed at the head of that paper, he proved himself to be a skilful conductor of the establishment; and, as such, every unprejudiced man admitted that the undertaking deserved all the success which had attended it. Mr. B., in this situation, was enabled to clear his character in the eyes of those who inquired into the circumstances of his case and thought proper to judge for themselves. This he would boldly say, that nothing was ever heard contrary to the good and estimable character of Mr. B. until the statement of Mr. Bankes appeared; and he would farther assert, that no man, whose mind was not imbued with prejudice, could read the vindication of Mr. B., and not feel that he was satisfied with it. (*Hear!*) It was not, however, to be denied, that Mr. B.'s political enemies, the editors of other newspapers, made the charge of Mr. Bankes the foundation of abuse—yes, of the most horrible abuse. He (Mr. K.) had received a statement from Dr. Bryce, given under his own hand, in which he declared his belief of Mr. Bankes's allegation; and the government of Bengal did still believe that he was a literary swindler. This feeling would remain, until the truth went forth to India from the courts of justice here, where, thank God, while a man had a few hundreds, he might go before a jury of his country, and demand justice. Mr. B. had done so—no proof was offered in support of the calumnies levelled against him; but, on the contrary, concessions were made to him, and the charges were admitted to be all false. The calumnies of Mr. Bankes were thus proved to be entirely unfounded; but his innocent victim suffered not the less from those calumnies; and the end was, that his ruin in India was accomplished. (*Hear!*) He would assert, that a more conscientious or estimable man than Mr. B. did not exist. He did not ask one shilling damages—all he desired was, to have his character cleared: for, let it be understood, that when the nominal damages of £5. were given, it was expressly stipulated that the costs, £1,000. or £2,000., should be paid by the defendant, as a miserable equivalent for all the evil which these calumnies had inflicted on Mr. B.; but not one particle of compensation has he received from those to whose falsehoods he had fallen a victim. One of the actions brought by Mr. B. was against the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, for publishing that most unjust and unfounded statement. Mr. Murray believed it to be true, and therefore, against him, Mr. B. harboured no ill feeling; the only feeling he entertained was a strong desire to rescue his character from obloquy. (*Hear!*) He had pursued the same conduct towards Mr. Bankes, senior, who had not attempted to justify his letter. He did not mention this as matter of reproach to Mr. Bankes, who, having been led into an error, deserved their sympathy, rather than their censure. He wished to do justice to Mr. Bankes, and also to Mr. Murray, because he had it from the latter gentleman's own lips, that they would both do any thing in their power to compensate Mr. B. for the injury they had unwittingly inflicted on him. This statement would, he thought, account, in a great degree, for the unworthy way in which Mr. B. had been treated, by a very considerable portion of the community in India. He had been a severe sufferer in consequence; but, at this day, his vindication in a court of justice had gone out to India, and so far as his reputation was concerned, his triumph was complete. And now he begged leave to call the attention of the court to a circumstance which proved the state of subjection in which the public mind was kept in India. When Mr. B. published the second volume of his travels, he appended to it a number

of documents for the purpose of repelling the injurious statements which had appeared in the Indian *John Bull*, and other papers. Would it be believed, that the agents of Mr. B., in Calcutta, when he sent out the advertisement for the publication of his book, were afraid to insert the latter part of it? The advertisement announced for publication "The second volume of Travels in Syria, with an appendix, containing a refutation of the charges made by Mr. Bankes, &c." Mr. B.'s agent declined putting in the latter part of the advertisement, and he gave as his reason that he thought it would be offensive in the eyes of government. (*Hear!*) Such, unfortunately, was the effect which power, when strongly exercised, had over the minds of a community. He stated it, as an incontrovertible fact, that the agents refused to publish the advertisement, in its original shape, for fear of giving offence to the government. (*Hear!*) This proved, beyond a doubt, how far the public in India connected *The John Bull*, and other papers of the same description, with the government: it was, in consequence of that supposed connexion, that the agent refused to publish the advertisement. God forbid that he should assert the actual existence of such a connexion: he did not mean to do so; but he stated the fact, to shew what a *black sheep* Mr. B. was considered—that he was looked upon as having arrived in India, a literary rogue—and that, until he was white-washed by the British courts of justice, *The John Bull*, and papers of a similar character, would not cease to declare, that the statement of Mr. Bankes was worthy of entire belief. Mr. B. had been held up to obloquy as a man of the worst character—as an individual, who in enlightened society could claim no sympathy—who was entirely unworthy of compassion. He was not ashamed to say, that he was not displeased to see this indirect kind of justice visited by society on men of bad character; but the rule of society should be, to deal out equal justice to all—and to ascertain the fact of the guilt before the punishment was awarded. If Mr. B. were really such a man as his enemies had described him to be, he (Mr. K.) was not the person who would stand up in that court and advocate his cause. Even though a man's cause were a good one, the fact of his having a bad character created a prejudice against him, and tended to place him on a worse footing than that on which he would otherwise have stood; and he knew no distinction between good and bad, he knew no difference between virtue and vice, so strong and so important, as the feeling which produced this effect. But Mr. B. set calumny at defiance: he challenged the world to utter one syllable against his possessing the fairest and the most unsullied reputation; and, when he did this, were they not to manifest a little kind feeling towards him—and, if consistent with their own rights and interests, to relieve him—or, in plain terms, to do him justice? When he acquitted Mr. Bankes, senior, and Mr. Murray, of all private feeling of hostility against Mr. B., he had no objection to acquit the Bengal government on the same grounds. When Mr. B. left India, he must, of course, submit to the laws which forced him to quit that country, where his property was vested, and where his best prospects were centred. That was the inevitable consequence of the Governor-General's determination; and he (Mr. K.) did not call for remuneration on that ground. No; it was on account of the unnecessary acts of the Bengal government, after Mr. B. had left the country, that he thought relief should be extended to that gentleman. He challenged contradiction to the fact that those acts were unnecessary, and it was notorious that they had done enormous injury to Mr. B. When he quitted India, another editor was appointed in his place; and soon afterwards the government determined to put the press under license. The editors were made responsible for any article that might appear in their respective publications; and if they erred, the government had it in their power to take the license for printing away—so that, in fact, all property in the press was subject to annihilation when the license was suspended. Things were in this state when the new editor of Mr. B.'s paper, or some of the proprietors, it seemed, wrote an article which displeased the government, and the license was suspended. The license had not been renewed: the consequence was, that Mr. B.'s property had been ruined, and his object was to procure compensation for the injury which that gentleman had sustained. He held in his hand some printed documents which would fully explain this part of the subject. He produced them for the purpose of showing that Mr. B. had, through the unnecessary acts of the government, been a most severe sufferer. He asked for no credence to those documents, farther than as papers that would be produced, and might be thoroughly examined by the proprietors, if they pleased to call for them. It appeared that a gentleman of the name of Muston, a servant of the government, wished to become the editor of the journal, and to take the types, &c. belonging to the establishment. It was necessary, however, that he should first procure a license, and he encountered very great difficulty in his endeavours to attain that object. In the course of the negociation on this point, he found himself placed in such an equivocal situation, as between man and man, with reference to Mr. B., that he deemed it proper to send to that gentleman copies of the correspondence which had taken place between him and the official authorities on this subject. Mr. B., of course, wished that an editor should be appointed, in order that he might receive some return from his property; and certainly, the government still having the full power to suspend the license when they thought fit, they could have nothing to fear from such an arrangement. When they had the power to extinguish a license every morning they got up, what good reason could be adduced for their withholding the boon in this instance? When a man, without moral stain, offered to become editor, why would they not allow him to proceed with the paper? They might have said, "we give you leave to publish, but it is at your peril. Perhaps you may have but half a day's circulation, for we certainly will revoke the license if you offend: however, you may go on." The government, however, did not proceed in this rational manner. After a long delay the license was refused, and Mr. B. was ruined. He should now proceed to lay the correspondence before the proprietors. The first letter Mr. B. received from his agent was as follows:—

"Calcutta, 2d January 1824.—Dear Sir: We have delayed writing fully to you on the subject of the affairs of the Calcutta Journal. We were aware that communications were made direct to you from the office, and have of late postponed writing until we might be able to inform you of the final arrangements intended to be adopted for the concern.—We need not repeat the circumstances which led to the suspension, in November last, of the license under which the paper was published. With a view to promote your interest, as well as that of the other proprietors, we used every exertion to procure the restoration of the license, and, at one time, had some prospect of success.—We have now ascertained that no license will be granted for the issue of any paper from the Columbian press whilst the ownership is constituted as at present."

Here, be it observed (said Mr. Kinnaird), that the chief part of this property belonged to a gentleman who was 3,000 miles from India. The letter went on:—"This being the case, it has become necessary to make some arrangement for the close of the present concern, and the transfer of the property to the best advantage." Now, he would ask, how could any new transfer contribute to place the press more completely under the control of government, than it was at the time this negociation was going on—when the licensing system enabled the government to put down any obnoxious publication in a moment? Of what consequence was it, whether A or B had the head management of a printing concern, or the ownership of it? If it could be shewn that it made the least difference, as to the control of the press, he would, at once, give up the whole question. He stated this to shew, that the injuries sustained by Mr. B. arose from acts which were uncalled for. The letter proceeded:—

"Mr. W. P. Muston has been negotiating with us for the purchase of the stock in trade and good-will of the concern, such as it now is, and we expect a formal overture from him when he has assured himself that he will be able to obtain a license."

This letter was written on the 2d of January 1824, when the property was in a very different state from that in which Mr. B. had left it. It was greatly diminished in value, since most of the readers of the journal had gone to other papers. The letter concluded thus:—

"Should we fail in effecting to him, or some other person, a private sale, which may be deemed satisfactory, it will become necessary to dispose of the whole concern by public auction. Further delay will detract from the value of the property.—We are, &c., Alexander and Co."

The next letter to Mr. B. was dated the 8th Jan. 1824, and the writer, Mr. John Palmer, thus expressed himself:—

"Your several correspondents here will have reported the progression of destructive events, which was closed with the utter ruin of your press. It is sunk irretrievably and eternally, until some constitutional change be operated in the government. It has been disclosed that no paper in which you had an interest would be tolerated, or even in which those who had an interest in the (Calcutta) journal might be concerned; but the public declaration of this proscriptive doctrine has not been hazarded, so that we can only reach the fact by means always unwillingly resorted to, and which might be disavowed as a rule of government, though uttered by one of its members!"

He wished particularly to draw the attention of the proprietors to this passage. It was nothing more than the private statement of Mr. Palmer, and it certainly was a most extraordinary thing that they possessed the means of proving it. Mr. Muston found it absolutely necessary to send copies of the correspondence relative to the license to Mr. B., and that correspondence would completely shew, that the principle adverted to in Mr. Palmer's letter had been actually adopted and acted on. The next letter was from Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, who was a partner in the house of Alexander and Co., the agents of Mr. B. It was dated the 10th Feb. 1824, and commenced thus:—

"I regret that I have nothing satisfactory as yet to communicate in respect to the affairs of *The Calcutta Journal*, since our letter of the 2d Jan. The enclosed copies

copies of correspondence will show how matters stand at present, and you will form from it a correct idea of the feeling felt towards the property vested in *The Calcutta Journal.* It is sufficient to say, that Mr. W. P. Muston's last letter has as yet received no reply. This procrastination is fatal to your property."

During this long procrastination, it appeared (said Mr. K.) that the subscribers to the journal were falling off—they attached themselves to other concerns—and thus the delay was fatal to the property. It was the property the government were injuring, and not Mr. B. The property of the editor of this newspaper, who had been sent away, was, by the conduct of government, greatly deteriorated; and, of course, the other proprietors were punished, in proportion as their interest in the journal was injured by those proceedings. The letter continued:—

"In the hope of Mr. Muston being able to hire the concern on the principle of an arrangement specified in the circular to the shareholders, a heavy establishment has been kept up; and by the delay, the chance of your subscribers transferring their good-will to *The British Lion*, a successor of the journal, is nearly annihilated.—The party who gains most at your cost is the owner of *The Hurkaru* newspaper. You may recollect that on the suspension of the license of the journal, Mr. S. Smith, proprietor of *The Hurkaru*, volunteered and was employed to furnish *pro tempore* your subscribers with his paper. This arrangement at once made that paper productive—so much so, that the owner has been enabled to induce Dr. Abel, the private physician of the Governor-General, to accept the editorship, on terms which I have heard improve as the profits of the paper may increase."

Dr. Abel, the gentleman here mentioned, was the individual whose extraordinary appointment to the situation of head of the medical department, had called forth some remarks in that court. Mr. Sutherland goes on to say:—

"I fear the value of the Journal is now only limited to its printing materials. We shall probably shortly have to advise the final close of the concern by sale.—We cannot much longer keep up the present establishment whilst the government is slowly deliberating [on what? asked Mr. Kinnaird—why] on the expediency and safety of permitting use to be made of types and materials which were bought with a fund in which you have a principal share.—The correspondence enclosed is only part of what has passed. As you may wish to see the whole, it shall be sent hereafter."

The correspondence here alluded to was that of Mr. Muston, who was as capable of producing official documents as the government. On the 19th Nov. 1823, Mr. Ballard, a partner in the house of Alexander and Co., writes thus to Dr. Muston:—

"My dear Muston: Palmer and myself now tender you the editorship of a new paper which it is intended to publish from the late *Calcutta Journal Press.* Your salary shall be fixed at 600 rupees per month; and if the paper flourishes, you shall have our recommendation of a proportionate increase. If you accede to our terms, say so, and I will immediately ascertain the form of application for a license."

On the 28th Nov. 1823, the following letter was addressed by Dr. Muston, to Mr. Bayley, chief secretary to government:—

"Sir: By the enclosed it will appear that I have engaged to be the editor of a paper belonging to certain proprietors, the principal of whom are Messrs. Palmer and Ballard; and I beg you will assure the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that both from principle and interest, independently of my public and official situation (which would alone render it my duty), I shall pay the most scrupulous attention to the letter and spirit of the press regulations; and therefore hope to obtain that license which it is the object of this letter to solicit."

On this a private letter, dated Dec. 18, 1823, was written to Dr. Muston by Mr. Ballard. It ran thus:—

"My dear Muston: Unless you can get Mr. Harrington to interest himself on your account, the license will not be granted. I cannot imagine where the difficulty lies: if I could, I would do any thing not incorrect to remove it. I am, on all accounts, anxious to see you at work."

He now came to a letter, dated Dec. 20, 1823, and addressed by Mrs. Muston to her husband. And here, he would say, that he gave Mr. Muston very great credit for the motives which induced him to place this correspondence in the hands of Mr. B.; but he felt that his character was compromised, and he boldly determined to tell the whole truth. Mrs. Muston's letter was couched in these terms:—

"My Love: Henry came here to tell you that my father had seen Mr. Fendall, from whom he learnt that the license had been refused, and would be refused so long as Mr. Buckingham had any share in the concern. They have none the slightest objection to you:" [here, said Mr. Kinnaird, is a direct recognition of the fact, that, to Dr. Muston the government had not the slightest objection], "but (continued the letter) the writing of Mr. Ballard's letter to you says you will have the sole control, so long as he and Mr. Palmer are proprietors; from which the government infer you would have it only so long, and

and then you might be subject to Mr. Buckingham's interference."

This, truly, was a very ingenious inference. Here a proper editor, one against whom no objection existed, was refused a license, because, at some future time, a change of proprietors might take place, and Mr. B. might, once more, interfere with the management of the paper; the government having, let it never be forgotten, the full power, whenever they thought proper, to take away the license. (*Hear!*) Was this the conduct of men of common understanding? Was this the course that would be taken by men who possessed reasoning faculties? "Because (said the government) at some future day or other Mr. B. may attempt to influence a press over which annihilation hangs, *in terrorem*, we will not grant you, to whom we have no objection, the power to exercise any authority over these types." (*Hear!*) On the 23d Dec. 1823, Mr. Bayley thus wrote to Dr. Muston:—

"Sir: I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and to apprize you, that after full consideration of the circumstances stated in it, and in Mr. Ballard's private communication which accompanied it, his Lordship in council does not deem it expedient to sanction the application contained in your letter of the 28th ult., and in that acknowledged."

One letter was the comment, the other was the formal notification of the fact. Mr. B. was far enough removed from India; but the government seemed "to fear this Percy, though he be dead." (*Hear!*) On the 31st Dec. 1823, Dr. Muston again addressed Mr. Bayley:—

"My dear Sir: Being informed that the agents of Mr. B. have given orders to pay off the establishment of the Columbian press, preparatory to a peremptory sale of the property, I was desirous of ascertaining whether I could get assistance from my friends for purchasing the same. Provided I can satisfy them that the purchase will not be merely that of the types, &c. without the power of using them, I am led to hope the sum for which it will sell will be within their power to raise."

Here Dr. Muston admitted that he could not get any one to lend him the money, necessary to purchase the types, unless he was previously assured that a license would be granted. At this time, a property, which had cost Mr. B. £20,000, was not worth one-quarter of that sum. Dr. Muston went on to say—

"I, of course, feel no fears respecting the conduct of government towards myself [it appeared evident from this, said Mr. Kinnaird, that one line of conduct was adopted towards one person, and another towards another]; but it is still a matter of the most serious importance that I should ascertain the certainty of being allowed a license, before I avail myself of their kindness, or embark myself in so serious an undertaking. Will you kindly do what may be within your power on this occasion, and inform me whether it would be necessary or proper that I should solicit an audience with his Lordship?"

On the 31st Dec. 1823, Mr. Bayley returned the following answer to Dr. Muston's application:—

"My dear Sir: I think it would be advisable for you to request an audience of Lord Amherst, before you make any engagement of the nature adverted to in your note. Government would not, I think, grant the license, except from a perfect assurance that the concern and influence were altogether transferred from the former hands;"—(Mr. B. being at the time in England)—"that the ostensible are the real proprietors; and that the rules regarding the press would be attended to, in their spirit as well as in their letter."

Now the beauty of all this was, that, while the government were stipulating for these points, they had the press completely under their control. What fair motive could there be for requiring that the *ostensible* should be the *real* proprietors, when the government had the power of suspending the license at a moment's notice? If it could be shewn, that such regulation rendered the control of the press more effectual, he would give up the question. At that time all the press were upon their good behaviour; and, if they transgressed, the license might be immediately suspended. When this was the case, could he be charged with unfairness, if he said, that this strange conduct arose from a horror of Mr. B., from a superstitious dread and alarm, for which he could not account? (*Hear!*) On the 9th Jan. 1824, Mr. Ballard writes thus to Dr. Muston:

"My dear Muston: Of all our constituents none have proved so troublesome as the defunct Journal; we can neither satisfy the pecuniary or political interests or views of those whom we are bound to serve as agents or subjects. However, I have determined not to trouble the government, my friends, or myself, any more, but to sacrifice the property; and it is therefore at your service, if you are bold enough to buy it at a fair valuation, or at auction: or, if you please to rent it, which I think is a better plan, I will let it to you for a twelvemonth certain, at 2,500 rupees per month, including house-rent; and at the end of this period of probation, you shall have the refusal of it. The renting can be applied only to permanent stock, not that which is consumed in the using; for such you must pay as far as that on hand goes, and provide yourself in future. Before you do any thing, however, ascertain

if

if you can get the assistance you expect; and, above all, a license."

So that this unfortunate property, to be sold to any advantage, should be accompanied by a license, which Mr. Ballard strenuously advises Dr. Muston to obtain, if possible. On the 10th Jan. 1824, Dr. Muston answers the letter of Mr. Ballard in these terms:—

"My dear Ballard: From the impression left on my mind, after a long interview with the Governor-General on the subject of a license for the Calcutta Journal, I am inclined to believe that no objection will be made (on a renewal of my application), provided another name be substituted for its designation, and that the government is convinced, at the same time, of my being, *boná fide*, the proprietor of it."

Could it be supposed, that Dr. Muston had had a long interview with the Governor-General on the subject of the title of a newspaper? (*Hear!*) Dr. Muston continued—

"The property Mr. B. possesses in it is no objection, if it can be held without a right of influencing its details by any interference on his part; and this is a point on which you must be better able to speak than I can."

As if a man could hold a property without having any right of control or influence over it. Here again, he asked, could any rational man draw any other inference from this passage, but that these proceedings were instituted completely to hunt down the man, and to injure his property. It was not only intended to hunt down his character, and to send him away from his family and from his adopted home, but the attempt was made, and successfully, to prevent him from having any supervision of his own property.

"It appears, at first sight (says Dr. Muston), to be impossible to prevent the proprietor exercising a proprietary right; but as his agents, you may do, perhaps, what he could not do himself."

Here he called on the court to mark how men confused their own minds, and became mere Jesuits, without thinking of it, when they had some object in view which they eagerly wished to obtain.

"But, as his agents (said Dr. Muston), you may do perhaps what he could not do himself; I mean, dispossess him of that right, by letting the press, as you have already proposed to do, for a certain period of time. In this manner I might become the *boná fide* proprietor for that time, and could apply for a license for that period only. The name also was objected to by Lord Amherst, and I should think the '*Scotsman in the East*' (as that is, in my opinion, the best paper now in existence), the best name for a new publication. I will see Mr. Duncan and Mr. Sutherland, for the purpose of ascertaining what aid I can get; without that, the attempt would be vain."

Mr. Harrington, the father-in-law of Dr. Muston, on the 13th Jan. 1824, wrote the following letter:—

"My dear Muston: I spoke to Bayley, who thinks government will not be satisfied with a transfer of the management to you for twelve months, or any other limited period. He thinks nothing less than a transfer of the property from the present proprietors will suffice; and says, the license must be given to the proprietors, printer, and publisher, not to the editor only."

Here, it appeared, that the government would not allow Mr. B.'s property to be let for twelve months, or any other limited period. So that, acting upon this principle, if Mr. B. possessed a house in Calcutta, the government would not suffer it to be let. This was the plain fact. It was determined that he should be cut up, root and branch; such was the true history of the matter. Not Mr. B. only, but all the rest of the proprietors were to be punished. Was not this a most vindictive proceeding? Was it not cruel thus to punish all the proprietors, through their pockets? for, without a license, their property could not be disposed of but at a ruinous loss. Here he could not avoid drawing an inference favourable to the ability of Mr. B. As long as he was connected with the Journal, it was felt that his integrity and talents would be a guarantee for its success, and that his prudence would afford a certain security that the property would be taken care of, and that the proprietors would regularly receive their dividends. He was the mainstay of the establishment; and it was, therefore, determined he should be cut away from it: those who projected the plan well-knowing that the property was then likely to become utterly worthless. On the 15th Jan. 1824, Dr. Muston addressed the following letter to Mr. Bayley:—

"My dear sir: I heard from Mr. Harrington it was your opinion that no license would be granted to me, unless I became proprietor of the concern, or an actual transfer of the property was made from the present proprietors to others, who should apply with me and the printer, jointly, for a license to publish a newspaper."

Here he wished to observe, incidentally, that Dr. Muston sent those letters to Mr. B. uncalled for. He proceed to say:—

"If this be the case, I have misunderstood Lord Amherst, who appeared to me to require only the exclusion of Mr. Buckingham, from all and every power of interference or control, and in no way to injure that gentleman's property. Indeed, his Lordship distinctly stated it to be his wish not to injure the property vested in the Columbian press, but this wish cannot be realized if the property be transferred from the present proprietors."

Here was the evidence of Dr. Muston as to what occurred at his interview with Lord Amherst; and he was obliged himself to confess, that it was impossible not to injure the property "if it were transferred from the present proprietors."

"His Lordship (continued Dr. Muston) also stated the necessity for changing the name of the '*Calcutta Journal*,' a circumstance, I conclude, his Lordship would not have deemed of importance to mention, had he not intended to favour me with the grant I applied for, in the event of my being able to effect the object of exclusion before-mentioned. Mr. Hogg is preparing a draft, securing to me the entire control of the contents of the paper, and full and sole possession of the concern (I agreeing to pay the profits of the same, after meeting every disbursement, including my own per centage on the returns of the paper) for one year, renewable at the option of the parties concerned. This draft I intend to forward for his Lordship in Council's inspection and approval, and any alterations suggested in consequence will be instantly complied with. The property will be a *boná fide* transfer from the proprietors to me for one year, and I shall only solicit a license for that term; at the close of which the government will be able to judge how far the paper is deserving of a renewal of its license or not."

On the 16th Jan. Mr. Bayley answered the foregoing note in the following terms:

"My dear Sir: I cannot, with propriety, write on this subject in my private capacity. I stated to Mr. Harrington my impression, that a temporary transfer, of the nature described, would not be such as would induce the government to grant the license. But, of course, the question will be considered with reference to the circumstances which may be stated in your proposed official communication."

Dr. Muston then wrote to Mr. Williams, a solicitor, on the subject of drawing up a deed for the transfer of the property, at a time when the proprietors had not agreed to any such transfer. Dr. Muston's letter ran in these terms:—

"My dear Sir: the accompanying documents, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, relate to terms in which Mr. Ballard (as attorney for Mr. Buckingham) and myself are agreed, and provided the shareholders do not object thereto, we propose to conduct, for a time, the paper we may be allowed to publish from the Columbian press on the terms alluded to. The private notes at B. and C. will point out the difficulties to be overcome, and how necessary it will be to obviate any which can be made on the subject of that control which government is so determined to destroy. What is required at present is, that you should prepare a draft of a deed in such manner as your judgment and experience will suggest, in order that it be submitted to government and the shareholders previously to its being engrossed. I shall be happy to consult with you personally on the subject, should you require any further information."

The answer of Mr. Williams was well worthy of attention. It was this:—

"My dear Sir: For want of the documents I have required, I cannot prepare a deed with proper force and effect. I should have been very glad to draw such a deed professionally, if I had possessed the requisite materials. The several (perhaps 200) shareholders have legal rights in the property in question, and I cannot convey them to you without having some visible authority for so doing."

All this was very cruel! A strong anxiety prevailed to convey away this property (he might incidentally observe, that *conveying* was an old term, which Shakspeare used for *stealing*, and he could give it no other interpretation here), but unfortunately the solicitor demanded, before the conveyance could be effected, the sanction of all the shareholders resident in Calcutta. On the 26th Jan. this negociation (which appeared to be the most important thing that had occupied the Governor-General in Council for several months) was still going on. At that date Dr. Muston addressed the following letter to Mr. Bayley:—

"Sir: I beg the favour of your laying the enclosed draft of agreement (making over to me the property of the Columbian press, for a twelvemonth, by Messrs. Alexander and Co., the agents of Mr. Buckingham, they having obtained also the sanction of the shareholders resident in Calcutta to that measure), and at the same time to solicit from the Governor-General in Council the license applied for in my letter of November 28, 1823. Should the government be satisfied with this draft, it shall be immediately engrossed and executed. The intimation I received from the Governor-General, respecting a new name by which the paper is to be designated, will be duly attended to."

What would the proprietors think was the name which it was proposed to call this new paper? Was it *The Elephant*, or *The British Tiger*? It might have been the latter, because an allusion to the tiger and to the Governor-General had already been made; but neither of these titles was selected. Dr. Muston concluded his letter by saying:—

"And, should it meet the sense of government

government, it is proposed to call it '*The British Lion.*'" (*A laugh*)

The next letter, dated Jan. 30th, was from Mr. Bayley to Dr. Muston. The writer says:—

"Sir: I am directed by the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and of its enclosure. The temporary nature of the proposed arrangement" (as if, said Mr. Kinnaird, every arrangement was not temporary, as if there could be an eternal arrangement), "as described in those papers, does not afford any security that the control and influence of Mr. Buckingham" (Percy! dead Percy! once more) "in the management of the paper may not again be exercised at the expiration of one year, to which only the engagement extends."

Government would not, forsooth, grant the license, because, at the end of a year the property might come under the influence of Mr. B. This was a most lame and impotent excuse, seeing that they had the power of putting down the Journal immediately by withdrawing the license. Mr. Bayley concluded by stating, that

"The Governor-General in Council does not therefore deem it expedient to comply with the application submitted by you. The draft of agreement which was enclosed in your letter is herewith returned."

A letter next came from Mr. Sutherland, a partner in Mr. B.'s house of agency, addressed, on the 4th Feb., to Dr. Muston, in which the writer says:—

"As Mr. Ballard may be absent some days, I wish to know if you are likely to obtain a license for a new paper; the keeping up the old establishment of the Journal is ruinous."

The fact was, that by these proceedings Mr. B. was not only deprived of every shilling he might have made by the profitable employment of his establishment, but he was plunged in debt to the amount of £4,000 or £5,000 by keeping up that establishment during the continuance of this ruinous delay. Mr. Sutherland then asks:—

"Can you not apply for leave to set up the —— (any name), a daily paper, your own property? What is it to government whether you buy or hire types? If there is no chance of your obtaining a license, we will sell the concern."

Dr. Muston, in answer to this letter, wrote, on the 4th Feb., as follows, to Mr. Sutherland:—

"My dear Sir: I lost no time in meeting your wish on the subject of a license, and addressed Mr. Bayley, privately, on the moment of its receipt. I stated my idea respecting the several refusals I have met with, that no license would be granted for a paper, which license in prospectus could be considered the property of Mr. Buckingham and his shareholders; adding, if I was correct in my suspicion of the cause of my failures, I hoped he would obtain permission for me to apply on my own account and responsibility for a license, according to the form prescribed."

This letter he followed up by another on the 10th Feb., addressed to Mr. Bayley:

"Sir: An offer I made to the agents of Mr. Buckingham, to rent the concern, having been accepted, I am now totally unconnected with Mr. Buckingham or the proprietors of the late Calcutta Journal; and, therefore, hope the enclosed, which is in conformity with the rules laid down in the Press Regulations, will be complied with, and that his Lordship in Council will allow me to edit and publish *The British Lion* on my own account."

To this application Mr. Bayley, on the same day, returned the following answer:

"My dear Sir: You will receive an official answer to your last official letter, in the course of to-morrow. It is merely to the effect, that government were aware, in the former answer they gave you, that the application for a license, as regarded yourself, was for one year only. I cannot with propriety, on such a subject as this, enter into a private correspondence, or reply satisfactorily to your private note. My own notions might not prove to be those of the government, and I might embarrass you and others by saying that which might not ultimately be confirmed when the subject was officially considered. I can only recommend you to put the subject of your newspaper in as distinct and clear a light as possible, in an official letter. If you are *bonâ fide* the actual purchaser and proprietor of the concern, and the interest of Mr. Buckingham in it he entirely and permanently at an end, I, as an individual, should conceive that no objection could be made. You will consider this as the private opinion of a private individual, and for the correctness of which I cannot vouch."

Mr. Sutherland, on the 10th Feb., made, by letter, the following inquiry of Dr. Muston:—

"My dear Sir: Permit me to ask if you have taken the preliminary steps for bringing personally before the government your application to establish a paper of your own? We are anxious to adopt something decisive as to the stock of the Calcutta Journal."

On the 11th Feb., Dr. Muston thus answered Mr. Sutherland's inquiry:—

"My dear Sir: Mr. Bayley promised me a reply to my last application (which was a public one for a license commensurate with the lease for one year) in the course of to-day. He advises me to put the object I have in view in a clear and distinct

distinct form officially; and if I can do so, as the actual proprietor, showing that the interest of Mr. Buckingham in it has entirely ceased, he thinks (as an individual, not as a public servant), that no objection would be made. From this it is evident that no license will be granted, unless I make an application unconnected with the proprietors and shareholders of the Calcutta Journal. If your house will let me the concern for a period, say one year, at a rent to be claimable from the actual profits, or receipts above a stipulated sum, at which the expenditure (from an average of years) might be fixed, I will rent it, and set up a paper unconnected with the Calcutta Journal, and *bonâ fide* my own."

At last, to end "this strange eventful history," a letter was addressed, on the 12th Feb., by Mr. Bayley, the chief secretary to the government, to Dr. Muston, in which he says:—

"I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you of the present date, with its enclosure; and in reply, to transmit you the accompanying license, authorizing Mr. Peter Stone D. Rozario to print, and you to publish, in the English language, a daily newspaper, entitled and called, 'The Scotsman in the East.' I am likewise directed to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, and that of Mr. D. Rozario, the accompanying copy of printed rules passed on the 5th of April last."

Such was the correspondence which he felt it to be his duty to lay before the proprietors. He read it for the purpose of putting them in possession of that which he sincerely did think was the most unjust proceeding he had ever heard of. It appeared as if the ruin of Mr. B. was determined on: it appeared that his connexion with any body of gentlemen in India was destined to prove fatal to them. He said this because Mr. B.'s one hundred co-proprietors were, to the extent of their shares, as much injured as he was himself. The minds of men seemed to have been poisoned against him most unjustly; but, as far as his character was concerned, the honourable testimony which was borne to his rectitude in the courts of this country, must effectually overturn the slanders which had proved, in India, so grievously injurious to him. If the government of that country really feared that any ill consequences might result from Mr. B.'s possessing an influence over those types, he then could understand the motives of their conduct; but if they could not imagine that to be the ground of their proceedings (and he, for one, could not believe it to be the ground), he could not account for the course they had pursued, except by supposing that the government were anxious to strike terror into the mind of any person who was disposed to mention the name of Mr. B. with respect. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Kinnaird) could prove by the books of Messrs. Alexander and Co., that Mr. B. had been the loser of many thousands of pounds in consequence of the system which had been pursued by the government with respect to him. Surely no gentleman could rise and say that there was any connexion between Mr. B., as a proprietor of this paper, and the owner of those types, and his former conduct as editor. The two things had no connexion with each other. The government, having the power of annihilating the press at once, if offence were given, might have said, "Let the paper go on; it does not concern us what proceeds Mr. B. gets from it, only let it be so conducted as not to call on us to exercise the power with which we are vested." Mr. B. might have sold that property in this country, ignorant of what was going on in India, and what would have been his situation if, when called on to make good his contract, he found that the acts of government had put it out of his power? He might have borrowed £10,000, under the idea that he possessed the means in India to pay it honestly; but what would his feelings be when he ultimately discovered that he had been deprived of those means? In a court of law, the holder of that equitable security would have a strong case against the Bengal government for destroying that property, because some old grudge existed against Mr. B. He (Mr. Kinnaird) did not want to bring the conduct of the Bengal government specifically before the court. There would be no good in such a proceeding: no benefit could result from it; because their conduct was so absurd, so utterly at variance with common sense, that no future government of India, he was confident, would attempt to pursue a similar course. And here he would call the particular attention of the court to the situation in which Mr. B. was placed. That gentleman having vindicated his character in the most complete and satisfactory manner, having put to flight all the calumnies which had been invented against him, was at that moment in a situation which every feeling man must deeply deplore. He had the authority of Mr. B. for stating, that perhaps before any great length of time had elapsed, he might be placed within the walls of a prison, and rendered unable to pursue those avocations from which he hoped to derive reputation, as well as emolument. He (Mr. Kinnaird) felt his heart yearn within him when he heard the story of his distresses, and the details of the vexatious and ruinous expenses to which he had been subjected. He was the victim of circumstances which it was not in his power to avert; but if he had not succeeded in ob-

taining justice, no man could say that he had spared either pains or expense in endeavouring to procure it. All those who knew Mr. B. would agree with him, that a more honourable man did not exist on the face of the earth; he had shewn, through all his trials, a patience and a forbearance that did him honour: he had claims on the justice—on the humanity—on the liberality of the Company; and he felt convinced that the proprietary would gladly contribute, each his mite, their sixpence a piece, for it would hardly be more, to enable him to meet those engagements which the refusal of a license prevented him from fulfilling. A grant of £5,000 from the Company would be honourable to those who gave it, and would enable him who received it to take that place in society, to which the respect of all unbiassed men declared he was entitled. For his own part, he thought that if ever virtue was to be rewarded, this claim of Mr. B. should not be overlooked. (*Hear!*) He felt strongly on the subject, for Mr. B. was no common man; his injuries had been of no common nature; and, therefore, he (Mr. Kinnaird) expressed his opinions with all that warmth which he conceived the circumstances of the case justified. Mr. B., he admitted, had expressed opinions unfavourable to the existing restrictions on the press in India, and how had he acted? He had, at his own expense, gone before the Privy Council, to have the question fairly settled according to law: it was true, judgment was given against his appeal; but it should always be recollected, that he did not endeavour to carry his point by clamour. No; he had, at a very great expense, brought the question fairly to issue—he had instituted this and other legal proceedings; under the conviction that he possessed large resources. He believed, and he had a most just right to believe, that he had a property in India of many thousands of pounds. Instead of that, he had learned from his agents, Alexander and Co., that in consequence of the proceedings of the government, they were his creditors to the amount of £3,000 or £4,000. He (Mr. Kinnaird) knew that if an appeal were preferred to the public, on behalf of Mr. B., his countrymen would gladly come forward to assist him: he knew many individuals who would willingly come forward on such an occasion; but he thought it would be creditable to the Company if they themselves took up this gentleman's case. It had nothing to do, he repeated, with the question of the press, or the measures which the Indian government had adopted for the control of that engine: it was quite clear that Mr. B. ought to be compensated for the injuries he had sustained, and he trusted that the court would not quibble as to the means of granting that compensation. A grant recently awarded to Mr. Arnott, was not given on account of loss of property. He (Mr. Kinnaird) did not ask a sum of money to be given to Mr. B. on account of any mental or bodily suffering which he had endured: it was true he had suffered much; but still, the claim which he made on behalf of Mr. B. was founded on positive loss of property. Mr. Arnott, like many others, never, perhaps, had £1,500 in his life, though he probably had talents to acquire an independence. Mr. B., on the other hand, had really reared a fortune, which had been overthrown in the manner he had already stated. He could not understand the distinction, which would award remuneration to Mr. Arnott, and would refuse it to Mr. B. If it were said, that the ship in which Mr. Arnott sailed was burned, and that he was entitled to compensation for what he lost on that occasion, he (Mr. Kinnaird) would observe, that any other person sent home from India, would, if the like accident occurred, have precisely the same claim; but Mr. B.'s claim stood perfectly alone. Perhaps an agreement might be come to, on both sides of the bar, to form a committee for the purpose of considering this subject. Mr. B. would produce his papers, to shew what his property would have sold for, if it had been fairly dealt with, and the committee could decide on the amount of the remuneration to which he was entitled. In conclusion, Mr. Kinnaird said, I think a proposition for remuneration would come much better from the gentlemen inside the bar, than from the proprietor's side. I should much rather that a proposition for the production of those papers, on which a grant of £5,000 might be founded, should have proceeded from some one of the executive body, than from any individual proprietor. As it is, however, I have felt it my duty to introduce a motion for the production of those papers, in order that the matter might, as far as possible, be placed officially before the Court of Proprietors. A grant to Mr. B. would, I am sure, be honourable to the East-India Company, and would be an act of justice, and only an act of justice, to that much injured individual. The honourable proprietor then moved for the papers in the terms of the requisition.

Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Poynder* requested it might be understood that he would apply himself less to the observations which had fallen from the honourable mover, than to the omissions, which, peculiar and remarkable as they were, struck him as being the principal feature of his speech. He was old enough, as well as many around him, to recollect an address delivered by Mr. B. in that court, in which very different grounds indeed (which the hon. mover had this day avoided) were disclosed, as having

having given rise to the conduct of the Bengal government. He could not, as the hon. mover wished, lay aside all consideration of the motives which induced that government to act as they had done. The question was, which of the two parties—the government or Mr. B.—had acted correctly? If Mr. B. were wrong, the government were right; and, *vice versa*: it was impossible that they could be both right. What was the allegation on the part of the government? It was this—that a long series of most unprovoked attacks had been made by Mr. B., as editor of a public journal, on the government. Those attacks formed the substantive grounds of offence on which the subsequent conduct of the government had proceeded. The government said to Mr. B.: "You are endeavouring to sow the seeds of discord, of sedition, of bad policy, in this empire; and we cannot allow you to proceed, consistently with what we owe to the people of India, to the people of England, to the East India Company, and to the world at large."

Mr. *Gahagan* rose to order. The hon. proprietor was not applying himself to the question; he was answering an antecedent speech, delivered on a former occasion.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"Mr. Chairman, I am entirely in your hands, and in the hands of the court."

Mr. *R. Jackson* was of opinion, that the manner in which the motion was drawn up, gave to the hon. proprietor, a fair opportunity to take the course which he was pursuing. These words, it would be observed, were added to the proposition, for laying before the proprietors the correspondence of the Court of Directors with Mr. B., namely, "That there be also laid before the court, copies of all proceedings of the Bengal government, referred to in the correspondence before-named." This let in the whole question; such a reference undoubtedly comprized all that had passed on this subject. If the hon. mover had confined his motion to the first proposition, the range of observation would have been limited to that point; and the hon. proprietor, in diverging from it, would have been out of order. But, as the motion stood, it seemed to him, that the demand for the other papers did admit of the course of argument adopted by the hon. proprietor.

Mr. *Poynder* thought, that the view taken by the hon. and learned gentleman must be satisfactory to the court. He apprehended, that he could not avoid looking to the preceding conduct of Mr. B.; whether he referred to that gentleman's speech or not, was another matter. The conduct of Mr. B. could not escape notice on the present occasion. He would take the liberty of describing, in a few words, what that conduct had been; and, he hoped, the language of the quotation he was about to use would not be deemed harsh or improper. The judicious Hooker had the following remark in his book:—"He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they should be, never wants attentive hearers." Mr. B. proved the truth of this maxim. He went about endeavouring to shew, that the people of India were not so well-governed as they ought to be; and, no doubt, his hearers were numerous and attentive. The government did not, however, in the first instance, take the matter up with a strong hand; they manifested a paternal feeling towards Mr. Buckingham. They remonstrated; they told him, that, if he went on in this course, they could not, consistently with their duty, and the great interests committed to their care, refrain from interposing. This, however, had no effect; and, if the time served as well as his (Mr. Poynder's) memory did, he could quote a multitude of instances in which Mr. Buckingham's attacks were of such a nature as could not be borne by the government of India,—nay, as would not be tolerated by the government of England. (*Hear.*) It was impossible for the Indian government, consistently with the interests they had to support, to suffer such charges, and such abuse, to pass unnoticed. (*Hear.*) But still it was not until this system of vituperation had gone on for a very considerable time, and in spite of warnings, appeals, and intreaties, that the license was recalled. These things he could not dismiss from his recollection; and he thought the proprietors were not fairly dealt with, when they were called on to do so. Was it for the conduct he had described, that Mr. Buckingham deserved their support—their patronage—or their pay?—for it appeared that the hon. mover wished the sum of £5,000 to be bestowed on him. If Mr. Buckingham had been unfortunate, he had clearly brought his misfortunes on himself. To him he would apply the remark of Charles the Second, when his brother married the daughter of Lord-Chancellor Hyde. On that occasion, the monarch is reported to have said, that "his brother James must drink as he brewed." And so it was in this instance; Mr. Buckingham could only expect to drink that which he had himself brewed. He (Mr. Poynder) said nothing against the morality of Mr. Buckingham, which had not been questioned. They were trying him for his political conduct, which the terms of the motion brought fairly before the court. With respect to Mr. Buckingham's moral character, they had nothing whatsoever to do with it; and it appeared to him to have been quite idle to introduce it here. He was anxious, in discussing this question,

tion, to throw overboard a little of the lumber (he did not mean to use the word offensively) with which it had been loaded. He would ask of the court, what was it to him, or to any person who heard him, whether Mr. Buckingham was a "literary thief," or "a black sheep?" Such accusations were not before the court. Whatever impression might have been made on the minds of the people of India, by the charges brought against Mr. Buckingham, it was quite clear, that it had nothing to do with his deportation. He was not sent away from that country on account of piracy, or in consequence of any impeachment of his moral conduct: but for offences against the government,—for pursuing a line of politics which could not be endured in India, in England, or in any other country. With respect to the *argumentum ad misericordiam*, with which the hon. mover had concluded his speech, it appeared to him to be quite misplaced. This was a matter of business, not of charity. If Mr. Buckingham, on account of his untoward circumstances, stood in need of relief, let the public at large subscribe their sixpences for his benefit; but let not the proprietors of East India stock be exclusively called on to minister to his wants, unless on grounds very different from those which had been stated. The hon. mover had read the correspondence with a great deal of humour. He had displayed that easy flow of eloquence and ready wit, which all must admire, whenever he opened his mouth, and which he (Mr. Poynder) listened to with pleasure. But what did this all amount to? Why, that the government of India, after Mr. Buckingham had left that country, acting, as he thought, very properly, being perfectly aware of the tone of that paper, and having had ample experience of the conduct of its proprietor (for it was well known that Mr. Buckingham owned three-fourths of the concern), determined to prevent the dissemination of inflammatory matter from that quarter. It mattered not whether Mr. Buckingham was proprietor of the whole concern, or of only a fourth part of it; so long as he possessed the power to continue the same obnoxious line of politics, the government had a right, in his opinion, to pursue the course of conduct they had adopted—not only with respect to the actual editor, but with respect to Mr. Buckingham; because they knew that he had the capability of keeping up that spicery of contempt and aversion towards the constituted authorities, with which his publication was so plentifully seasoned. Nothing had been proved, with respect to the government, except that they had shown a paternal care in watching over the welfare of their subjects; unless it were shewn that the government had acted improperly—that they had been actuated by private instead of public motives, he would not hold Mr. B. up as a man to be rewarded—to be esteemed—to be paid. He respected him as a man of ability, but that had nothing to do with the question; they were trying him as a politician. Was this, then, a case that called for compensation? Certainly not; and, he was really astonished that such a case should have been brought before them. Having attempted to point out what he conceived to be the sins of omission in the hon. mover's speech, he could not avoid thinking, considering the importance of the matters so omitted, that this was the very last case that should have been submitted to the court, as calling for compensation. In that court all was open *(Hear!)*—every thing was known *(Hear!)*—and, therefore, they must all be acquainted with the facts regarding Mr. B. Being aware of his conduct, he thought it behoved the Court of Directors, and the Court of Proprietors, to put their decided veto on such a proposition.

Mr. *Lewin*—Though unwilling to take up the time of the court, yet he deemed it to be his duty, to state to the proprietors his impression, with respect to this case, with as much brevity as possible. Notwithstanding the observations which had fallen from the hon. proprietor who spoke last, he (Mr. Lewin) entirely concurred in the propriety of the mode in which the hon. mover had brought forward this question. He thought it quite unnecessary to enter into a consideration of the conduct of the Bengal government, or of Mr. B. while he was in India; that subject was entirely past and gone by. The proceedings of Mr. B., which had been taken up by the Bengal government as improper, that government had dealt with as they thought fit. They had visited those proceedings with their most severe censure—with such a censure as accorded with what the hon. proprietor was pleased to call their "paternal regard." *(Hear.)* They banished this gentleman from India; they followed up that by putting an end to the concern—and the consequence was the ruin of Mr. B. *(Hear!)* The question, therefore, was, not whether Mr. B. or the Bengal government had acted right or wrong, but, allowing that Mr. B. was in error, the question was whether that individual was to be denounced altogether—*(Hear!)* whether any medium was to be observed in his punishment *(Hear!)*—whether it was fit that he should be interfered with in his concern—that his property should be annihilated—that he should be removed from one end of the globe to the other, and not be permitted, even by proxy, to attend to his business; *(Hear!)*—in short, whether he was to be hunted into a corner and destroyed like a wild beast? *(Hear!)* The question was, whether, looking to the documents brought forward, Mr. B. had

had or had not been treated in the oppressive manner described, and whether that court would or would not interfere to relieve him, and to prevent the repetition of such conduct? *(Hear!)* Mr. B. had been banished, and his property had been reduced from a large amount to almost nothing, by those who represented that court in India. He did not mean to impeach them, but he did not know how they could justify such severity. It being admitted on all hands that Mr. B. was as honourable a man as any in existence, was it right, proper, or moral, on the part of this "paternal government," to pursue him as they had done? He demanded, whether the court would suffer Mr. B. to be hunted *ad necem?* He could not conceive why that gentleman, who stood so high in general estimation, should be treated worse than a felon. *(Hear!)* He was in the hearing of many legal gentlemen, and he was sure they would bear him out, when he said, that though a printer might, by act of parliament, be transported from this country, yet others would not be prevented from carrying on his business. If a man conspired to take away the life of another, and was sent to Botany Bay for the offence, government never thought of inflicting any farther punishment on him. There was no such power in this country; and if there were, he was sure there would be no inclination to use it. *(Hear!)* He was shocked, for a moment to mention in the same breath such characters as he had adverted to, with a man of such high honour and character as Mr. B., but he did it to strengthen and elucidate his argument. Mr. B. had been doubly punished: when he had suffered deportation, surely he had suffered enough. But the government thought otherwise: they said, "Mr. B. has a considerable share in this property—let us destroy it." Was this conduct worthy of any government? And yet such was the conduct of this "paternal government," which had been so highly extolled by the hon. proprietor. *(Hear!)* Where was the necessity, the use, or the common sense of it? No one that heard him could think of the fears on which the conduct of government was alleged to have been founded, without perceiving that they were perfectly ridiculous. Mr. B. had been sent to this country, and it was supposed that he would transmit documents from hence to the Indian press, to check, control, or at least to interfere with that great government. *(Hear!)* Such a consideration must appear perfectly ridiculous to every thinking man. Mr. B.'s property had been reduced from a splendid fortune to absolutely nothing, or next to nothing. He would ask the most violent opponent of Mr. B. in that court, when he considered these things maturely, whether this was the measure of justice he would like to have dealt out to his children or friends? Certainly the court ought to regard Mr. B. with an eye of mercy, not of destruction. All men were fallible; but if Mr. B. had erred, his punishment should not be allowed to transcend his fault. For the purpose of argument, he would admit that Mr. B. was in the wrong: but, if he were so, had he not been most abundantly punished by deportation from India? Mr. B. was an object worthy of commiseration. He was a man of high character and acquirements, and he ought to be treated with that feeling of mercy, combined with justice, which had always distinguished the Company. This was a case which called for their earnest support; and he trusted they would deal out, with a generous and just hand, that degree of remuneration which Mr. B. deserved. *(Hear!)*

Mr. *S. Dixon* thought the worthy gentleman who brought this question forward, and who naturally consulted others, had not pursued the best line of conduct for serving Mr. B. The hon. mover stated, that perhaps before another court was held, Mr. B. might be within the walls of a prison. Were his friends then serving him by asking for papers, which it would take a very long time to produce? Every proprietor had an undoubted right to look at Mr. B.'s conduct in India, in the most extensive point of view. He must say, as he had done before, that Mr. B. had railed in terms the most gross against the government of India. Because the hon. mover chose to take a different line of observation, he was not therefore to confine his (Mr. Dixon's) ideas, nor to prevent him from alluding to the past. It was his wish, if he could, to stand up in favour of a complaining or suffering individual; but if the friends of Mr. B. wished to bring this matter to a speedy issue, and to remedy his pecuniary losses, which it seemed were great, they ought, he conceived, to have adopted another plan. He must however say, without meaning to hurt Mr. B.'s feelings, that he had himself to thank for most of his misfortunes. *(Hear!)* They all had heard that he had been removed from India, not for one offence, but for many. He had frequently been reminded of the danger of the course he was pursuing; that if he did not change his conduct, government would be under the necessity of putting a stop to proceedings which endangered the safety of India. Remonstrance, however, was vain: he would not deviate from his accustomed course, and he drew down ruin on his head. He (Mr. Dixon) thought that Mr. B. should have asked as a favour for remuneration for his losses. If the motion should be agreed to, and the papers produced, still he thought a great deal of time would be consumed in considering

considering them, and the issue would be protracted, which was of such importance to Mr. B. He was sorry he could not agree to the motion, although his feelings of humanity might induce him, and he could say the majority of this court, to do so.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that it was with great pleasure he had listened to the speech of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; and he must say, he wished that the course the hon. gentleman had alluded to had been pursued: still it was not improbable that an objection might have been made, that the papers were not before the proprietors. It was contemplated by Mr. B.'s friends to move for a specific grant, but it was then thought preferable to move for the production of papers. It was found extremely difficult to determine upon any particular course; but he thought it was not too late to alter the proceeding, and to substitute the proposition of the hon. proprietor in place of the one before them, if the feelings of the court were for such a course. He would now confine himself briefly to the subject before the court. He would not justify the conduct of Mr. B. when editor of the *Calcutta Journal*. He never had absolutely justified his conduct. When the question was first brought before the Court of Proprietors, he (Sir C. Forbes) had admitted that Mr. B.'s conduct was imprudent, and that he had thereby laid himself open to that punishment which had been finally inflicted upon him, after having received repeated admonitions of the consequences which would result from his continuing in the course he had adopted. This was the argument he adopted, and he had since seen no reason for altering it. He had always thought that Mr. B. had been made the tool of those persons who wished to establish a free press in India. He was put forth as the instrument of those persons so long as he resided in India; and when the government inflicted upon him that punishment which it considered he deserved, he was deserted by those pretended friends, who had encouraged him in the course which led to his destruction. Mr. B. was certainly very imprudent for admitting many articles into his paper; but he could see no reason for believing that any one of those articles was dangerous to the safety of India. He had unquestionably put himself in opposition to the government, and on many occasions seemed to set them at defiance; but it must be remembered that the press was governed by no regulations, and that what might be looked upon as perfectly harmless by one person, might be viewed in quite a different light by another. Mr. B. might be considered by the censors of the press and the secretaries of the government, to have transgressed regulations which they had laid down among themselves, but which they had never published. He could not think that Mr. B., whom he knew to be as honourable a man as any in court, would be guilty of intentionally offending the government, after the repeated promises he had given to the contrary. That gentleman had been warned several times that he had given displeasure to the government; but was it proper, because he had been warned nine times, that he should on the tenth occasion of that kind be visited with such tremendous punishment? It might as well be said, that because a man had been convicted nine times of a misdemeanour, he should on the tenth be capitally punished. Mr. B.'s property, it appeared, had been completely destroyed by the acts of the Indian government. He did not mean to contend that the government of India had no power to send Mr. B. away, for it unquestionably possessed such power: Mr. B. was aware that it possessed the power; and if he had acted a different part, he would not have been subjected to its power, and he had no doubt that, were the time to come back again, he would act differently, in justice to himself and his family. The existence of such a power was necessary, as the Indian government was constituted, for the protection of that great empire. After the government had banished Mr. Buckingham from India, they ought to have stopped there. It was unnecessarily cruel to continue persecuting him, until the property he had left behind was completely destroyed, and himself and his family brought to such a pass that the doors of a jail were staring them in the face. He knew that this was the case at the present moment, and he would pledge his word for the fact. (*Hear!*) He called upon the court to do that, in the name of justice and humanity, which Mr. B. no longer claimed as a matter of right. He came before the court as a supplicant, for he was no longer in a condition to compel justice to be done him as a right. The case came before the court in the names of Mr. B.'s wife and his children, who appealed against being turned into the streets. He was convinced that the Court of Directors could never have contemplated that matters should have come to such an extremity as this was; for he knew too well the goodness of the hearts of some of those gentlemen to suppose this possible. It was owing to the goodness and humanity of their hearts that the late grant to Mr. Arnott was made. He thought that the Court of Directors were highly to be commended for their conduct on that occasion; and he hoped they would follow up the kind and charitable feeling, and behave to Mr. B. in a man-

ner which he was sure would be agreeable to the general feeling of the court. A few perhaps in the court might hold up their hands against the question, but he was sure there could not be many; for the sake of humanity, he would believe that there were very few who would shut their hearts against such an appeal as was now made to them. He would move, that a grant of £5,000 be made to Mr. B., in consideration of the heavy pecuniary losses to which he had been subjected, by circumstances connected with his being sent from India.

The hon. *Leicester Stanhope* was not acquainted with the tactics to be observed in this court; and knew not whether the motion of his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) or that of the hon. bart. was best suited to the taste of the court; but he thought that every cause was best served by a simple statement of facts, and he would therefore proceed with one on the present occasion. In entering upon the consideration of the question before the court, he would make a few observations respecting the character of the hundred shareholders of the *Calcutta Journal*. Some of them were the most eminent men in British India, whom he would not venture to name, for fear of injuring their fortunes in India; but there were others whom he need not hesitate to mention, for they were so high in rank, and so conspicuous for virtue, that they stood beyond the reach of bad power: Mr. John Palmer, son of General Palmer, who almost governed India during the administration of Warren Hastings, was one whom he would particularly mention. Mr. John Palmer had had influence with every government since that time: a more honourable or loyal citizen, or one more devoted to the government, did not exist. His knowledge of British India, and of the feelings of the natives, was greater than either Lord Amherst's or that of the twenty-four gentlemen who sat behind the bar; and in saying so, he did not wish to offer any disrespect to them. Respecting Mr. B., he concurred in all the praise that had been bestowed upon him; he knew him to be a moral and religious man, a good father, a faithful husband, and a loyal citizen. These were qualities that deserved esteem and admiration. With the exception of Edmund Burke, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Hastings, and the great historian of British India, Mr. Mill, he conceived that there was no person who had done more good to the people of India, or who had been a greater honour to the government, than Mr. B. Having spoken on the character of the shareholders and original proprietor of the *Calcutta Journal*, he would now consider the injury which had been done to Mr. B.'s property. The first proceeding connected with this case was the prosecution of Mr. B. by the six secretaries of the government, and his being acquitted by a jury, though every jury in India must consist, two-thirds of persons connected directly or indirectly with the government. But when the Indian government saw that Mr. B. was innocent in the eye of the law, they employed extra-judicial measures. Mr. B. made some observations in a humorous strain on the appointment of Dr. Bryce, as clerk of the stationary, and for this he was exiled from India. Although Mr. B. had been banished for commenting on this appointment, the Court of Directors disapproved of the conduct of the Indian government in having made the appointment, and obliged them to dismiss him. The Scotch church was also adverse to the appointment, and ordered the reverend doctor to be deprived of his clerical office. Now came Mr. Arnott. After the removal of Mr. B., Mr. Arnott was left editor of the paper, and in that capacity he happened to make some observations, in which he attributed Mr. B.'s calamities to Dr. Bryce, and for that he too was exiled. Thus did this parson, deprived of his civil office by the Directors, and of his clerical one by the church to which he belonged—this editor of the *John Bull* and vender of pens, pounce, and paper—triumph over two honourable men. The editor who succeeded republished his (Mr. S.'s) pamphlet on the press in India. He had many political enemies, but he never heard that a character for immorality and irreligion, or dangerous nature, was imputed to that work from any quarter. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Sandys, the new editor, had republished it, essay by essay; but not until he had published it entire, was he removed from the editorship of the paper. These extra-judicial measures were not sufficient, however, to satisfy the angry spirit of the Indian government; they had recourse to that wild justice, as it was called by Lord Bacon, namely revenge: they prohibited the machinery from being used. Upon this, the shareholders remonstrated, stating that they conceived it to be a very hard case that, because one person was to blame, a hundred should suffer. They also reminded Lord Amherst, that at the time Sir Francis Macnaghten registered the regulation regarding the press, he did it expressly upon the condition that the property invested in the *Calcutta Journal* should be respected. This appeared to have some effect in frightening Lord Amherst, and he promised to allow the paper to be published. He had been obliged to commit to paper all that Lord Amherst had said he would or would not do; for so great was his capriciousness, that he dared not trust to his memory. First of all

all it was agreed that the paper should be published; afterwards he would not permit it to appear, unless it was edited by a Company's servant; then it must not be published under the title of the *Calcutta Journal*, then he would permit it to be called the *Scotsman in the East*, and afterwards would not allow it to be published at all, as long as Mr. B. and the hundred shareholders had any interest in the concern; but at last it was published under the title of the *Scotsman in the East*. Thus his Lordship added to the capriciousness of a harlot the cruelty of a tyrant, and by his conduct the paper was ruined; and the result was, that property which cost Mr. B. £20,000, and from which he annually received £8,000 a year, sold for £1,500. Besides this, £4,000, which he had left in his banker's hands, was entirely lost, and he had been called upon to pay £5,000 for an expenditure incurred in consequence of the vacillating conduct of Lord Amherst. Mr. B.'s total loss amounted therefore to £39,000. The conduct of Mr. B. had been scrutinized by the Indian public, and by the Indian government, by the Court of Directors and the press at home. Writers of all parties, the editors of the *Courier* and *Morning Post*, from honourable motives only, have disapproved of the conduct pursued against Mr. B. It has passed the ordeal of public opinion and has been pronounced blameless. Still he has been persecuted and sacrificed by a spirit which could only have arisen from a satanical desire of revenge. He would not say that acts of greater cruelty and oppression had not been perpetrated in darker ages, or under the reigns of a Dionysius, a Tiberius, or a Robespierre; but he could affirm, that under a government calling itself free, and existing in the nineteenth century, a more cold-blooded, heartless system of persecution than that exercised against Mr. B., had never been seen. He had often heard that court abused on the other side of the water, but had always defended them; because he saw that when a person had been persecuted in India, the directors at home were always inclined to do him justice. But if they should not be so disposed towards Mr. B., he must then appeal to Parliament, where every man was entitled to seek redress; no matter of what colour, the whole of the inhabitants of India were virtually represented in the Parliament of this country. But if Parliament has not industry or talent enough to take into consideration the affairs of that distant country, they do not deserve the character they profess to possess. If they do not possess these qualities, it is in vain to talk of the integrity of British statesmen or the justice of British government. He thought it of little consequence, whether it was the motion of his hon. friend on the floor, or that of the hon. bart., whom he was sure was always influenced by honourable feeling, which should be carried. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that his hon. friend, in bringing forward this subject, had pursued exactly the course he expected he would. He had endeavoured in his outset to conciliate the court, and had avoided discussing the subject of the freedom of the press, or of dragging forth that awful authority which was vested in the Governor-General, namely, the power of transmitting persons from India. These subjects were too important to be identified with the case of any individual whatever. If he professed an earnest zeal for the liberty of the press, he was aware that he should run the risk of being arraigned by his hon. friend as a secret enemy; but he would again avow as ardent and consistent a regard for that freedom as his hon. friend, or any Englishman could entertain; and he would observe, that if the subject had not as yet come under the consideration of the authorities at home, he did not think a nobler purpose could be served than by their inquiring into the real situation of the press in India, for the purpose of giving every fair degree of freedom to that great engine of intellectual improvement and of human happiness. Perhaps, too, it would be well worth considering, whether or not the power of banishment, that was at present in the hands of the Governor-General singly, might not be in some degree qualified by rendering necessary the co operation of his council? He would say no more upon these serious subjects, for fear of falling into the error which had been so justly deprecated by his hon. friend. But he thought that the speech of his hon. friend had been characterized by too much asperity, when speaking of the Bengal government; but he merely referred to that circumstance for the purpose of doing justice to an absent man. He had no acquaintance with Lord Amherst; but were he a man of much less importance than he was, his being absent would be sufficient for him (Mr. Jackson) to defend him, when he was unjustly attacked. The whole tenor of his hon. friend's speech, and that of the gallant officer who had just spoken, the tendency of other speeches and of many writings that have been published, have been to insinuate that Lord Amherst personally refused to give a license to any paper, in which Mr. B. had any interest or property. A reference to the papers which have been circulated in court by Mr. B. will prove, that Lord Amherst never refused a license to a paper on account of Mr. B.'s having a share, but only on account of his retaining an influence over it. Lord Amherst may have been right or wrong in so acting, but the question was, whether he had not limited his objection to the fact of Mr. B.'s having an influence over the paper, disregarding that of his being a mere shareholder. But let not Lord Amherst be condemned for this; had the court forgotten the declaration of Mr. B., that he consoled himself for being banished from India, with the idea that the *Calcutta Journal* would still be materially under his direction, and would publish such articles as his warm imagination might produce in this country, where no danger could reach him? Was Lord Amherst then to be blamed for thus guarding against what had been found so serious an evil? (*Hear!*) His hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) read a letter, in the course of his speech, from Mrs. Muston, the wife of the gentleman who was in treaty with Mr. B.'s attornies, and applying for a license for the paper under the name of the *British Lion*; and the gallant officer, who spoke last, was entirely wrong when he stated that Lord Amherst was at first willing to sanction the paper under that name—he was totally adverse to it. His hon. friend had read a letter from Mrs. Muston to her husband, from which it would appear that Lord Amherst had been influenced only by little feelings of resentment towards Mr. B. He would read the letter.

"My Love: Henry came here to tell you that my father had seen Mr. Fendall, from whom he learnt that the license had been refused, and would be refused so long as Mr. Buckingham had any share in the concern. They had not the slightest objection to you; but the writing of Mr. Ballard's letter to you says, you will have the sole control so long as he and Mr. Palmer are proprietors; from which the government infer, that you would have it only *so* long, and then you might be subject to Mr. Buckingham's interference."

This was the lady's letter; but as occasionally happens in the world, her husband had presumed to take the liberty of contradicting her point blank. (*Laughter.*) Dr. Muston had asked Mr. Bayley, whether he did not think it advisable to beg an audience of Lord Amherst, which Mr. Bayley advises him to do, and which Lord Amherst (what an unbending and tyrannical man would not be supposed to do), grants immediately, upon being applied to. He would read an extract from the letter in which Dr. Muston described the result of his audience with the Governor-General:—"From the impression left on my mind, after a long interview with the Governor-General on the subject of a license for the *Calcutta Journal*, I am inclined to believe that no objection will be made (on a renewal of my application), provided another name be substituted for its designation, and that the government is convinced at the same time of my being *bonâ fide* the proprietor of it. *The property* Mr. Buckingham possesses in it *is no objection*, if it can be held without a right of *influencing its details* by any interference on his part." This was, in his opinion, a proof that Lord Amherst had no objection to Mr. Buckingham's interest, but to his influence in the concern. In another letter, addressed to Mr. Bayley, Dr. Muston writes: "I heard from Mr. Harrington it was your opinion that no license would be granted to me unless I became proprietor of the concern, or an actual transfer of the property was made from the present proprietors to others, who should apply with me and the printer jointly for a license to publish a newspaper. If this be the case, I have misunderstood Lord Amherst, who appeared to me to require only the exclusion of Mr. Buckingham from all and every power *of interference or control, and in no way to injure that gentleman's property*. Indeed, his Lordship distinctly stated it to be his wish *not to injure* the property vested in the Columbian press; but this wish cannot be realized if the property be transferred from the present proprietors."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, that the actual intentions of the government were made more plain in the official letter of Mr. Bayley, after the period to which he was now alluding, in which he said that "the Governor-General will not agree to Dr. Muston's proposal to take the paper for a year, because there was no security given that at the expiration of the twelve months that Mr. B. would not exercise his influence."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that his only intention in noticing these letters was to show that the conduct of Lord Amherst had been greatly misconstrued, for either Dr. Muston entirely misquoted him, or Lord Amherst had, on more than one occasion, in express terms, declared that he had no objection to Mr. B. having a property in the concern—he only wished him to have no influence upon the managers of the paper. He thought it quite sufficient for the defence of Lord Amherst, to contradict the statement of one of the acts which had been imputed to him, out of the mouth of the very man upon whose testimony the charge was supposed to rest. He had now arrived at the important question, namely, what was to be done under all the circumstances of the case? The motion before them was, "That there be laid before this Court copies of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. J. S. Buckingham, late proprietor of the Calcutta Journal, respecting his claims for reparation of the injuries sustained

sustained by him in his property in Calcutta, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government. *Also*, copies of all proceedings of the Bengal government, referred to in the correspondence before named." This motion he thought a great deal too comprehensive. It gave an opportunity for the re-arguing of all the circumstances, upon which the court had before passed judgment. The correspondence required by the last part of the motion had already been commented on by this court. Mr. B.'s conduct had been before the subject of full discussion and debate, and the court came to the resolution that that conduct was wrong and contumacious, and that the government had done quite right in acting as it did; for Mr. B. had left it no alternative but either to bow before him, or prove to him that the constituted authorities were stronger of the two. It was now universally admitted that the Bengal government had acted right, and this court had come to a decision, an almost unanimous decision, to that effect. Would it be proper, then, to resume the discussion upon those papers, upon which that decision was grounded? Had the motion been limited to the production of papers subsequent to the departure of Mr. B. from India, he would have no objection to it: because, supposing that the government of India had acted legally and judiciously—supposing the course they pursued was unavoidable, yet, he thought, this court could not see, with indifference, the amiable wife and children of a gentleman of character, talent and honour, brought into a painful, pitiable, and unforeseen predicament, by the desolating consequences of even a just adjudication; the punishment may have far exceeded the object and expectation of those who inflicted it. (*Hear, hear!*) He would be ashamed if he did not feel that the case of Mr. B. was one of sympathy, and the kind consideration of which, on the part of the Court of Directors, would have him for its most cordial supporter (*Hear, hear!*) But when they thus indulged sympathy for Mr. B. they should consider whether the mode that was pursued was the best means of attaining the object in view. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Dixon) had said, that if Mr. B. would throw himself and his misfortunes on the merciful consideration of the court, such an appeal would not go unregarded. But such an appeal had recently been made to a higher authority. Mr. B., a husband and a father, had given way to his agonized feelings, and had thrown himself and his family upon the mercy of their executive power. But if he supposed that, by limiting the motion as he proposed, there was any intention of coercing the directors to make a grant, he should not be less friendly to the proceeding than he was. If the papers should be laid before the court, and wisely and justly used, they might be made the instrument for an application to the Court of Directors, requesting them to take a merciful consideration of the case of Mr. B., and stating the pleasure the proprietors would feel, if their directors would partake in the sympathy, which so evidently and so generally existed towards that gentleman. (*Hear!*) He had drawn up a motion while the hon. baronet was speaking, according to the ideas which he had thrown out, but he would not propose it as an amendment. He would support the motion for papers, if limited in the way he had described.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, that he had no objection to limit the motion as was proposed.

Mr. *R. Jackson* continued. He wished but to know what was the best course to pursue, in order to relieve Mr. B. He thought that he should not ask for justice, but appeal to that sympathy, which every gentleman, every father of a family, and every admirer of talent, must feel for Mr. B.'s present situation. The dignity and the authority of government having been so decidedly upheld and assisted, he wished to look upon Mr. B.'s conduct with an indulgent eye; many parts of which, since his arrival in England, that were considered ill-judged, arose from his ignorance of the forms and modes of proceeding of public bodies, with which he would have been more conversant had he lived longer in this country. The motion which he had drawn up was, "That the Court of Proprietors request the Court of Directors to take into consideration the losses sustained by Mr. B. since his departure from India; and the Court of Proprietors beg leave to assure them, that if they find Mr. B.'s situation such as to induce their sympathy and pecuniary aid, they will meet with the cordial support of this court." With the deepest feeling of sympathy for Mr. B. and his amiable family, he had drawn up this motion. He would support the motion for the production of papers, in hopes that they would afford ground, not for retributive justice, but for those kindly feelings which the directors never withhold, when fairly called for; and in the exercise of which, they ever received the cordial support of this general court. (*Applause.*)

Mr. *Hume* would confine himself to what had occurred subsequently to Mr. B.'s departure from India. His hon. friend and himself had not the slightest objection to adopt the suggestion of the learned gentleman who spoke last—their only purpose being to serve Mr. B., whom they conceived to have been punished much more than was originally intended. He totally differed in his view of the case from

from the hon. proprietor who spoke early in the discussion, and who thought that Mr. B.'s general conduct ought to be taken into consideration: that question has been already decided. He always thought Mr. B. was quite right in his conduct; but this court was of a different opinion. He was willing to believe that Mr. B.'s punishment arose out of offences against the government; but he denied that Mr. B. opposed himself to the government; he merely endeavoured to point out abuses. The whole of the general question, however, ought to be put out of consideration, for the court had only to look to what had taken place since Mr. B. left India. Was it not sufficient for a man to be banished from a country where he was establishing himself in a business that would bring an independence for life, without having the whole of the property he left behind him confiscated? He agreed with his hon. friend, that Mr. B. laboured under an unfavourable impression, from circumstances which have only been removed after the lapse of eight years. But since his character had been cleared from the imputations cast upon it, in a court of justice, this court ought to consider in what situation they placed a man, banished, perhaps, from the unfavourable circumstances raised by groundless calumny. On the 1st of January, 1823, a proposition was made to Mr. B. to sell a part of the property of the *Calcutta Journal*. A number of gentlemen, desirous of being purchasers, found that the paper yielded an annual income of £8,000. The value was taken at £40,000 and one fourth was distributed among one hundred persons for £100 a share. Thus three fourths of the property, amounting to £30,000 remained in the hands of Mr. B. He had laid out £20,000 in the purchase of buildings, presses, and types, and of every thing that was calculated to make his establishment the completest possible. When he was ordered to quit India, Mr. B. might have sold his share in the property, under the disadvantage of a change of editorship, for £20,000. He preferred, however, to keep it in his possession, not supposing that the persecutions of the government, and of other persons (for he had heard of circumstances, which made him believe that persons under government, and who were Mr. B.'s enemies, exerted their influence to ruin him) would go so far as to deprive him of it. He would state a circumstance which would shew the good faith on which Mr. B. intended his paper should be carried on. In order to do away with all doubt, as to the spirit in which it was to be conducted, he drew up a set of regulations before he left India for the editor, and for every person who might be concerned in the business, in order that they might avoid giving offence to the government. He (Mr. Hume) thought the whole of the regulations very judicious, and should he ever have any connection with a paper, he would adopt them. It ought to be remembered, that these instructions were drawn up at a time, when the feelings of Mr. B. might be supposed to be irritated, for being, as he imagined, unjustly banished from India; and they thus exhibit a great proof of forbearance and good intention. Was it just, that, after Mr. B. had been banished, his property should be destroyed? If such a circumstance had happened in this country, a strong commotion would have followed. Supposing that the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* were to be convicted of libel and punished by imprisonment, would it be tolerated that his property, which a short time ago was worth £40,000, and he believed was still so, should be ruined. The destruction of Mr. B.'s property was an additional punishment, inflicted on him in the nature of a fine. At first there was no idea of punishing Mr. B. in India, in any other way than that of deportation. Sir F. Macnaghten declared, when he registered the regulations respecting the press, that if he had had any idea that the license was to be taken away and the property injured, that he, as his Majesty's representative, would never sanction the regulations. His hon. friend (Mr. Jackson) would be convinced, that the apparent contradiction he discovered in the manuscripts, would vanish upon a closer view of them, and by paying attention to the dates. It was ridiculous to imagine that the government could have any fear of the paper being controlled by a person at the distance of 3,000 miles. Under these circumstances, he thought that Mr. B. had been completely robbed of his property; he would not say it was intentional, but every body who was acquainted with the nature of a periodical publication, must know that the step taken would entirely ruin the property. If it were thought better to address the Court of Directors, instead of calling for papers, he would be willing to adopt that course, though he must say, that the latter had been followed in concurrence with his advice. He thought it proper that the court should have all the correspondence before it, in order to be the better prepared to discuss any motion which might arise out of them.

Sir *John Sewell* had been very much surprised to hear the word *confiscation* used in this debate. He could not, after reading the papers which had been circulated in court, discover that any thing like confiscation had been employed. The term appeared to him the more extraordinary, because the friends of Mr. B. had themselves owned, that that gentleman

man had been legally banished from India, for having conducted himself in a way that made him unfit to remain in that country. But where was the use of sending away the body of the man, if they allowed his mind and spirit to remain? How then had the government acted? They had allowed Mr. B's. agents to sell his property in the best way they could. He had not heard that the government interfered with the house and furniture: the types had gained a certain value from the use Mr. B. made of them. With respect to the paper—so long as its readers imagined that Mr. B. had anything to do in influencing its details, the property would possess additional value. He understood that Mr. B. possessed no fortune when he went out to India, and he had heard something about his success in paying his debts. In a short time he raised the value of his paper to £8,000 a year. He imagined, that the paper rose in value from the cause that made it appear bad in the eyes of the government, namely, the improper manner in which it was conducted. The types and buildings, which had gained value from the name of the person whose property they were, very naturally fell to their intrinsic value, when they could no longer be employed in the way they had been. The sale of the property had been commented upon as something unjust; as if the government had forced it to be sold to a particular person: this was not the case. Mr. B's. friends might have purchased the types and brought them to England, or taken them any where else. The word *confiscation* was most improper, and as many gentlemen who came here to vote would not take the trouble of reading the papers laid before them, the use of that term was calculated to produce a wrong impression on their minds. The whole history of Mr. B. was this—He went to India, and there pursued a line of conduct which raised him to affluence, but which was inconsistent with the well-being of that country. Nothing was taken from him at that time, and afterwards his agents were permitted to sell the property he left behind him any way they could. The question resolves itself into this, that Mr. B. has suffered nothing but what his most earnest friends admit to have been legal; namely, his removal from India. He understood the present proceeding as an appeal from the Court of Directors to the Court of Proprietors, and in order that this court might form a correct judgment upon the case, they should have all the papers before them. He would therefore vote for the motion, and he understood that there would be no objection on the part of the Court of Directors, to produce what papers the Court of Proprietors might consider necessary.

Mr. *Gahagan* remarked, that the term "*confiscation*," to which the hon. proprietor, who had just sat down, had alluded, was never applied to any legal act of the government. (*Hear!*) In the present instance, it signified merely that the "confiscation" of Mr. B's. property had resulted from the extent to which the government had proceeded. He was likewise compelled to differ from the hon. proprietor with respect to one of the doctrines put forth by him—a doctrine too monstrous even for a lawyer to broach. The hon. proprietor had contended, that the Governor-General was empowered by the legislature to remove Mr. B.; it followed, as a matter of course, that he was likewise at liberty to deprive him of his means and appurtenances. The government of India had no right to banish Mr. B., though they might consider such a measure expedient; and having proceeded to that measure, they had no right to go further. If Mr. B. could set up an engine in India to propagate his opinions, by steam, from England to that country, he contended the government would have no right to remove that engine. He also contended, that they were not empowered to impose conditions on any one who applied for a license to publish a newspaper. The government might have refused the licence altogether when Dr. Muston applied for it; but they had no authority for saying, "You may have it on condition that Mr. B. has no interest in the concern." They had no authority to make conditions of any kind. Had they given Dr. Muston an unconditional license, that gentleman would have known that he must use it at his peril; and that the government, if it were seen that Mr. B's. influence was felt in the paper, could have deported him as they had deported Mr. B. But what was meant by influence? Was it meant to infer the possibility, that Mr. B., whilst residing in Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, could influence articles which might appear in a daily paper in India? Were it, indeed, a half-yearly publication, there might be some ground for the argument. Then what does such an objection go for? He considered Mr. B's. case to be one which called for their sympathy, and he hoped it would be extended to him. He would before he concluded advert to one point. A great deal was usually said in that court about censuring behind a person's back. He would readily admit, that it was unfair to say of an absent individual what would directly impeach his character, for honour and integrity; but would this qualification apply to the public acts of the government abroad? Should they abide by that rule

rule, they must wait until Lord Amherst and his colleagues had ruined India, reduced it to a state of nonentity, and returned home, before they opened their lips about them. This was an *argumentum ad absurdum*. They had a case before them—the *data* on which to decide. They had proof of the deportation of Mr. B., and of the destruction of his property. Let them apply a remedy, and not listen to the imbecile and chamber-maid discourse about attacking a person behind his back. He only hoped that no further charges were to be preferred against Lord Amherst than were founded on the documents before them. But they had not at present to give judgment on Lord Amherst, but on Mr. B.; and to say whether he was entitled to some small indemnification for the injuries he had undergone, and the loss he had sustained.

Sir *J. Sewell*, in explanation, said, he had not contended that the government of India had a right to interfere with the materials of Mr. B.'s establishment; nor had they in fact done so. As to that gentleman's influence in the paper, it was very well known that he might have kept up a constant communication, as vessels leave this country almost every week for India.

Mr. *R. Jackson* asked leave to explain. He had merely said that the language imputed to Lord Amherst was contradicted by the papers handed about in this court. He had, at the last meeting, contended for the right of examining into the public conduct of persons, whether at home or abroad, when the necessary information, on which they might found their judgment, was laid before the proprietors.

General *Thornton* was grieved to find that a feeling of opposition had arisen, because he had hoped that the court was coming to a good understanding on the subject, and that a direct motion was to be substituted for the one before the court. What his hon. friend (Sir John Sewell) had stated about the types, was of little consequence, because the subject for consideration was the ruin of a great establishment. It was ridiculous to talk about the evil Mr. B. could effect in India after he had been banished from that country. He thought that he had been extremely ill-treated. Every person agreed in giving that gentleman a high character; and he could not imagine any cause for the way in which he had been used, unless he had got a bad name in India. Mr. W. Bankes had circulated unfounded calumnies against Mr. Buckingham, through the medium of Mr. Bankes, sen. which excited a prejudice against Mr. B. in India. That prejudice had prevented the authorities there from exercising that clemency towards him which otherwise they would have done. Mr. B. had appealed to the law, and proved that the calumnies in circulation against him were unfounded. He had shewn himself to be quite the reverse of violent; for when he might have got heavy damages, he contented himself with having his character cleared.

Dr. *Gilchrist* observed that the speech of the hon. bart. was calculated to lead the subject to that merciful conclusion, which must be desirable to all parties. He had heard quotations made from Greek and Latin authors, with whom or whose countries we had a much less profitable connexion than with India. Now he would give them a quotation from Indian poetry (*Hear! and a laugh*)—from the poetry of that country which, notwithstanding the very profitable connexion we had with it, we were too apt to look upon as degraded and debased. He would read the original Persian, as the court should be accustomed to the sound of the language, and would afterwards give a translation in English.

"Khurabee zi be dad beenud juhan
Choo boostani khoorrum zi badi khizan
Mudih rookh suti zoolm dur hech hal
Ki khoors hurdi moolkut nu yabud kumal
Mukoon bur zueefani be charu sor
Been desk akhir zi tungee egor!
Muhoon murdoom azaree ne toond ral!
Ki naguh rusud bur to guhri khoodah."

He would now give the substance in English verse:—

"As storms destroy bright Autumn's cheerful robe,
So foul injustice desolates the globe:
Such ruthless kings as by oppression reign,
Their empire's crescents prematurely wane.
Crush not the man whose hopes on you depend;
Ah, think betimes where such misdeeds must end!
Nor goad the wretched on to fell despair;
Slight not their sighs as passing breaths of air;
Lest these collected may your prospects blast,
And crack your crown with thundering storms at last."

The sentiments thus expressed were well worthy the consideration of the court, as they served to remind them, that justice should be tempered with that noblest attribute—mercy. If, however, they still wished to uphold an unmitigated despotism in India—if they were disposed to tolerate, in the government of that unhappy country, a direct violation of the rights of private property—why, then, he would say, let them "pay for their whistle," and let them repair, as far as they could, the injustice done to an innocent individual by the tyrannical policy of their Eastern government. He had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Buckingham, and a more able, a more intelligent, or a more honourable man, he did not know. He was not, however, aware that he possessed that ubiquity which had been attributed to him that day, and gave him a direct personal influence, and almost a corporal presence in India, at the moment that he was residing in London. As to the advice given to the court by the two lawyers, to turn them from a merciful consideration of this question, he hoped that the court would disregard it, as being opposed to both law and

and gospel. As honest men, he trusted they would not be influenced by such advisers, but would take into consideration the severity with which Mr. B. had been treated, the losses he had sustained, and the injury his family were likely to suffer. He hoped the court would extend its merciful protection to Mr. B.'s numerous children, and his amiable wife, who were suffering, not from his demerits, but from that system of government of which he had been made the victim.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* rose to reply, and observed, that he would have to trespass on the time of the court but for a very short time. His task, on this occasion, was rendered the more easy, as he had heard nothing to contradict the statement he had made, or which could induce the court to withhold its sanction from the motion he had submitted—that statement was founded on the integrity of Mr. B.'s character, and the justice of his conduct. He had not heard any proprietor object to the extension to Mr. B.'s case of that kind and compassionate feeling which the court ever evinced towards those who were suffering under a long series of unfortunate events. He had not heard it asserted, that, if state necessity warranted the confiscation of Mr. B.'s property, his ruin must be considered as the result of any moral offence: it was rather that he had mistaken the nature of the government under which he was placed. He trusted, therefore, that, if his motion should not be carried in the affirmative, it would not be from any indisposition on the part of the proprietors to extend a helping-hand to those who were pressed down by a series of undeserved misfortunes. He did hope that, if hon. proprietors voted for the amendment of the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), which he was now willing should be substituted for his motion, they would at the next general court have occasion to reflect with pleasure on their vote. This after all was the main question: it was one by which they were called upon as gentlemen of property, for such, in fact, they were, to put their hands in their pockets and relieve the unmerited sufferings of one who had a claim on them as East India proprietors and as fellow subjects—but more particularly in the latter character—a claim which, on the grounds as well of common justice as of Christian charity, they were bound to respect. He would now advert to a subject on which, from the observations he had before made, he thought it would not be necessary for him again to touch. He had laid down for himself a rule, that he should avoid as much as possible any allusion to the conduct of Lord Amherst, or to that of the authorities in India connected with these transactions. He now appealed to the recollection of the court, and asked, whether he had not endeavoured to observe that rule as closely as the subject would admit? It had, however, been more than intimated, that he had gone out of the subject, to attack the character of an absent man. He felt as much as any one what was due to an absent man where any part of his conduct was brought into discussion; and he was disposed to act upon that feeling towards Lord Amherst; but there was another circumstance which weighed still stronger with him, and that was, the conduct of the directors themselves towards that noble Lord, which had placed him (Mr. D. K.) in a most unpleasant situation; and let what would happen in India, his mouth was shut up now and for ever as to Lord Amherst's conduct there. After all that he had said respecting that noble Lord's conduct in the administration of affairs in India, not one of the directors came forward to utter a syllable in his defence; and thus, in the account of the discussion which went forth to the world, he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) was made to appear as attacking a man, not only in his absence, but in the absence also of those who were, or should be, his natural defenders. This was a situation in which, could he have anticipated what was to happen, no consideration should have induced him to place himself. He was anxious that this statement should go forth to the world, as well in justification of what had passed, as to explain the line of conduct which he should feel it necessary to observe on this question in future; on the present occasion, however, he denied that he had adverted to the conduct of Lord Amherst more than was necessary, nor would he have done so at all were it not to point out the errors of the Bengal government in disqualifying Mr. B. from the disposal of his property to the best advantage. Before he concluded, he could not avoid remarking on the levity, as he must call it, with which an hon. and learned proprietor (Sir J. Sewell) near him had treated this question, and of the unfairness which his arguments were calculated to deal towards Mr. B. The hon. and learned gentleman, in a lawyer-like manner, recommended to strike a sort of balance between Mr. B.'s situation before he went out to India and that in which he found himself on his return, and added, that his circumstances at both periods would be found so pretty nearly equal, that no loss could have been sustained. "What was Mr. B.," said the learned proprietor, "before he went out to India, and what is he now? He went out without property, and he returned poor; therefore his situation at present is not worse than it was before." Was this fair play towards Mr. B. or his property? Did the learned proprietor make no account of the honourable and laborious exertions of his great talents, by which Mr. B. had acquired property after he went out; and did he account the loss of that property as nothing? (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. and learned proprietor had filled many high and important situations, the duties of which he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) would admit he had discharged alike honourably to himself and beneficially to his country, and was now enjoying, as the reward of his labours, a pension from government.

Sir *J. Sewell.* "I beg to set the hon. proprietor right. I do not receive a pension from government; I receive it from the country (*Hear, hear! and a laugh*), and it was stipulated at my acceptance of the situation which I filled, that at retiring from it I should receive that pension." (*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, that the explanation with which the learned gentleman had interrupted him, did not at all alter the argument he was pursuing. He had stated that the learned gentleman enjoyed a pension, no matter whether from the country or the government; though in the end they came to pretty nearly the same thing. Now suppose that by some means this pension should be taken away.

Sir *J. Sewell.* "It can't, the faith of parliament is pledged for its continuance." (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

The hon. *D. Kinnaird.* So much the better. (*Laughter.*) He could assure the learned gentleman, that he did not allude to the fact of his receiving a pension with the view of casting the slightest imputation upon him. He freely admitted, that whatever pension he enjoyed was the well-merited reward of his own honourable and useful exertions; but, for the sake of the argument, he would suppose the learned gentleman should lose that pension, would it be a fair way of viewing his case to say, that his condition was not then worse than it was before the pension was granted? Would it be treating him well to overlook the whole of the labours and talent by which that pension had been acquired? (*Hear, hear!*) and was it not equally unjust to apply the same principle to Mr. B.'s case? But the learned gentleman seemed to think Mr. B.'s loss was the result of his own act, and that he might have avoided it if he had pleased, for that he might, if he thought fit, have brought his types and other printing materials with him to England. Surely the learned gentleman must have been strangely ignorant of the relative value of such property in England and in India. So he might have brought the bricks of which his printing-house was built; but would his loss have been the less on that account? But he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) begged to ask, whether he might not have disposed of them in India for £20,000, if he had not been disqualified from bringing them to the best market there? Did the learned gentleman mean to rest upon the quibble that Mr. B. was not personally disqualified from disposing of them to the best advantage, because that permission had not been actually denied to him? Was it not a disqualification to him, when it was known that a license would not be granted to any man who might purchase Mr. B.'s interest, under the assumption that Mr. B.'s influence would still continue to direct the press, even after his deportation from India? Was it not a disqualification from disposing of his property in the paper, the types, and other materials to the best advantage to say, after a long and most expensive delay, no license would be granted to any person to conduct the paper, unless the property was transferred from all its former proprietors and vested in some other parties? He would contend, that on these grounds Mr. B. was entitled to compensation on the score of justice; but he chose rather at the present to appeal to their mercy and compassion. He (Mr. D. Kinnaird), on behalf of this injured gentleman, called on the proprietors to take his case into their serious and humane consideration. Let them bear in mind that, by consenting to the amendment, they might be the means of rescuing an able and honourable man from the misery of beholding his innocent family reduced to distress, a circumstance which would ever render the recollection of that day's proceedings grateful to their feelings.

Sir *John Sewell*, in explanation, said, that he had never intended to speak with levity of Mr. B.'s situation, or of the losses which he had suffered, but he did say, that what had happened was attributable to his own conduct, and that in that respect he was not entitled to such consideration as he might claim, had the same effects proceeded from different causes. As far as Mr. B. or his family suffered he should regret it, for he was wholly incapable of treating with levity the sufferings of any man, no matter from what cause they arose.

The *Chairman* said, that before the question was put, he wished to bring back the attention of the court to the situation in which it was placed. The original motion of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down was, for copies of all communications which had passed between Mr. B. and the Court of Directors on the subject of his return from India and the sale of his property there, and also, that all the correspondence with the Bengal government on the same subject should be laid before the court. This was what the honourable proprietor wished to *have* done, and yet he was arguing the question as if those papers had *been* produced, and were already

already in the hands of the proprietors. This was hardly a fair way of treating the court. If the sense of the Court of Proprietors should be for the production of those papers, he for one should not feel it to be his duty to object to such a course, at the same time it must be distinctly understood that it should not involve him, or the Court of Directors, in an acquiescence in any future motion which might be founded on them; and he must say, that during the period the subject had been under consideration, from all he could collect of the opinions of the different authorities in that court or elsewhere respecting Mr. B.'s case, he was not inclined to think that any view would be taken of it different from that which had been taken by the Bengal government. The Court of Proprietors must decide, whether the papers called for should be produced. One thing he was satisfied of, that it would appear that Mr. B.'s case was not viewed with any feeling of hostility from that side of the bar. The papers ought to be defined, the words used were, "all papers," and "all" was a very large word. Nevertheless, he would not individually offer any objection, provided the Court of Directors were not to be involved in a supposed assent to any further motion on the subject.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) observed, that the motion of the hon. gentleman called for some remarks, the more particularly as there seemed to be a difference of opinion between him (Mr. D. Kinnaird) and some of his hon. friends at the same side on the subject. The motion, as he understood it, called for copies of all correspondence between Mr. B. and the Bengal government *after* his deportation from India. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. D. Kinnaird.) Against such a motion he should enter his protest, for he thought it would be impossible to come to a sound understanding of the whole question, unless they had also the whole of the circumstances which led to Mr. B.'s deportation, and to the farther proceedings. The justification of the Bengal government would rest on the contumacy of Mr. B. The whole merits of the case might rest on the proceedings before the period to which alone the present motion referred. He begged to be understood as not consenting to the production of any of the papers sought for, because he considered that the case did not require farther discussion; but if any papers were to be produced, he thought that justice to both parties required that the whole should be forthcoming. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Astell* entirely concurred in the view taken of the case by his hon. friend, the deputy chairman, and notwithstanding the implied disavowal on the part of the hon. Proprietors, he could not help thinking that this was the same question (though under a different shape) on which they had decided in July last. (*No, no! from Mr. D. Kinnaird*) He would give his reasons, and the hon. Proprietor would have an opportunity of replying to him afterwards; in the mean time, he hoped he would allow him for the present to express his opinion. The papers sought for consisted of all the documents on which the Directors decided in July, when the court approved of the conduct of the Bengal government up to that time. That decision he thought closed the question; and farther discussion, as it appeared to him, was unnecessary. But what was the object for which these papers were now sought, if it were not for having the discussion over again? He therefore would oppose the motion for these papers; and in doing so, he went upon the shewing of the hon. mover himself, who had first gone upon the justice of the case, but afterwards abandoned that ground, and left it to the court to say whether they would advance 5,000*l.* or any sum, entirely on the ground of compassion towards an individual, who, it was alleged, had suffered severe losses. He (Mr. Astell) was long known to the Court of Proprietors, and he hoped he should obtain credit, when he said, that on the score of compassion to the sufferings of any individual, he was not deficient in those feelings which became a man—but he could not consent to the present motion merely on the ground of compassion. He would most readily acknowledge, as he had always done, that Mr. Buckingham was a man of very considerable talent; but, he must repeat what he had said before, that he was deficient in judgment—and were the court, he would ask, now to reward him with a pecuniary grant on the ground of such deficiency? They were there acting as trustees for the absent proprietors, but he thought that if they were to vote the grant of a sum of money on an occasion like the present, merely on the score of compassion, they would be acting unjustly towards the absent proprietors, and transgressing the object for which they met. He thought he saw something like a change of tack on this occasion, and the hon. mover and his friends, when one tack failed, tried another. Hence, after some remarks on the justice of this gentleman's claim, that ground was given up, and then came an appeal to their compassion, as fathers and husbands. He must repeat, that in justice to his fellow proprietors who were absent, he could not consent to such an application of their funds, and would therefore oppose the original motion and the amendment.

The hon *D. Kinnaird* hoped that he might be permitted to say a few words. The more particularly did he seek this indulgence,

gence, as not only his manner of introducing the original question, but his motive, had been attacked. He begged, then, distinctly to deny any thing like manœuvring on this occasion, or that this was the old case over again. The ground of it was, that the knowledge of Mr. Buckingham's losses had not reached him at the period of the former motion. It should be borne in mind, that no money was asked by his motion. All they wanted was that, as trustees for the absent proprietors, such information should be laid before the court as would enable them to form a correct judgment on the case, and direct them as to the ground of any future vote for which they might be called on respecting it.

Mr. *R. Jackson* begged, before the question was put, to remind the court of the nature of his amendment, which was, to refer the whole case to the consideration of the Court of Directors, with the view of ascertaining what loss Mr. Buckingham had sustained, and whether, under the circumstances, it was a case to which pecuniary consideration should be extended. This was the course pursued in the case of Mr. Arnot, and he thought it might be very properly followed in the present instance. He would repeat the substance of his amendment, which went to recommend that the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration the loss sustained by Mr. Buckingham after his deportation from India, and that this court assures them, that should they find Mr. B.'s circumstances such as to induce them to extend their sympathy to him by recommending pecuniary aid, this court will give its most cordial aid to any proposition to that effect.

The question was again about to be put from the chair, previously to which

The *Chairman* requested (in the usual manner) that all persons who were not proprietors entitled to vote, should withdraw.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that he was a proprietor of stock, but he was not yet entitled to vote, as not having held it the requisite length of time. He had no objection to obey the order of the Chairman and retire; but before he did so, he wished to know whether or not, a proprietor not having a right to vote had a right to be present at a division? If such a right existed it should be known, and as he was unwilling that the right of any class of proprietors should be compromised in his person, he did not wish to retire until he was further informed on that point. He would say further, that on the last court day, he was allowed to remain while a shew of hands was taken upon a question. He did not of course attempt to vote on that occasion, nor should he do so now if suffered to remain. Before he went he again begged to be informed of the principle, on which as a proprietor he was to be excluded.

The *Chairman* replied, that he had been for a long time a member of that court and he had never before heard such a request, as that he had made, respecting the withdrawing of persons not having a right to vote disputed. He must once more repeat the request.

Dr. *Gilchrist* repeated, that he had not been requested to withdraw on a similar occasion on a former court-day, and he did not see why the difference should be made in the present instance. All he wanted was, to ascertain the principle on which the order was made.

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. Proprietor had not been called upon to retire on the last court day, as he (the Chairman) did not wish to cause any inconvenience; and as the opinions of the court upon the question then at issue, were by no means so nearly balanced as on the present occasion, he must therefore again request that Dr. Gilchrist do retire.

Mr. *Hume* asked by what law, by what rule was it that a proprietor was thus to be excluded?

Mr. *Weeding*—By the rule of common sense, which would prevent any gentleman from claiming a right to remain in an assembly in whose business he was not allowed to take a part.

The *Chairman* said he was not surprised at the mistake into which Dr. Gilchrist seemed to have fallen on this occasion, but he must own, he was surprised at the objection made by the hon. prop., Mr. Hume, who must be acquainted with the rules of discussion in that and other public bodies. He believed that the principle to which that hon. Proprietor now objected was not unknown in the House of Commons.

Mr. *Hume* denied the accuracy of the hon. Chairman's allusion to the practice of the House of Commons. It was well known, that in committees of that house every member had a right to attend, though only the number particularly selected for the business in consideration had a right to vote. The proprietor, therefore, who—[here there was a partial interruption to the hon. gentleman from some proprietors at the end of the court. Mr. Hume expressed a hope, that those proprietors who did not choose to conduct themselves with decency would retire from court. He was respectfully exercising his right of addressing the court, and he ought not to be interrupted.]—The hon. gentleman then proceeded—and observed, that the proprietor who spoke of the rule of common sense, was himself ignorant of common knowledge and common information as to the rules of discussion among public bodies. Again he repeated, that the proprietors ought to be informed whether the

exclusion of any of their body not having a right to vote, rested on any law or practice of the court.

The *Chairman* said that it was at all times the practice of the court, as far as he was acquainted with it. A great deal had been already said upon this subject, but he would now set the matter at rest, by putting the question that Dr. Gilchrist do retire.

Mr. *R. Jackson*, hoped Dr. Gilchrist would allow him to say, that the practice was as it had been already described by the Chairman. The question was one which it was not worth his (Dr. Gilchrist's) while to argue, as only a few short months would elapse before he would be equal to the other proprietors present in the right of voting. He must see that great inconvenience would result from the practice of allowing any persons not having a right to vote, to be present during a division.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said he was possessed of (as we understood) £1,000 stock; but it was not in his possession the necessary length of time to qualify him to vote. He repeated that he had no wish to remain in court if he had no right; but he was unwilling that any act of his should compromise any right of the proprietors. It was the farthest thing from his inclination to disturb the proceedings of the court; but if he were wrong in staying at present, it was because he had been allowed to remain during a division on a former occasion.

The *Chairman* remarked, that such permission was granted because he did not wish to stop the proceedings by directing him to withdraw, and beeause (as he before observed) the court seemed much less divided in opinion on the subject then in debate than they were on that now before them. He again put it to the hon. proprietor to withdraw.

Mr. *Hume* protested against any proprietor being compelled to leave the court by order of the Chairman, when there was nothing in the by-laws, nothing in the charter, nothing in any act of Parliament, which directed him to absent himself from any of its proceedings at any period. Such a course towards a proprietor was the more objectionable when he saw that more than fifty strangers were allowed to remain up yonder there (pointing to some persons who were standing outside the railings at the back part of the court).

A *Director* observed, that the practice which the hon. proprietor seemed to advocate was against the general custom of that court, and he believed of other public bodies where the members proceeded to a division. The hon. gentleman had mentionted what he said was the practice of committees in the House of Commons; but he omitted to notice what was the practice in the House itself, where, on divisions, no person was allowed to remain who had not a right to vote; and, he believed that, in divisions even in committees of the House, all persons were excluded who had not a right to vote.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* thought that the hon. director was mistaken as to the practice of committees of the House; but, be that as it might, he could not see what inconvenience could be produced by allowing a proprietor not having a right to vote, to remain during a division—for it was well known, that many proprietors who had the right remained in court without voting at all.

The *Chairman* repeated, that the practice had invariably been as he had before described it; and he hoped it would be observed in the present instance.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he would withdraw, in compliance with the Chairman's request. He then left the court.

After some slight delay as to the form in which the questions should be put, the original motion was put and negatived by a considerable majority. The number of hands held up for it was 12. The majority was not numbered.

On the amendment being put,

Mr. *Hume* demanded that the opinion of the court should be taken by ballot.

The *Chairman* said, that it was now too late to make such a demand.

The question was then put, and the amendment negatived by a large majority. The minority in its favour were fourteen.

Mr. *Hume* said, that as he had been prevented by the forms of the court from demanding a ballot, he now gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of presenting to the Court of Directors a paper signed by the necessary number of proprietors for the purpose of demanding that the question just now decided by a shew of lands, should be submitted to a decision of the proprietors by ballot.

The *Chairman* observed, that the Court of Directors would pay proper attention to any requisition submitted to them by the proprietors.

THE OUDE PAPERS.

On the question that the court do adjourn,

Sir *John Doyle* said, he had a few observations to make, to which he requested the patient attention of the court for a few minutes. He was glad to observe that an hon. director (Col. Baillie), to whom he should refer, was in his place, as it relieved him from the unpleasant feeling of speaking of him in his absence. What he was anxious that the hon. director should inform him was, his motive for causing to be printed such a vast mass of papers as had recently been laid before that court and the House of Commons, called the "Oude Papers;" what ulterior measure did he intend to found upon them, and when did he intend to bring the subject forward? Information on these points

was the more necessary, as it was impossible either in that court or in the two Houses of Parliament to discuss such a mass of documents, without ample time for consideration. These papers had been printed at a most enormous expense; he presumed therefore that some important object must have been intended by their production. He would give notice, that after he had got his explanation he would ——but first it would be better that his questions should be answered; he would therefore again ask, why this immense volume of papers had been printed, and what ulterior object had the hon. director in calling for them.

Col. *Baillie* said, that as a question had been put to him, some answer would be expected, though the facts of the case would justify him in not offering the explanation which the hon. and gallant general required. It would be sufficient for him to state, that never having moved for the production or printing of those papers, he could have no ulterior object on that subject. The gallant officer was in a mistake in supposing that the motion for their production was his.

Sir *John Doyle*. The hon. director was, he presumed, well acquainted with that maxim of law which said, that

"*Qui facit per alium facit per se.*"

The motion for the production of those papers might not have been his own personally, but it was not the less his act if it were made by another by his desire, as he believed was the fact. He would now say a word to the court as to the circumstances under which those papers came to be printed. It was well known, that when the Marquess of Hastings retired from the government of India, after an administration of nine years, with what effect to India he would not enquire, further than by calling on the court to compare the state of that country at his going out to what it was at his return. When he retired from that high station, with the thanks of his employers, he thought it his duty, as a faithful steward, to give a statement of the manner in which his duties had been discharged. With this view, in his first leisure hours, he published a summary of the affairs of India during his administration, and transmitted it to the Court of Directors; that body, however, not thinking it a public or official document, as the noble Lord was not at the time it was written in their employment as a public servant of the Company, paid no farther attention to it than to any other publication which might have been addressed to them. How far such a course was wise he would not say, but it was certain that it was overruled by the Court of Proprietors on a motion which he had the honour to submit. Subsequently to this, the hon. director was called to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, of which he was a member, on the subject of the affairs of the Nabob of Oude, and there made a statement, between which, and parts of the summary of the noble Marquess, there was observed a considerable discrepancy. To explain this discrepancy, a motion was made in the House by an hon. baronet, a friend of the hon. and gallant director, for the production of some papers. These papers were produced, and printed at an expense of, he believed, not less than £5,000. It was more than probable, that at the time he made this motion, the hon. bart. never contemplated the production of such a mass of papers as had been presented. If explanation had been the object, it could have been given in ten pages as well as in the 1047 folios, of which the book actually consisted. The hon. member's muse was more prolific than that of the Arabian author of a thousand and one night's entertainments, with which all who heard him had been delighted at one period of their lives. His thousand and forty-seven folios were, however, not half so amusing, though, like those of the Arabian author, a great part of them was founded on fiction. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) This motion was made nearly two years ago; and after an unnatural period of gestation of eighteen months, the hon. member was delivered, not of a little mouse, but of a huge young mountain (*laughter*), so large and unwieldy that it required the obstetric aid of twenty-four doctors to bring it forth. (*Much laughter.*) Some of those doctors seemed so pleased with the animal on its appearance, that they actually stood sponsors to it, and were ready to adopt it as their own. It would, however, have been more creditable to the parties to have strangled the young monster in its birth, than to have allowed it to stalk abroad, reflecting equal ridicule and disgrace on the authors of its existence, whoever they were. (*Hear, hear!*) Of this mountain of a volume, the greater part had no more to do with an explanation of the discrepancy between the hon. Director's evidence and the "Summary," than it had with what was now passing in the Burman empire. The first 750 pages were taken up with details of the conduct of refractory zemindars and a second edition of the proceedings at Hyderabad. They detailed the usurpation of power over the princes at whose court they resided, in the first instance, and then accounts of their rebellion against the authority by which they had been appointed. The discrepancy, of which this book affected to be the explanation, might have been owing to a defect of memory, but he could prove, from the very papers produced, that the statement was altogether without foundation. Having made those few

few remarks, he now stated that he would take an early occasion of presenting a regular notice, signed by nine proprietors, of a motion for taking into consideration the Oude Papers. He would wish, therefore, to know from the hon. director what day would be most convenient to him to have the subject brought forward, for he was anxious to observe the same delicacy to the hon. member now that he did on a former occasion. (No day was named by the hon. diretor to whom the question was put.)

The *Chairman* was again putting the question of adjournment, when

Mr. *Hume* expressed a wish that the court might be adjourned to an early day, in order to give him an opportunity of submitting a very important motion, on the subject connected with the Indian army.

The *Chairman* thought that the next general court would be a good opportunity, unless it were thought proper to name an earlier day.

Mr. *Hume* would wish to name that day week, or that day fortnight, or any day before the 2d of February (the day of the meeting of Parliament).

The *Chairman* said he would prefer a general court to a special one, as in the former proprietors had the privilege of introducing any question of alleged grievance or complaint, from which they were prevented in special courts, unless the subject had been noticed for discussion in those courts. He was not willing, by taking matters to special courts, to debar proprietors from the privilege of complaint.

Mr. *Hume* said that the question on which he was anxious to submit a motion was of the utmost importance, and he was anxious that as little delay as possible should intervene before its discussion. The court were now about to send out three or four hundred young men, as officers for our Indian army, and his motion would be to shew that that course was not the best which could be adopted. The principle of his motion would be admitted on all hands, but some difference might exist as to the best mode of carrying it into effect. The *real* question was, whether they were to send out qualified or unqualified officers.

After some short conversation between Mr. Hume, the Chairman, and one or two directors, as to the comparative advantage and convenience of general courts over special, it was at length agreed, that the court should meet on the first day of February, for the discussion of the hon. gentleman's motion; and the question of adjournment to that day was put, when a requisition, signed by nine proprietors, was handed to the Chairman, calling on the directors to appoint a day for the discussion of a motion for taking into consideration the "Oude Papers."

The *Chairman* said he would now name Wednesday the 25th, as the day of meeting, with the understanding that both the motions might come on on that day.

This was assented to on all sides, and at half past 5 o'clock the court adjourned to that day.

East-India House, Jan. 25.

A quarterly general Court of Proproprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment from the 18th inst., at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

LORD AMHERST.

The usual routine business having been disposed of—

The Hon. *L. Stanhope* said, "Previously to entering on the important discussion, which is notified for this day, I wish to know whether the Marquess of Hastings or Lord Wellesley has been nominated to the government of British India, or whether Lord Amherst has been recalled? I will not take up more than two or three minutes of the time of this court, in stating my reasons for asking this question. If the question be satisfactorily answered, it will prevent me from making a specific motion on the subject. My reason for asking this question is, because Lord Amherst has plunged this country into a most unnecessary and destructive war. And when we hear of the calamitous events which are daily occurring in India; when we hear that great numbers of my brother soldiers are perishing in the unwholesome swamps and under the uncongenial climate into which they are led; and when we recollect the enormous expense to which this Company is put, in carrying on this disastrous war, amounting, I believe, to a million of rupees per month.——"

Sir J. Sewell rose to order. The hon. proprietor had stated that he meant to put a question, and now he was giving the court, in detail, the reasons which induced him to ask that question. In doing so, he was going into matters that were not before the court, and which could not be entertained, unless a specific motion were submitted to the court.

The Hon. *L. Stanhope*. "The learned gentleman is perfectly correct in his statement as to the course I mean to pursue. I wish to ask a question, and I am going into certain reasons on which that question is founded. In doing so, I will not occupy more than two or three minutes; and, if I am not allowed to go on in my own way, I must bring forward a specific motion on this subject. I was proceeding to say, that this Company was put to an immense

immense expense, a million of rupees a month, in the prosecution of the present war; an expense so great, thas since I last addressed the court on this subject three months ago, a sum had been laid out sufficient to have built a second St. Paul's, or to have formed the projected quay on the banks of the Thames, and to have made this the finest city in the world. Another reason which induces me to ask this question is, my firm conviction, that if Lord Amherst be allowed to remain at the head of the government of India, we shall inevitably lose that country, as we formerly lost America. It is extraordinary to me that a man like Mr. Canning—a man of undoubted talents—a man who had conferred such extraordinary benefits on the country"—(*Order, order!*)

The *Chairman* thought that the hon. proprietor was certainly occupying the court unnecessarily by the course that he was at present pursuing, when no motion was before them.

Mr. *Hume* begged of his hon. and gallant friend to take the usual course, and to let the business of the day have precedence. No man felt more strongly than he (Mr. Hume) did, on the subject to which his hon. and gallant friend had alluded; but still he thought the better way would be not to introduce it at that period of the day.

The hon. *L. Stanhope*.—"It is usual, I believe, to ask questions in this court, and I mean to do nothing more than others have been in the habit of doing."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, when questions were asked or notice of motion given, and those questions or notices were accompanied by arguments, it was manifestly irregular. Such a course might in fact shut out the order of the day, for the discussion of which they were expressly met. He had proposed to ask some question this day, of very great importance to the Company; but, if he prefaced those questions with an address, which could not regularly be answered, he felt that he should be acting contrary to the rules of order.

The hon. *L. Stanhope*.—"The learned gent., who complains of the course I am pursuing, is taking up a much greater portion of the time of the court, than I would have done if I had been allowed to proceed."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—The question must be direct. Put your question in a direct manner, and there can be no objection to it.

The hon. *L. Stanhope*.—"My question then is, whether the Marquess Wellesly or the Marquess of Hastings, has been placed at the head of the government of British India—or whether Lord Amherst is allowed to remain there? If he be, then we are likely, as we lost America, to lose our possessions in that part of the world."

The *Chairman*.—"If I understand the question of the gallant officer, it is—Whether the Marquess of Hastings or the Marquess Wellesley has been proposed or appointed to the situation of Governor-General of India? Now, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have proposed neither one nor the other—and they have not been proposed to me. There is no question at present for the removal of Lord Amherst, and he is not removed."

OUDE PAPERS.

The *Chairman* was proceeding to state for what purpose the court had been convened—when

Mr. *Hume* rose and said "Perhaps before I address to the court what I have to offer on the motion which it is assembled to consider, I may be allowed, having in view the convenience of gentlemen who have come here to consider another subject, to ask whether you, sir, have not received a letter from Sir J. Doyle, on the subject to which I have alluded; and if so, I shall be glad to learn, whether there is any objection to dispose of that question in the first instance?"

The *Chairman* said, there was no objection to have the letter, which had been received from the worthy baronet yesterday, immediately read.

The clerk then read the letter, in which Sir John Doyle stated, that being confined by a severe cold and sore throat, it was not in his power to attend the court this day; he, therefore, requested the Court of Directors to postpone the motion till Wednesday se'nnight, or any other day they might think fit.

In answer to this, the Court of Directors wrote, that it was not competent for them to adjourn, to a given day, the consideration of the subject on which the hon. Bart. had given notice. The directors would cause the letter of the hon. Bart. to be read in the general court tomorrow; when, perhaps, the most convenient course will be, for one of his friends to move for the postponement of the question to some specific day, or *sine die*.

Mr. *Hume*.—Now, sir, at the request of Sir John Doyle, I will move that the question be postponed till this day fortnight.

The *Chairman* had no hesitation in stating, that it would be more convenient, if the question were adjourned to the next quarterly general court. Parliament was about to meet, and that might afford occasion for calling a general court. At any rate, the ordinary matter at the next quarterly general court would probably occupy a very short time, and the remainder

remainder of the day might be devoted to Sir John Doyle's motion.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he felt the strongest disposition to accede to any proposition that came from the chair, particularly if the suggestion was founded on the plea of convenience. There could be but one wish and feeling on that point; but he must be permitted to say, that, unless the proprietors were desirous of postponing this important motion to an unreasonable time, they could not agree to so distant a day as the hon. chairman had suggested. Sir J. Doyle, on account of temporary indisposition, wished the motion to be postponed for a short time; but, if it were adjourned for seven or eight weeks, it would in fact be a denial of his request. If Wednesday fortnight were an inconvenient day, let another day be named; Thursday, or any other day, within a reasonable time. The Oude papers, did, in the opinion of the Marquess of Hastings friends, contain injurious reflections upon his conduct and character. It was on this ground, that the hon. bart. determined to bring them forward to the view of the proprietors. The hon. bart. considered, that the character of the noble marquess was attacked, and he meant to defend that character. Was it consistent with fairness, that this defence should be deferred until its noble object had left the shores of his country for his hon. exile, at Malta? Yet such must be the effect of postponing it for seven or eight weeks. The alternative, therefore, was, either to deny the application of the hon. bart., or to consent to entertain his motion while the noble marquess continued in this country.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg leave to state, that I do not oppose the proposition; I merely threw out an idea. But I think the learned gentleman has taken the matter up, as if I wished to resist the bringing forward of the question on the day proposed. I harboured no such intention; although the learned gentleman's speech and argument went to that point. I repeat, that I only threw out a suggestion. Let it not, therefore, be understood that I meant to raise a single obstacle to prevent the motion being brought forward at the time proposed."

Sir *J. Sewell* understood the learned gentlemen to wish that the motion might not be postponed, because the character of the Marquess of Hastings had been attacked. The learned gentleman was, therefore, anxious that the discussion should not be put off until the noble marquess was some thousands of miles from this country. Now, to be sure, if it were quite clear, that the noble marquess was likely to be in England, when the motion was introduced, it would be advisable to bring it on as quickly as possible. But he understood, from pretty good authority, that the noble marquess's stay in England had been protracted beyond what the exigencies of his government fairly allowed, much against his own inclination, and against the wishes of the government at home. A frigate had been prepared some time ago, to carry his Lordship to Malta; and a letter had been written by him (Sir J. Sewell) under the idea that his lordship would have left this country six weeks ago. Now, that the Deccar prize-money question was settled, his lordship would most probably sail in the course of a week from this time. The reasoning, therefore, of the learned gentleman, as to the absence of the Marquess of Hastings, and the necessity, on that account of postponing the subject to an early day, did not apply. With respect to the motion of the hon. bart., he saw it in a different light from that in which the learned gentleman viewed it; and when the hon. bart. recovered his voice, he would state his reason for the opinion he had formed. It seemed to him, that it would be very hard on the noble marquess, the hon. bart., and their friends, if, on account of the hon. bart.'s sickness, this question were put off for any considerable time. But he must, at the same time, observe, that, when a court was called for the express purpose of entering on this question, if the hon. person who called it was not able to attend, from indisposition, it was a little unreasonable towards those who had come a long way, and at considerable personal inconvenience, to appoint a day for considering the subject, without at all attending to their accommodation. He agreed with the chairman, in what had been proposed. He thought the best day for discussing the motion would be, when the proprietors met together for despatch of business. That day would suit the convenience of the Court of Directors as well as of the Proprietors.

Mr. *Hume* said, the court might dispose of the matter as they pleased. He and his friends still had it in their power to call a meeting of the proprietors, in the course of ten days, if they thought it necessary. He therefore proposed to let the matter stand over till the business of the day was finished.

The *Chairman*.—"It is better to dispose of it now."

Mr. *Hume*.—"Then I propose a postponement of the motion to this day fortnight."

Mr. *R. Jackson*, in explantion, said, that so far from intimating, or insinuating, that the chairman wished to put off the question unnecessarily, he could not forget what had fallen from that gentleman, and the deputy chairman, at the last court; and he could bear testimony to the uniform kindness with which the marquis of Hastings had been treated by them.

Dr. *Gilchrist* wished the question to be brought forward as early as possible. They were all liable to death, and they knew not what might happen if this motion were put off to an indefinite period. His motto always had been, "Take time by the forelock," and he recommended it to be acted on in this case.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to move that the consideration of the Oude papers be adjournment to this day fortnight."

Carried in the affirmative.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it is met by adjournment from the 18th instant, and has been made special, in consequence of a letter signed by two proprietors, and addressed to the Court of Directors, which will be read."

The clerk then read the following letter:—

"To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"London, Dec. 6, 1825.

"Sirs,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East India Stock, duly qualified, request that the General Court of Proprietors, appointed to be held on the 21st instant, may be made further special, to take into consideration the following proposition, which it is our intention to submit to the Court:

"That this Court, considering the great importance of a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language to European officers destined to act with and to command the native troops in India, recommend to the Court of Directors to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of making regulations, that no cadet shall henceforth be permitted to proceed to India unless he shall, upon examination, be found sufficiently grounded in the rudiments of the Hindoostanee language.

"We have the honour to remain, your obedient humble servants,

"Joseph Hume,

"John Borthwick Gilchrist,

"Proprietors."

Mr. *Hume* then rose. In order, he said, to obtain a favourable hearing of this question, which was one of very great importance, and one, as the proprietors well knew, which had been introduced into that court several times during the two last years, he begged those whom he now addressed to understand, as he was sure they must, that this, the subject of education, to which he was anxious to call their attention, was one that could not in any way affect himself. It was a subject with respect to which he could not be supposed to be actuated by any view of personal convenience or interest; and if he did not consider it one of paramount importance to India—if he did not believe that it was so viewed by every proprietor present, he would not have taken up so much of their time and his own as he had formerly done, and would again, on this occasion, be obliged to do. The observations he should lay before the court were forced from him by a conviction of the necessity which existed for giving their cadets a proper education—a conviction that the interests of this great company, with which they were all engaged, were intimately connected with the success of the proposition he should submit to them. Having an extensive empire under their control, it was essential to its well-being that it should be governed by persons who were qualified to perform their duties in the best possible way. It was with this impression on his mind that he had twice before submitted a motion to this court on the subject of education; and he was most anxious that the court should not think that he alone had forced this question on public attention. The name of the Marquis Wellesley had this day been mentioned, and he wished that he could be permitted to read over the minute of that noble lord, of August 1800, on the subject of the lamentable deficiency in a knowledge of the oriental languages which prevailed amongst the civil servants of the company in India, and pointing out a remedy for the evil. That very able minute was answered by the Court of Directors in a very satisfactory manner. They approved of the proposition for granting extensive instruction to the Company's civil servants, but they differed from Lord Wellesley as to the mode in which that object should be carried into effect. Now he would contend, that if the arguments in favour of education were applicable, as they manifestly were, to the civil service, they were equally applicable to the military officers commanding the Company's troops in India. Indeed he was satisfied that it would appear on reflection to every thinking mind, that men having arms in their hands, and being ready to perform military execution, should be so trained (it was a matter of infinite importance) as not to be likely to be led away by misapprehension or mistake. Such fatal mistakes might take place, and had indeed taken place, where men were called on to act in a country in utter ignorance of the language of those whom they commanded. He was therefore ready to maintain, that if the education of civil servants were considered a matter of great national importance, the extension of proper instruction to their military officers was no less so. This subject was introduced into this court in 1805. He was much gratified by the resolution of the Court of Directors at that period, agreeing in the necessity of giving their servants the most ample means of instruction; he read with great pleasure

sure the speech of his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) on that occasion; and he observed with the utmost satisfaction the concurrence of every person present as to the immense importance of the measure then contemplated, and the benefit which must necessarily be derived from the continuance and extension of the system. Now, it was rather surprising, with that conviction so strong on the mind of every proprietor at that time in court, and, he would add, of every person whom he had conversed with on the subject, that the Company had suffered so many years to pass by, without placing their military officers, in this respect, in the same situation with their civil servants. Though great expense had been incurred for instruction, yet it was not of that description which he was most anxious to see afforded; and certainly the progress which the young men made in acquiring a knowledge of the oriental languages was not so great as could be wished. He hoped, however, that the present session of Parliament would not pass over without a remedy being applied to that defect, which ought not to be suffered to exist for a day longer. They would then have the ablest and most intelligent men to perform the duties allotted to them—men who would be free from that ignorance of the native language which at present tarnished the character of many otherwise eminent persons, who held distinguished situations in the Company's service. If a defect of this kind in the civil service were carefully guarded against, let the court consider how much more necessary it was to prevent its existence in the military department. If they looked at the subject with the eyes of reasoning men, they would not suffer the existence of such an evil for another day. No man could rise up and say, that mischiefs had not occurred in consequence of ignorance, on the part of officers, of the language through the medium of which their duties were to be performed. He recollected a very strong argument (at least it appeared to be so to the gentlemen behind the bar) which was urged against him when he first brought forward this subject. The argument was: "You have not the means in this country to afford that degree of instruction in the native languages which you yourself propose." It was very true that, at that period, the opportunities of obtaining this species of instruction were very few, compared with what they were at present; and they had to thank the zeal and perseverance of his hon. friend (Dr. Gilchrist) who, with himself, had signed the requisition which brought the proprietors together this day, for the facilities which were now afforded. (*Hear!*) The exertions of that gentleman in this country had produced the most beneficial effects; and if he were not present, he would state, in other and in warmer language, the high sense which he entertained of the usefulness of Dr. Gilchrist's efforts. His conduct, he thought, was above all praise; and, when the subject was inquired into, it would be found that he had conferred great and lasting benefit on the Indian service. (*Hear!*) The difficulty, however, which impeded his (Mr. Hume's) course, seven years ago, no longer existed. There was at that time no establishment for instruction in the native language, except that formed by Dr. Gilchrist himself, and attended to by him. He had now, however, to state, that there were, at the present moment, nearly thirty-seven establishments, including Dr. Gilchrist's own; but, independent of those, there were thirty establishments, where young men might receive instruction in the Hindoostanee language, at very little expense. Many gentlemen in that court might not, perhaps, have considered what was the number of individuals who commanded the Company's numerous armies in India, and who were consequently placed in a situation of great importance and responsability. Perhaps he might say, that the Company had 150,000 men in arms, who were commanded by 5,000 European officers. He could not make up the exact number at this moment; but, in 1819, when he mentioned this subject to the court, there were 3,467 European military officers in India; and, at present, he thought he under-rated the number if he said, that between 5 and 6,000 individuals composed the officers of the Indian army. It ought to be considered, that of this number a very large proportion were not confined to mere military duty; and he would prove, before he sat down, that scarcely any part of an officer's duty could be performed satisfactorily and properly, without a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. If any gentleman were not convinced of the truth of his statement, he would call on him to peruse a pamphlet on this subject, published since he had given notice of this motion. It was written by a military officer who had been seventeen years in India, and who pointed out, in the clearest manner, the necessity of giving to military men a knowledge of the native language, to enable them to perform their functions properly. The detail contained in that pamphlet was quite conclusive on this subject; and if the directors, who were the governors and rulers of India, had not read that publication, he would strongly recommend it to their notice. It contained many very valuable remarks with respect to the inconvenience suffered by king's officers in India, in consequence of their ignorance of the language. He had been at the trouble of extracting from that publication some observations which he

he conceived to be perfectly correct, and which would give the court an idea of the number of important duties, which king's officers sent out to India, generally ignorant of the language, had to perform. If gentlemen were not in part instructed before they proceeded to India, his decided conviction was, that very few indeed would have sufficient perseverance and courage to master the language after they arrived in that country. He knew there were instances to the contrary; but when he looked to those who were oriental scholars in India, he found that nine out of ten of them had made some progress in the language before they left this country. They had then a voyage of six months—and to young men, anxious to make their way in life, those six months afforded an opportunity for acquiring a farther efficiency in that language, which, if they had entirely neglected in this country, they would perhaps never attain. As an example of the many important duties which European officers had to perform, he would state, that in the year 1822 there were in the engineers, the cavalry, the artillery, and thirty regiments of native infantry, at the presidency of Bengal, 1,795 European officers; and here he might observe, that the same rule prevailed, with respect to European officers, in the other presidencies, that obtained here. Of these 1,795 officers, 1,664 were present; and of that number the court would be surprised to hear, there were no fewer than 535 who held staff appointments: that was to say, they were called on to perform duties out of the ordinary line of military business. It was very well known, that military officers were often selected to take charge of the commissariat; that they were called on to make surveys, to attend to the arsenal, and that they were occasionally employed on diplomatic missions: and, with all due deference to the superior education of the civilians, he would say, that, on a fair view of the conduct of those military men, when engaged in matters of a diplomatic nature, it would be found to bear a comparison with the proceedings of their more favoured brethren. They were compelled to climb the ladder of promotion with much greater toil than the civilians. They did not proceed to India with those high and, he would say, mischievous feelings of dignity, which were instilled into the Company's civil servants. They were not paid so well, and they found it necessary to feel their way steadily and progressively. When it was seen that one third of the whole of their military officers in India were employed on staff appointments, with what satisfaction could they, sitting in that court as reasonable men, declare that they performed their duty towards this great empire, or to those gentlemen, if they sent them out without that knowledge which was necessary for a due discharge of their important functions? He asked of any gentleman, whether a merchant, engaged in commerce with Spain or Holland, would employ an individual who did not understand a word of French or Dutch, to bargain with the natives? Could a man perform the various duties of an agent, without a knowledge of the language of those with whom he was to come in contact? As a matter of course, the merchant would say, "I want a gentleman who understands Spanish or Dutch to perform those duties. I cannot entrust my affairs to a man who knows nothing of the language." If a merchant were to act otherwise—if he did not send a competent person to transact his business—he (Mr. Hume) would look upon him as a man who did not understand what he owed to his own interest. The course he had described was adopted by the highest and the lowest throughout the mercantile world. How then, he asked, could those who were proprietors of East-India stock—how could the Court of Directors reconcile it to their duty, when they pursued a course towards their servants, which they would not follow when their own private interests were concerned? All he asked of them was, to assimilate their conduct, as public men, to what they would do in their own private establishments. If they had nearly one-third of their military officers, acting in staff situations, taken out of the ordinary course of military duty, ought they not to receive that instruction which would enable them to fill those situations with propriety? Here he regretted to say, that accounts from India contained lamentable complaints of certain appointments which had been recently made there. Persons had been, it was said, appointed to the staff, who were utterly unworthy of such a situation. He hoped statements would be sent home to this country, shewing how an extensive patronage had been abused, and the public interest sacrificed to private ends. He had latterly seen more statements of this kind from India than he ever before recollected; and he was sure, if there were any military man in that court, or any other person who had recently received letters from India, that he would bear him (Mr. Hume) out in this statement. He regretted this deeply, because most of the mischief, occasioned by the want of regular supplies in different quarters, arose from the ignorance of individuals employed in departments for which their ignorance, chiefly of the language, rendered them unfit. Those who had been in India must know, how helpless a being an European was, if ignorant of the vernacular tongue. Lord Minto, in one

of his despatches in the year 1808, had adverted most strongly to the evils which were produced by ignorance of the native language. His lordship stated, that ignorance of the language on the part of those who were employed by the Company in India, creates, unavoidably, an almost unlimited dependence on the natives.—How much extortion, and how much cruelty to the native subject (demanded his Lordship) are the consequences! And how much ruin and distress to the unfortunate European, whose ignorance has handed him over to the power of men whom he ought to direct, but who are soon converted from the servant into the master! How much loss and misery, how much ruin and disgrace, have resulted, and are daily resulting from this cause, a very short acquaintance with India will shew." These remarks were applied publicly to the civil service, and he believed with great justice; but certainly they were equally applicable, in many instances, to both the military and civil service. If, at the period when the Company adopted the plan of educating their civil servants, they had adopted the same plan with reference to the military service, the effects would have been this day most beneficial. From the year 1814 to the year 1820, 2,574 cadets had been sent out to India; and from the latter period to the year 1823-4, the number of cadets sent out was 4,728, exclusive of medical servants—making together an aggregate of upwards of 7,000 military officers, who had been sent to the Indian army since the date of their last charter. Now, if attention had been paid to the education of the cadets at that time, there was not an officer amongst this large number that would not have been qualified for the correct performance of his duties, by his knowledge of the native language. This was a very serious consideration. They could not, however, apply a remedy to the past, but it certainly was their duty to look to the future; and he now called on the court, to take care that hereafter no officers were sent out, unless they were in a capacity to do their duty properly. He was aware it would be said, that the duties of a civilian were different from those of a military man; he admitted this to be the fact in one point of view, but not in another. With respect to his intercourse with the natives, a knowledge of the language commonly spoken was more necessary for the European officer than for the civilian. The civilians had natives of character and talent to attend them, and to correct them if they were wrong in the interpretation of any document, or of any conversation addressed to them; but the military man had no such assistance in the various duties which he was called on to perform. He must himself be master of the language, or he could not act efficiently.—(*Hear!*) In 1814, they owed to the Marquess of Hastings, amongst the many other benefits which he had conferred on the country, an improvement of the then existing system. That noble Lord had appointed interpreters to the native regiments; but this very appointment was a reflection on the Company. Good God! could it be believed, that at so late a period it was found necessary to nominate interpreters between the native troops and their European officers? Was it not a reproach that interpreters were at that time of day obliged to be appointed to assist the Company's military officers—men who were destined to spend their whole lives in the service? What a situation, then, were European officers placed in! In time of danger and need—that time when the value of a good and expert officer was best known—it seemed, by the appointment of interpreters to be acknowledged, that their military men could not understand any information, though it might be on points of the greatest consequence, unless through the medium of a native. That very appointment, so honourable to the Marquess of Hastings, was a disgrace to the Indian army, and a reflection on the Company. (*Hear!*) If the interpreter could be divided into ten parts, or possessed ubiquity, he might give his services at the same time to the ten companies; but, as it was, he could be of little use; and in time of action, when a moment was precious, how could he interpret at different points where he might be wanted? But, with the same inconsistency which marked many of their proceedings, though the Company had appointed interpreters to the native regiments, they had withheld them from the European troops. Thus, a body of 1,000 Englishmen were landed on the shores of India who had no mode of acquiring a word of the language. All were ignorant of it, even the adjutant and colonel—so that, if disputes arose between the soldiers and the natives, if oppressions were committed, if fraud and extortion were practised, those who ought to see justice done, could not arrive at the real merits of any complaint made to them. He had heard the conduct of Spain arraigned, because the mother-country had behaved towards South America in a manner inconsistent with good government. The reproach was justly deserved; but he held the conduct of the East-India Company to be equally blameable: because he was confident that many of the most disgraceful actions—the destruction of the lives of thousands of his countrymen—and the loss of much treasure—had been occasioned by the ignorance of the native language which prevailed amongst their European

officers. He himself, while in India, had been witness of a most lamentable transaction wholly arising from this shameful ignorance of the language of the natives. In consequence of that ignorance, the 1st battalion of the 18th regiment of Bengal infantry was, in the year 1804, nearly destroyed. He (Mr Hume) marched in the morning with his regiment; and 24 hours had not elapsed, when one-half of that regiment was cut to pieces, and every European officer destroyed. He was the interpreter at the court-martial held to investigate this melancholy affair; and it was a lamentable fact, that it was proved in the course of the inquiry, that none of the officers of the detachment understood the language. The European officer in command being ignorant of the Hindoostanee, could not avail himself of the advice and information which were given by the natives—a knowledge of which would have rescued the troops from destruction. He knew this to be the fact from the evidence given in open court. It appeared, that some officers who had been nearly fifty years in India, were not acquainted with the native tongue; and, it was stated by a subahdar, who had been 30 years in the service, that intimation was given that the enemy's horse would break through such and such places if precautions were not taken; but ignorance of the language rendered those intimations useless, and ruin was the consequence. Now, when they knew that one instance of this kind had taken place, might they not fairly suppose that many others had occurred of which they had heard nothing? He hoped, that common humanity, as well as a just feeling for the safety and security of their British and native subjects in India, would not suffer this stain to continue any longer. It might, perhaps, be asserted that, though a knowledge of the native language might be necessary for civilians, it was not necessary for military officers. But the very reverse of this was the fact; and to shew that it was, he had put down a few of the points of duty to which a military officer had to attend. The cadet, when he landed in India, was suffered, at the utmost, to remain but one month in Calcutta: this was the consequence of the present dearth of military officers in that country. He was then sent off to join some body of troops in the interior, and was entrusted perhaps with the command of a company, although he might then be only 16 or 17 years of age. He was very sorry that those young men were sent out so raw and inexperienced; and it really was a wonder that they reared so many good and meritorious officers from so weak a stock. He believed there was not a European officer in India, at this moment, that had not the charge of a company. So defective were they in point of numbers, that instances had been known where a young ensign or lieutenant was entrusted with the care of two or three companies. When the young man landed he could not, as in the king's service, have a European attendant; he must have a native servant, with whom, however, it was impossible he could communicate, to assist him in every thing. He might indeed learn to say:—"Give me water—give me bread;" but, if the native servant wished to inform him of matters of moment, he was unable to understand a word. But it would be asked,—"Why not call in the interpreter?" It should be observed, that there was but one interpreter to each regiment consisting of ten companies—so that, if his services were always to be in requisition, the time of the officers must be consumed in running from one place to another in search of him. Now what were the duties which an officer, commanding a company, had to perform? The native subalterns had to report to him every occurrence: yet he was as incapable of understanding the report as the statue in that niche. The European officer ought to be superior to the native; he ought to be acquainted with all the native knew, in addition to his own stock of European knowledge: that was the true way to maintain the superiority of the British in India; but as things were now conducted, the European officer could not receive a report from his native subaltern. This state of things never was intended—and military business could not go on unless it were rectified. The European officer should be able to attend to all complaints; and when he appeared on parade, he ought himself to be able to inquire into all the details connected with the troops he commanded, and to ascertain that such and such divisions were all in a correct state. It was only by adopting this system, that they could hope to have efficiency in their army. In what situation was a boy or a young man placed, who was untutored in the language of those whom he commanded? Nay, how was an old man situated, under similar circumstances?—for he had known officers who were thirty years in the army, and who could not understand the language, beyond what was necessary to minister to their own sensual appetites. Such a man could not conduct his household; on all matters of business he was useless, and his ignorance of the language rendered him inefficient on parade. In no respect could he perform his duties properly: but, as they proceeded, it would be found that the European officer had duties of a much higher character than those he had mentioned, to attend to. He had to procure supplies and accommodations for the native troops, who were constantly in motion. The policy pursued in India was to

to spare the European troops as much as possible, and not to employ them except in cases of emergency. It was very rare to find all the companies of a native regiment in one place; they were out in two, three, or four companies, in different directions—they were employed to assist the aumils and chiefs in gathering in the revenue. When commanding parties of troops thus circumstanced, the European officer must often act as a negociator, and, therefore ought to be more intelligent than the ordinary run of officers. But, allowing him to be so, as an Englishman, when compared with the native officers, still his superiority was rendered useless, because, from his ignorance of the language, he was obliged to act, as it were, blindfolded. There was another point, of great importance, to which he would draw the attention of the court. The Company, he believed, were very anxious to prevent the plunder of the natives by camp followers, and to protect the inhabitants as much as possible; but how could so desirable an object be attained, when the European officers could not understand any complaint made to them? It was utterly impossible that justice could be administered, unless the commanding officer understood the language. In marching, supplies could not be got readily, nor at a fair rate, if the commanding officer knows nothing of the native tongue; because, in that case, he must trust to some person in the bazaar or market, or to some venal servant; and in that case abuses would and must prevail. Under circumstances of that kind, where advantage could be taken in making a bargain, he found the conduct of people in the east and in the west pretty nearly alike. They seemed as fond of plunder in England as in India. (*A laugh.*) Nothing but a good look-out could prevent fraud. But he would ask, whether it was not inviting the commission of abuses, when men, ignorant of the language commonly spoken in India, were employed to negociate for supplies with the natives? The Court of Directors perhaps thought they had done enough, when, in their letter, signed by Joseph Dart their secretary, they declared that "the inhabitants of British India had the strongest claim to their protection! That they felt the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of that vast population, and would make every effort to protect and support it!" Good God! was it protection to let loose a band of armed men amongst them, ignorant of their language, and therefore incapable of doing them justice? Was this their paternal care? He called on the proprietors to support him in altering this system. He called on them to induce the Court of Directors to reconsider their resolution, and to introduce those checks which were necessary in the Indian army. Officers and soldiers in India, as well as officers and soldiers elsewhere, were but men, and required checks by which their passions and feelings might be controlled. As matters now stood, he should contend, that so far from this being a paternal government, it was the very contrary, in letting loose on the natives bodies of armed men, most of whom were wholly ignorant of the current language of India; and, in his opinion, it was a severe reflection on the government, that reason was given for bringing this question forward at the present day. When the government were placed before the public or Parliament, they were described as every thing good and estimable; but, when gentlemen looked at the circumstances which he had stated, they must at once see the defective system. Suppose desertion from our army took place, or that theft was committed, or that personal violence was offered to the natives by the troops—how was justice to be done? how was the abuse to be remedied? He would be answered, by assembling a court-martial. Such was the fact; because, for very few crimes, short of murder, were the native troops suffered to be taken out of the ranks and subjected to judicial proceedings. The European officers wished to keep their men under their own exclusive jurisdiction, and they were very unwilling to bring them before a civil court. But, to go farther, a European officer was often placed in a situation where access could not be had to him by the natives—where he could only be approached by means of an address or letter. Now, in such a case as that, unless he possessed some knowledge of the language, such a document was useless. He might indeed command the interpreter, or some of his servants, to represent the matter to him: they, however, might have an interest in giving a false version of the case. Again, in courts of justice, and in courts-martial, the chief evidence was constantly that of natives. There was not a court-martial over which an European officer did not always preside, and the evidence there adduced was almost uniformly native evidence. Surely, he who sat in judgment should understand the language of those whose evidence must lead to acquittal or condemnation; and his hon. friend, Dr. Gilchrist, would tell them, that the difference in the pronunciation of a single letter in Hindoostanee—which letter might, perhaps, have four different sounds—would entirely pervert the real meaning of an expression. So nice was the pronunciation of Hindoostanee, that it required a man to be properly educated to understand it thoroughly. The mischief that took place in India must be traced to them. Let them not "lay the flattering unction to their

their souls," and say, "We did not occasion this evil;" for they alone did occasion it. If there were any officers in court, they must know the important advantage to be derived from a knowledge of Hindoostanee, on the line of march, in proceeding to action, and on the arrival of spies who communicated intelligence of the motions of an enemy. Now, suppose the officer of the advanced guard of a detachment to be a young man not well versed in the vernacular tongue—how could he perform the duties which necessarily fell to his lot? How was he to provide guides, supplies, and the various necessary accommodations? He recollected a part of the regiment he was attached to going out, with five hundred irregular horse, in pursuit of some plunderers. That force was put under the command of an individual, who had been scarcely six months with the regiment: he knew little of the language; but there must be an European at the head of the detachment, and a better man could not, at the moment, be sent. In circumstances of that description, a native officer would do the duty much better than an inexperienced European officer, without a knowledge of the language. He would here declare, the more firmly to support his argument, that he had been informed, by an individual of undoubted veracity, that the present Burmese war had arisen entirely out of a misunderstanding originating from a want of a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. The governor of Arracan had some differences respecting the small island of Shapooree, and had sent a messenger to Mr. Warner, who was the Company's civil resident in the governor's district, requesting an interview with him, in order that mutual explanations might take place and a friendly arrangement be made; but Mr. Warner, not understanding the purport of the message, would not condescend to meet the governor, but referred him three several times to a darogha of police (an inferior officer, who received twenty-five rupees a month), and the consequence was that hostilities were resorted to about that paltry island, and the government had been involved in a lamentable and expensive war with the Burmese empire. (*Hear, hear!*) In short, there was not an officer in any of the districts, or who went out with the zemindars to gather in the rents, who could get through his business with any degree of credit, unless he understood the language. He had marked with an anxious eye all that had taken place during the present war;—and it was manifest to him, that, without a proper establishment, either of camels, elephants, or bullocks, to convey the necessary supplies, &c., their army must be useless. Here, again the necessity of an acquaintance with the language was evident. The natives alone had the care of those animals; and unless the officers understood their language, it was impossible to conduct that department properly. An instance had been mentioned to him, where very unpleasant consequences occurred, on the line of march, in consequence of this ignorance of the native language: the individual to whom it related commanded a flanking party, whose duty it was to protect the baggage—most of those who heard him, he believed, knew that the baggage of an Indian army was rather bulky. It sometimes happened, that, after the troops were put in motion, the commanding officer thought proper to change the route, and the baggage was ordered to proceed in a different direction. The route, in this instance, was changed, and orders were sent, by a native officer, for the baggage to proceed by another road: the officer in command of the flanking party, did not understand the native; in consequence, a large portion of the baggage continued the route first pointed out, and was taken. They had, he knew, European serjeants in the army, who by practice with the natives had acquired considerable intelligence in the Hindoostanee; that intelligence ought not to be confined to them—it was his wish that the commissioned officers should also acquire the same sort of information. Was it not fit, then, that they should consider of a remedy for the evil he had described? Then, the only objection to his proposition, which he knew of, or could think of, was, that, if they compelled young men to remain, during two or three months in London, for the purpose of instruction, their morals would be corrupted, and a great additional expense would be entailed on their friends. It would be argued, that they could not get their appointment without a certain expense—and that it would be unfair to render that expense greater. Good God! was this a fair way of considering the question? Was it so difficult to procure military servants? If the Company could not get men to go out to India on the terms dictated by them—why, then, of course, they must accept of the services of individuals, under such stipulations as those individuals might think proper to make. But he would undertake to say, that, so far from being reduced to this dilemma, they might have 500 candidates for the situation of every cadet who went out to India. Was it not, then, the duty of the Company to say, when applied to, "We will give you the appointment, but we expect you to be qualified for the fulfilment of all the duties connected with it." What had the directors themselves done with respect to the civil college? Why, after having been *badgered* on the subject for six or seven years, they were now about to

to leave it to the option of the young men, intended for the civil service, whether they would or would not go to Haileybury College. Clever young men were to be permitted to pursue their studies, wherever their friends or parents pleased.—(*Hear!*) That was the way to bring the efficiency of the college to the test. If this system were adopted, they would either have an empty college or a good one. (*Hear!*) Either way the Company must benefit: if the college were empty, the expense of keeping it up would be saved—if it were full, it must be hailed as the most complete establishment for oriental instruction. (*Hear!*) For his own part, he thought they were ruining young men by sending them to that college; they were giving them ideas of the most preposterous nature—ideas of such loftiness as did not comport with the duties they had to perform. They were sent out at a very early age; and it could not be expected that men of twenty-one should have all the knowledge and wisdom of those who were thirty or thirty-five years of age. Yet these young men were appointed to preside in the four zillahs—they were placed on the bench to administer justice to the natives: this was a mockery; talent, intelligence, and experience, were necessary in such important situations. He cared not from what quarter those qualities were derived; if they were once satisfied that the individual brought before them had talent, had intelligence, and some degree of experience in life, he was the man who ought to be preferred. But much stress had been laid on the danger of keeping the young men for a few months in London; there was, however, no soundness in the argument. Was it reasonable for the court to expect, that they would be exposed to no temptation in India? Was there an individual within the bar, who, speaking of the corruption to which the young men were exposed, would not say that one of them, going out to India with money in his pocket, and with no person to guide him, was not more likely to fall into temptation there than here—he having had no previous experience of the world? He maintained, they were doing an injustice to the young men in not allowing them to remain here, for a short time, under the eye of their parents and friends, if possible, instead of letting them loose in Calcutta—many of them just taken from school, without the slightest knowledge of the world, and unprovided with a friend who could advise them. He had already stated the number of cadets that had been sent out from 1814 to 1820. He had prepared that statement from Parliamentary returns, and papers which were laid on the table of the court. Of 2,574 cadets who had been sent out to India during that period, a very small number, comparatively, had been educated at Addiscombe. He regretted to say, that the young men educated at Addiscombe (and in many points well educated) were sent away too early. They entered at fourteen, and at sixteen they were taken from what he might call the nursery, and sent abroad, before they had had an opportunity of establishing those principles and feelings which were necessary for their guidance in life: because, let gentlemen speak as they would, without a little worldly wisdom, every man was likely to be imposed upon and led astray. (*Hear!*) The cadets entered, as he already had observed, at fourteen years of age, and unless they proceeded to their destination three months after they had reached the age of sixteen, they would lose their appointment. This part of the system ought to be revised; no young man should proceed to India before he attained his eighteenth year: thus an opportunity would be given to him for the attainment of that knowledge which was necessary for his future successful progress in life. Taking it for granted that, out of the number of cadets sent to India between 1814 and 1820, 236 were educated at Haileybury, and consequently had received instruction in the Hindoostanee tongue; still he had reason to believe, that scarcely one student from that establishment really understood the language. Instead of adopting, as had been recommended in 1817 and 1820, the easy and intelligent system of Dr. Gilchrist, they had introduced and patronized another, of which nothing could be made—which could scarcely be understood; so that, with respect to Hindoostanee, both Haileybury and Addiscombe were next to lost. Then, let the court look at the balance between those who proceeded to India without any knowledge whatever of Hindoostanee, and those who were but superficially acquainted with it. Let them consider it well, and say, whether it was not too much that such an overwhelming number should be suffered to go out, utterly unfit for the performance of their important duties. Of 434 cadets sent out in 1821, 55 were educated at Addiscombe; of 362, sent out in 1822, 52 were educated at that seminary; of 374, sent out in 1823, 60 were educated there; and of 420, sent out in 1824, 79 were educated at that school. So that of the whole number of 1,590 cadets sent out to India, from 1820 to 1824 inclusive, only 246 went to the seminary at Addiscombe. Was it not then a shame, when they had such a fact as this staring them in the face, and when they had the power in their own hands, that they did not apply a remedy to this glaring defect? He did not want the Court of Directors to do any thing extraordinary. He had introduced one line in his

his intended motion, for the purpose of reminding the directors of their former resolution, and of inducing them to act up to it. He well recollected that resolution of the Court of Directors of the 4th of November 1818, and he was happy to have their own performance to quote on this occasion. In the course of the debate on that resolution, no men were more highly lauded than the Court of Directors; and he regretted that Mr. Pattison, to whom the credit of the whole arrangement was due, was not now present. He would now read to the proprietors the resolution agreed upon by the Court of Directors, on the 4th of November 1818, and afterwards unanimously approved of by this court, which was as follows:—"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. J. 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 of August 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 realised. 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." This, therefore (continued Mr. Hume) was not a proposition of his. All he wanted was, that the proprietors should compel the Court of Directors to act consistently with their own recorded feelings and opinions. Haileybury College, up to the year 1821, had cost the Company £247,000; £92,000 of that sum was for the erection of the edifice. This gross sum was independent of the amount paid by the civilians towards their education. It was not the matter of expense of which he complained; if the object were fairly accomplished, the benefit was of tenfold value to India. They were bound to protect the natives, and the surest mode of securing that protection was, by imparting a proper education to those who were destined to rule over them. To economize, when such an object was in view, would be to pursue a course of real profusion and waste; but, if they had their civil servants educated at so expensive a rate—if Haileybury College, up to the year 1821, had cost the Company £247,000, exclusive of the sum laid out on the establishment in India—surely they could not justly refuse looking a little to the education of their cadets. Since he had last submitted a motion to the Court on this subject he had inquired into the expense incurred at Madras and Calcutta, on account of education, and he found that the whole expense for the education of their civil servants, in England and in India, amounted to £53,800 a-year. Now, he did not ask £500 a-year to educate every cadet going out to India. He would enter into a contract—he would be bound by it: that for £500 a-year he would impart a knowledge of the Hindoostanee to every cadet annually sent abroad. He did not mean to say, that he would personally instruct them—but his hon. friend, Dr. Gilchrist, would undertake that duty. (*A laugh.*) He and his assistants would easily manage it. Now, was he extravagant in his demand, when he asked the court to add the trifling sum of £500 to the £53,000 per annum, which was at present paid? The small sum which he mentioned would be sufficient to educate, in Hindoostanee, every cadet who went out to India. Five hundred cadets, for £500!! Surely if hon. proprietors wished to have the thing cheap they could not deny that this was cheap enough in all conscience. (*Hear!*) Dr. Gilchrist had educated 1,500 individuals, more or less perfectly, in the Hindoostanee language, since he had established his lectures in London, under the Company's sanction, at an expense not exceeding £350 a-year; £200 for his exertions, and £150 for the building in which he taught and lectured. Now, after what he had stated, would it be believed that the Court of Directors had stopped this pittance of £350, which they had formerly granted? If he had charged £1,500 a-year, no doubt the Directors would have let that stipend remain, because it would have been a good thing, and some person would have been presented with it; whether the Doctor would or would not have been that person, he, of course, did not know. He conceived that the Doctor sold his exertions too cheaply; he often argued with him on this point, because he always wished to see a man paid fairly for his labours; because, in most instances, where this was not the case, the individual was apt to make a subsequent claim, or else he had some point to carry at a future period, which induced him, at the moment, to under-rate the worth of his labour. The Court of Directors, by their resolution of the 8th November 1818, granted a salary of £200 per annum, for three years, to Dr. Gilchrist; and this court, by its resolution of the 26th September 1821, approved of a second resolution of the Court of Directors of the 29th August 1821,

by which the salary of £200 was continued for three years longer, and a further sum of £150 per annum was granted to provide a suitable lecture-room: those grants, however, had been discontinued. Now he should ask, whether the Court of Directors had not come to a resolution, on the 7th of March 1823, to the effect, that "the cadets in India should endeavour, as much as possible, by the study of the Hindoostanee language, to fit themselves for the performance of their future duties in the Company's service; and, in failure of their having made a certain progress, that that they should be liable to be sent back to England?" Here the directors declared, that if the young men were inefficient, they should be liable to be sent back to this country. Now the only difference between him and the directors was, that he (Mr. Hume) would not allow the cadets to be sent out until they had attained some degree of proficiency in the language. Why should they run the risk and expense of sending a cadet out, when, perhaps, in consequence of his ignorance, he would be sent home again, and thus his service be lost to the Company? This could not occur if the young man received a certain degree of instruction before he left this country. Why should they not act on the resolution of this court in 1821, which encouraged the acquirement of the language before the cadet went to India? It was a proposition to which he thought no reasonable man could fairly object. He had illustrated the necessity of adopting this plan, by adverting to the fact, that the government of India, seeing the lamentable state of ignorance which prevailed amongst the European officers there, had been obliged to appoint an interpreter to every regiment. Was it not monstrous to behold interpreters attached to native corps, for the purpose of assisting European officers who were destined to spend their whole lives with those troops? A more absurd proposition was never entertained or agreed to; such a course operated as a premium not to make an effort for the attainment of the language—but such was the system adopted by their worthy masters or authorities in India; and the question was, "Is it not proper to get rid of it immediately?" It was impossible that a man could fill, efficiently, the situation of a soldier, much less of a staff officer in India, without a knowledge of the Hindoostanee. He felt that he had trespassed too long on the time of the court; but, if he had made himself intelligible to those whom he wished to impress with his own feelings on this subject, his object was attained, and he should rejoice that he had not laboured in vain. It was the duty of the Company to give the best possible education to their servants. He considered not the expense: what he wanted was, that the duties should be properly performed. He blamed not the young men, but their friends and parents, who forced them out in such a state as prevented them from doing credit to themselves, or attending properly to the duties which they owed to the Company. He had now shewn, that one third of the European officers in India held staff situations, of some sort or other, and that they must in consequence have daily correspondence and communion with the natives: now, if they were unable to keep up that communion, it was clear that they were unfit for those situations. He had traced the duties that were to be fulfilled on the line of march, and in the face of the enemy; and he had proved that they could not be performed, unless the individuals entrusted with their execution were acquainted with the native tongue: he had demonstrated, that where officers were ignorant of the language, it was impossible they could do justice to the natives. He had called their attention to Haileybury College, and shewn that the court was at an expense of near £250,000, exclusive of the expenditure in India, for one branch of the service. If this were so, why should they withhold their fostering care from the other branch? All that he wanted to be done would be effected for £500 a year; nay, without any expense at all; for the directors had only to pass a resolution, declaring that no cadet shall be suffered to go out to India, without the requisite knowledge of the language, and that mandate must be obeyed. He had shewn that the resolution of the Court of Directors of 1805, the principle of which was sanctioned and approved in express language by the resolution of 1818, pointed out the necessity of acquiring knowledge of this description; and he had likewise shewn, that by a subsequent resolution, the necessity of the cadets being instructed in the Hindoostanee language was fully recognized by the directors, who had resolved, that such young men as did not qualify themselves in India for the performance of their duties, should be liable to be sent home. Here his plan differed in this respect from that of the directors, that, instead of having the cadets qualified in India, he would not allow them to proceed to that country, unless they possessed the necessary qualifications. If any individual thought him unreasonable in his proposition, he could only say, that he could not consider that individual as a very reasonable man. (*Hear!*) He had no personal interest in this question; but he wished to see the country where he had spent many years very happily, governed in the best manner and by the ablest persons. While that great empire was under the British yoke, it ought to be allowed all the advantages which could be derived

derived from liberal British education! He looked upon this to be a most important subject, and he really thought there could no longer be any opposition to the motion which he would introduce to the court, which only called on the directors to take the subject into their immediate consideration. The hon. proprietor then read the following resolution:—"Resolved, That this court, considering the great importance of a knowledge of the Hindoostance language to European officers destined to act with and to command the native troops in India, recommend to the Court of Directors (consistently with their resolution of the 4th of November 1818) to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of making regulations, that no cadet shall henceforth be permitted to proceed to India unless he shall, upon examination, be found sufficiently grounded in the rudiments of the Hindoostanee language." This (continued Mr. Hume) left the degree and extent of knowledge to be acquired in the native language, and the time to be devoted to that object, entirely to the discretion of the Court of Directors. He should now sit down, despairing, if the court refused to support this proposition, of ever being able to submit a motion that would meet the sanction of the proprietors.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that in seconding the motion of his hon. friend, he would be very brief, because he intended to reserve himself for the purpose of answering every objection that might be made to this very reasonable proposition. With respect to one observation which his hon. friend had made, as to the nicety of pronunciation which was required in speaking the Hindoostanee language, he begged leave to make a single remark. He knew that there were behind the bar some Oriental scholars, far more profound than he was: he had studied a popular mode of speech, and certainly a very useful one; but he was willing to admit, that the knowledge of some of the gentlemen behind the bar, in Oriental classics, was greater than his. His hon. friend had stated (so nice was the pronunciation of the Hindoostanee), that a difference in the sound of a single letter might alter the meaning of an entire sentence. He would exemplify this: there was the word "*ghaut*," which, if pronounced in one way, meant an ambuscade, and if in another, a defile. Now, if an officer did not understand the nicety of pronunciation, he might, when a native apprized him of a *ghaut*, suppose that the information related to a defile, of which he might say he had no reason to be afraid; while, in fact, the intelligence might refer to an ambuscade of the enemy. In such a case, the officer would proceed; and thus give the enemy an opportunity to pounce on him and cut his men to pieces. He should say no more at present; but would reserve himself to answer any objections (which many gentlemen were very able to bring forward) that might be raised against the motion.

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order.—"The hon. gent. in consequence, I suppose, of his not understanding the way in which the business of the court is conducted, says he will reserve himself to answer objections. I must beg leave to inform him that he cannot reserve himself in the way he proposes."

The *Chairman*.—"I was just about to observe that the hon. proprietor could not, as a matter of right, take the course he has intimated his intention of pursuing; although, perhaps, the courtesy of the court may permit it."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"The court always is so courteous to me that I will now throw myself on that courtesy, and, with its permission, reserve myself to answer such objections as may be offered. But I really think I have a right, if I please, to reserve myself."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor had better leave it to the courtesy of the court."

Sir *J. Sewell* said, he went along with the hon. mover in his principal proposition. He admitted the great importance of the subject, and the essential benefits which must accrue from a knowledge of the native language: he thought there could be no doubt of the fact, that persons who understood the language could despatch business in a better and more speedy manner than one who did not. The only question was, "which is the best and fittest mode for the Company to adopt in order to secure the necessary instruction?" The hon. proprietor was of opinion that a knowledge of the native language should be acquired here, but he (Sir J. Sewell) thought that the language would be more easily and more completely attained, in the country where it was spoken. It was possible that a case might be overargued, of which, in his opinion, an example had been afforded on the present occasion. The hon mover had related to the court many instances in which he said that ill consequences had resulted from a want of a proper knowledge of the native languages on the part of European officers: some of those instances the hon. member gave on his own authority, and the rest on the authority of others. From those examples, and the observations which the hon. proprietor had founded upon them, those who placed any reliance on his judgment might be led to believe that it was vain to expect any military successes in India. It was not above ninety years ago since we had no authority in India beyond the limits of a factory: since the Black-Hole business at Calcutta they had extended

their dominion in the East most rapidly; and who were the men who had been fighting their battles in India since that time? He thought no person would hardly venture to say, that among the number there were not those who were perfectly well qualified to discharge their duty to this country, although, in his opinion, they were not so well versed in the language of India as the officers of the present day. The hon. proprietor seemed to think that the native languages were more generally known formerly: he (Sir J. S.), for his part, thought that the European officers were better acquainted with them at the present period than they were thirty or forty years ago. The hon. proprietor had mentioned, on the authority of those who were fortunate enough to escape, the case of a detachment of the army, which in passing through an opening was attacked by the enemy. He represented that the native troops were aware of the danger, but that there was such a lack of knowledge of the native languages among the European officers, that they (the natives) were unable to convey to the mind of the commanding officer that the enemy was waiting to attack them in the opening. The statement, however, overturned itself: it was impossible that the black part of the army could be aware of the danger, and yet be unable to make the commanding officer acquainted with the circumstance. The view which he took of the case was this, and he believed that it was borne out by many examples in military history, that the commanding officer understood that the enemy was waiting for him in the opening, but that he either despised his opponent or disbelieved the information. An instance of a similar nature had, he recollected, occurred in Europe, which in consequence of one of our commanders holding the enemy too cheaply, and not taking the common precautions which prudence dictated, our army sustained considerable loss; such, he had no doubt, was the case in the instance to which the hon. proprietor had alluded. The commanding officer felt himself superior to danger, and the consequence was the loss of his troops, and probably (though the hon. proprietor had not so stated) of his own life. Another case brought forward by the hon. proprietor, was that of a person named Warner, who lived somewhere in the neighbourhood of Arracan, and whom the hon. proprietor seemed to consider as the cause of the present unfortunate war. The hon. proprietor had, however, adduced no evidence to prove that the misfortune arose out of the ignorance of Mr. Warner. It should be remembered, too, that Mr. Warner was not a military man; he acted in a civil capacity only. The case, however, even upon the hon. proprietor's own statement, had nothing to do with a knowledge of the native language—it was merely a question of etiquette. What were the facts? It appeared that a native governor required an audience of Mr. Warner, which that gentleman thought it would not be quite proper in him to grant, and he therefore turned him over to an inferior officer: the governor took offence at this, and resorted to force. It was evident that the question of a knowledge of the native language did not enter into this case; it was a mere affair of etiquette, in which both the European and the Indian had been a little too unbending. The third case referred to by the hon. proprietor, was that of a march of bullocks; and he said a great deal about the importance of bullocks to an Indian army. The story, as told by the hon. member, was this: a messenger was sent by the commander of a detachment, to direct the leader of the bullock train to take another direction from that in which he was proceeding, in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. It happened, however, that the messenger could not speak English, and the officer at the head of the bullock party did not understand the native language; and the consequence was, that the bullocks went on as they were going, and were captured by the enemy. Now, supposing it to be the fact, as stated, that the messenger and the officer did not understand the language of each other, there could, he thought, have been no difficulty in turning the bullocks round. He (Sir J. S.) had lived in countries where he could not understand the language which was spoken, and he had discovered, that there was a language besides the vernacular, which all persons understood. How easy it would have been for the messenger to make the officer perceive, by his gestures, that the bullocks were not to continue in the route in which they were proceeding! It should be considered, too, that the commanding officer would be very ill-provided indeed, if he was without a pencil; and it was natural to suppose, that when he sent his orders by a native he would write them down. If blame attached to any person, supposing the transaction to have been correctly described, it was to the commanding officer, for not writing down his orders. But, let it be supposed, that the messenger came up with the bullock party: the officer must have known from his appearance, that he was a person belonging to the army; and, therefore, likely to be the bearer of a message. If the messenger found that the officer did not understand his language, he might, by movements of his head and body—by rushing towards the bullocks—have rendered his object intelligible. *(A laugh, and hear!)* It was, after all, extremely improbable, that, even in a bullock party, there should not be one person who knew enough of the native language, to understand the messenger. *(Hear!)* The hon. mover had observed, that those who differed from him must be very unreasonable. He (Sir J. S.) would not, however, be deterred from stating his objections to the hon. proprietor's proposition, even at the risk of being considered unreasonable by him. In the first place, he would venture to say something on the question of expense. The hon. proprietors' proposition was, that every person, previous to going out to serve in the Indian army, should learn the Hindostanee language; and he stated, that there were thirty establishments in this country for teaching that language. It would seem that those establishments were not very extensive, for, in the same breath, the hon. proprietor told the court that Dr. Gilchrist's was equal to them all. How many persons were educated at Dr. Gilchrist's establishment he did not know; those who did would be able to estimate the importance of the other twenty-nine. It was necessary to consider the class of persons who were usually appointed cadets: they were the sons of clergymen of moderate livings, and of gentlemen burthened with numerous families. In selecting such persons as the objects of their patronage, the directors exercised a sound discretion. The court was well aware, that a young man could not be sent to India without some expense: at the lowest computation, his out-fitting would not cost less than £100; and if his friends could afford it, it might amount to £200 or £250. If to that were added the expense of sending a young man to London for three months to study the Eastern languages (which could not be less than £100) it would be more than the parents of the cadets could afford to pay. Perhaps, some of the young men might not be remarkable for such quick talents as the honourable proprietor was distinguished for; and it would be necessary that they should continue their studies for six months instead of three: that would add to the expense; and after all, the hopes of their friends might be destroyed by their not passing their examination. It remained to consider whether the interest of the Company would be promoted by the arrangement proposed. It was well known that no money was given for the appointment of a cadetship—it could not be made a subject of sale and purchase: still every thing had its reputed value, and the value of a cadetship was in proportion to the advantage which it conferred on the individual who received it. The value of a cadetship was computed at £100: it was clear, therefore, that if £100 should be added to the expense of out-fitting, the value of the appointment would be reduced to nothing. The consequence would be, that, instead of 500 candidates for cadetships there shortly would not be five. Another objection to the hon. proprietor's proposition was, that young men would be exposed, as he himself admitted, to the temptations and vices of the metropolis. He really was at a loss to understand the hon. gentleman's feelings with respect to morality, when he could propose to bring young men to London and to introduce them to houses of a certain description, in order to initiate them in the more voluptuous vices of India. *(No! and hear!)* He appealed to the court whether the hon. proprietor had not said something to that effect? He had certainly argued that cadets should be brought to London, in order to prepare them for the vices of India. *(Hear!)* The hon. proprietor had asserted over and over again, that it was almost impossible to learn the native language in Hindoostan, and that it was absolutely necessary to its perfect acquirement that some knowledge of it should be obtained in England. The proposition was at variance with all experience, which had proved that a language might be learned with more ease, and in greater perfection, in the country where it was spoken than in any other. Because it had been recommended that persons desirous of learning to swim, should practice on a table before going into the water, it might as well be said, that nobody could learn to swim who went into the water at once—as that no person could learn a language so well in the place where it was spoken, as where it was not. His own experience was directly opposed to the hon. proprietor's theory; he was not aware that he was duller than other people, but he knew that he had spent ten years at school, and seven at college, principally in studying one language, and yet, when he left college he was unable to hold a conversation in it: indeed, he did not know any person in Oxford, however learned, who was competent to hold a conversation in Latin. When he went to France, he knew so little of the language, that he was actually obliged to dine at Rouen on a fowl, because he could ask for nothing else *(a laugh)* and yet, after he had been four months in the country he could hold a conversation in French. He would not longer detain the court; there were some parts of the hon. proprietor's speech which did not at all bear on the question, and, therefore, he did not feel it necessary to allude to them more particularly. There were other parts which he would leave to be disposed of by those who were better acquainted with the subject than himself.

Col. *Lushington*—" Mr. Chairman: There can be but one opinion as to the very great importance of the military servants

vants of the Company possessing a sufficient knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, so as to enable them to perform the duties of their station with ease and credit to themselves, and advantage to their employers. In this principle, all will, I believe, agree, and I fully concur in every argument of the hon. mover which he has adduced in support of this principle; but it is a very different question as to the best mode of imparting the necessary instruction, and the measures most likely to ensure the desired end: and I confess, in the motion of the hon. proprietor, I cannot persuade myself that the benefit to be derived by its adoption will counterbalance the disadvantage and inconvenience. With regard to the expediency of a permanent institution in the metropolis for the instruction of cadets in the Hindoostanee language, the objections that may be urged against such an establishment are so weighty, that I conceive nothing short of an absolute necessity being shewn would induce this court to recommend it. It will be my principal endeavour to prove that no such necessity exists; and that in the metropolis, or elsewhere, the instruction of a cadet in the Hindoostanee language, or his knowledge of it previously to leaving England, is not a matter of such paramount importance as to be the *sine quâ non* of his appointment. I will not occupy the time of the court by entering into any lengthened detail of the objections against the motion; I shall therefore only briefly mention a few that appear to me most evident, and which are nearly the same as noticed by the learned proprietor who has preceded me. The danger to which both the morals and health of young persons just leaving the roof of their parents must be exposed to by a residence, even for a few months, in the metropolis—the difficulty of drawing the precise line as to what shall be considered a sufficient examination—and the impossibility of ascertaining how long it might be before *all* cadets would be qualified to take up their appointment, depending, as it would do, on their respective dispositions, talents and industry. The bar that such a regulation would prove to many whose situation and circumstances would not admit of their being sent to those seminaries where the Hindoostanee language is taught, but who otherwise might have it in their power to procure a cadetship. I do not mean to say that there would be no advantage in a cadet proceeding to India being sufficiently grounded in the Hindoostanee language, to enable him to study with effect during the voyage out; and if there are so many seminaries, as stated, where that language is taught, it will I think naturally follow, that parents and guardians of cadets will not fail to avail themselves of any practicable or convenient opportunity that may occur of having them instructed; but it should be recollected that the Hindoostanee language is almost exclusively used for colloquial purposes, and that where there is a disposition on the part of a young man to make himself acquainted with it, it is much more readily and effectually done in India, where he is in the daily habit of hearing that language spoken, and where a very short residence will be sufficient to convince him that his future successful career in the service greatly depend on his knowledge of the native languages.

I will now proceed to notice a few points, which, from my situation as commanding a regiment for several years, will, I trust, be thought entitled by the court to some degree of attention; and though perhaps it may appear presumptuous in me, yet I do feel a confident expectation, before I have finished my observations, I shall have satisfied even those that may be favourable to the motion, that at least there is no necessity for its adoption. From the general tenor of the argument, and the various statements of the hon. proprietor, many would be led to imagine that a want of the knowledge of the native languages existed to a very great degree amongst the officers of the army, and that this dearth of knowledge was altogether overlooked by the authorities in India. So far from this being the case, I can state, from positive and personal knowledge, that the greatest anxiety is evinced by the government in India for the cultivation of the languages by the military servants of the Company, and I am enabled to impress this conviction on the court from facts which, being matter of public record, cannot be doubted, and by which it will be perceived that this desire on the part of the government in India is not merely an expressed opinion, but seconded and aided by such regulations as are thought best calculated to promote the object in view. For several years past, half-yearly reports, specifying the progress and proficiency of each individual officer in the Hindoostanee and other native languages have, by order of the commander-in-chief, been regularly sent in by officers commanding corps. These reports are not mere matters of form, but drawn up with care and impartiality, and generally from previous examination; great attention is paid to these reports at head-quarters. The relation of a circumstance which happened to myself, will convince the court of the truth of this assertion. It became my duty in one of these half-yearly reports to mention that one of the young officers under my command paid little or no attention to the orders of his excellency, or my earnest recommendation that he should make himself acquainted with the Hindoostanee language. An immediate reply was forwarded from head-quarters, that if, in my next report, I was not enabled to make more favourable mention of the officer in question, the commander-in-chief would consider how far it might be expedient he should be entrusted with the command of a troop. It is almost unnecessary to mention this remonstrance was attended with the best possible effect. There is another regulation by the government, "That no officer shall be appointed to the responsible situation of adjutant, paymaster, and interpreter to a regiment, or indeed any staff appointment, without first passing the ordeal of an examination as to his qualification for the appointment; and this examination is to be conducted by three persons selected for their knowledge and skill in the language." I will take upon myself to say, that not the slightest apprehension need be entertained of any accused person suffering from the ignorance of the interpreter; and, with regard to any attempt on his part to mislead, I know of no better security against such an attempt, than the interpreter being sworn, which is always done. I must be permitted here to observe, that the hon. mover appears to me to have greatly misunderstood the duties of an interpreter. I can assure him, it is no part of his duty to be at the command of every young officer of a company who may feel himself sometimes at a loss, either to understand what is said to him in Hindoostanee, or to explain himself in the same language. The principal duty of an interpreter is to attend at all native courts-martial that may be assembled in the regiment he belongs to, to take care that nothing is put down in the proceedings by the officer conducting them but what is strictly according to the evidence given, and to check any feeling or bias either for or against the prisoner by the members of the court-martial. No native court-martial is complete or legal without an interpreter; and his signature, as well as that of the president or officer conducting the proceedings, is necessary to make those proceedings valid; and I consider it as an appointment principally, and in my opinion wisely, made for the better and more pure administration of justice in all native courts-martial. There is, however, a measure connected with this subject which I take the opportunity of noticing, and which I cannot but believe will meet with every proper attention from the executive body. There is nothing new in its principle; it would, in fact, only be the renewal of a regulation which formerly existed, and which I cannot but regret was ever discontinued. I allude to the encouragement that was held out to the study of the native languages by bestowing on such officers as passed a successful examination a pecuniary reward. Confident as I feel that such a measure would be attended with the most beneficial effects, that emulation would be excited, that a stimulus of this nature would be the means of many prosecuting their studies with more vigour and perseverance than at present—the natural consequence of enlisting both duty and interest on the same side—surely, it is no very hazardous assertion, that the benefit to be derived would more than compensate the additional expense incurred. It affords me satisfaction indeed to perceive, that the propriety of such a measure appears to be recognized by the Bombay government; for, by an order of the Governor-in-council, dated in April last, the pay of a moonshee, for six months, is allowed to every officer who shall pass an examination in the Hindostanee or Mahratta languages. Certainly this is doing something, though little; the whole amount to be drawn being about 180 rupees, and simply a reimbursement of cash necessarily expended for paying a moonshee; whereas the former reward was nearly 2000 rupees. Whatever were the motives that led to the abolition of this reward, at the period when it was discontinued, it was considered by the Madras government worthy of a further reference to the authorities in this country; and I cannot refrain from relating an anecdote to the court, which, though I cannot vouch for its accuracy from my own knowledge, yet I have learnt it from a quarter which I believe entitled to every credit. The late military auditor-general at Madras represented to the governor (Sir George Barlow), that the claims by officers to the premium for passing an examination in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages was quite *ruinous*; no less than twenty had come in, in a very short time. The answer was: "Sir, instead of twenty, I wish it were 200." When I call to mind the munificent reward of 3,500 rupees that is bestowed on such civil servants who distinguish themselves by their skill in the native languages, how can I be otherwise than sanguine in my expectations, that the same reasons, the same liberality, the same sound argument which operate in favour of one branch of the service, will equally apply to the other? Let me not, however, be misunderstood; I desire not to draw any invidious comparison between the two branches of the service. I will at once admit that, in the army, the applications would be too numerous, and the field too extensive to allow of a very high reward; and, even if the former premium was thought extravagant, I feel persuaded that 1,000 rupees given to such officers who might pass an examination in the Hindoostanee, or other native languages, would ensure, with the aid of the regulations at present in force, a considerable number of very superior scholars. I cannot

not, however, conclude without doing that justice to the officers of the Indian army which I am satisfied they merit, notwithstanding the very little credit given to them by the hon. mover, and the state of ignorance he represents them to be in, that there never was a period in which knowledge of the native languages, to a certain extent, was more generally diffused, particularly among the junior branches of the army; and, I further must say, I consider this to be mainly attributable to the repeated orders and instructions of the Court of Directors on this subject, and the rules and regulations of the government of India in consequence of those orders. I will not trespass longer on the indulgence of the court. I trust I have satisfactorily proved, that there is no very great necessity for the motion of the hon. proprietor; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I am decidedly adverse to shackling the appointment of cadets with the stipulations recommended, and which, under existing circumstances, are, in my humble opinion, equally unnecessary and uncalled for.

The Hon. *L. Stanhope* thought that the learned Doctor (Gilchrist) had no reason to regret the want of the privilege of replying to the arguments of those who spoke against the motion. The gallant officer who last addressed the court, had, whilst he intended to speak in opposition to the motion, made some very sensible observations in its favour. With respect to what had fallen from the other hon. proprietor who had opposed the motion (Sir J. Sewell), he must confess that he was surprised to have heard from an individual, who he understood had acted as a judge, such idle, such superficial, such attorney-like arguments in favour of ignorance. He did not think it necessary to detain the court long in referring to the arguments of the hon. and learned proprietor. It must be admitted, that it was necessary to hold communication with men either by speech, writing, or signs; unless the directors were resolved that India should be governed by signs, or the sort of pantomime recommended by the learned proprietor, it was absolutely necessary that the Company's officers should be acquainted with the native languages. The next question was, at what period of life should a knowledge of those languages be acquired? Locke, Rousseau, and all other philosophers who had written on the subject, had recommended that such studies should be entered upon during youth—that the impression should be made whilst the wax was soft. The hon. mover did not say that the cadets who proceeded to India should be perfectly acquainted with the native languages previously to their leaving this country—all he contended for was, that they ought to be acquainted with the rudiments of them. He had been to many parts of the world, and he had often experienced great inconvenience from being totally unacquainted with the language of the countries in which he was placed. The learned proprietor had himself adduced a strong instance of this kind of inconvenience, when he stated that he ran the risk of not getting any thing to eat in France, if he had not been able to ask for a *poulet (a laugh!)* The question which followed next in order, was how was that knowledge to be conveyed to the minds of the young men? Who was the person proper to be employed to teach them on account of his moral qualifications, his intellectual aptitude, and his intimate acquaintance with that particular branch of learning? If it were asked where such a person was to be found, he would point to his honourable friend the learned doctor, who had grown white-headed in the service of the Company, and who, either by his lectures or elementary books, had been the means of instructing almost every European servant of the Company in the native languages. He called upon the Court of Directors as honest men, and persons having the welfare of India at heart, to take measures for spreading the knowledge of the native languages, and to place the learned doctor at the head of that kind of instruction. It was highly desirable that no cadet should be allowed to proceed to India without having some knowledge of the native languages. He was sure that the young men would not be so slow to learn as the hon. and learned proprietor who had studied Greek and Latin for so many years, and yet knew nothing about those languages after all.

Sir *J. Sewell* explained that he had not said that he knew nothing of them, but only that he could not speak them.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that there seemed to be an almost universal conviction of the necessity of a knowledge of the native languages to officers serving in India. It was therefore with no small surprise that he heard an hon. and learned proprietor (Sir J. Sewell) put two or three cases to show that this knowledge was of no importance whatever. The hon. proprietor thought that it was only necessary for a man to make signs with his hands to turn a whole baggage train, which, perhaps, extended two or three miles. The hon. proprietor had reasoned in the same way with respect to the unfortunate affair in which so many of our troops had been cut to pieces. He regretted that the hon. proprietor made any allusion to what he conceived the market price of a cadetship: nothing could be more honourable than the conduct of the directors in the distribution of their patronage. For the last fifteen years they had acted in a way which

which defied even the imputation of corruption. The court and the public ought to be obliged to the gallant officer (Col. Lushington), for if ever any person established the affirmative of a proposition, he had done so with regard to the motion. The gallant officer had described the anxiety of the local authorities to promote a knowledge of the native languages amongst the officers in India, and had quoted the words of the Company's enlightened servant, Sir George Barlow, to the same effect. All that his hon. friend wished to do, was to extend the knowledge of those languages which the government considered so necessary. That the native languages were not generally known by the officers, was proved by the fact that it had been found necessary to establish interpreters: if every officer understood the languages, there would be no occasion for interpreters. They had been established as a medium of communication between the officers and the natives, the want of which was known to have produced the most calamitous results. The gallant officer said that the interpreters were appointed to aid the due administration of justice in courts-martial, by preventing the operation of unfair bias on the part of the natives. How much better would that object be attained, if each of the officers composing the courts-martial were able to understand all that was said in the native language! Did the gallant officer, however, mean to say that every court-martial had the benefit of an interpreter? Were there not some subordinate courts-martial which had not interpreters to assist them? Was it possible that, divided and subdivided as regiments were, there were not some courts-martial which had not the advantage of a European interpreter to watch over the life of a fellow creature? It was reserved for the hon. and learned proprietor (Sir J. Sewell), who was somewhat novel in that court, (in his own, his estimation was duly weighed) to propose to substitute a kind of pantomime for speech. He seemed to think that a motion of the hands was sufficient to turn a stream of baggage. But did he consider that it might be necessary to perform this pantomime at night? The court might have heard of a night telegragh, but never he thought of nocturnal bodily signals. *(Laughter.)* The great question was, how the object of disseminating the knowledge of the native languages among our officers could be best effected. Here he had the misfortune to differ a little with his hon. friend who had brought the subject forward. One part of the motion, as he understood it, proposed to refer the matter to the Court of Directors; that was well; some time since, he and his hon. friend had come to a sort of honorable understanding, that it should be proposed to refer the subject to the Court of Directors, and in such terms as would not be likely to meet with discouragement from the other side of the bar. He was sure that his hon. friend, in every thing that he had done, meant all that was respectful to the Court of Directors; but there was one part of the motion which required that young men about to proceed to India should give a proof of their proficiency in the native languages before they left this country. This part of the proposition would not receive the support of those proprietors, who, like the gallant officer (Colonel Lushington), thought that the native languages could be best acquired in India. They would therefore be obliged to reject the motion altogether. Under those circumstances, he thought the best course to adopt would be to leave the whole consideration of the question to the Court of Directors. Much had been said of the danger of bringing young men to London; he doubted whether that would bear any proportion to the danger to which the Company's interests were exposed, from the want of sufficient knowledge of the native languages amongst their officers. Besides, the court had been made acquainted with the fact, that there were thirty considerable seminaries for teaching those languages in different parts of the country; some in Scotland, and others within ten or fifteen miles of London. From what had fallen from a gallant officer, it might be supposed that the object of the hon. mover was to procure a situation for Dr. Gilchrist, by placing him at the head of an establishment for teaching the native languages; that was not the case. Now, as far as facts formed any criterion for a man's judgment, he believed that Dr. Gilchrist had been, to the languages of India, what Joseph Lancaster had been to the language of England. He believed that Dr. Gilchrist had exerted great industry, great ingenuity, and great talent, in creating, by his instruction, masters capable of communicating their knowledge of the language of India to those who wished to learn it; and he thought, that if it should be determined that these young men should, in future, be submitted to some test before they were allowed to proceed to India, the seminaries, which they had been told existed in different parts of the country would do well to avail themselves of the ability and zeal of Dr. Gilchrist, and of those gratuitous and unbought services which constituted so honourable a portion of his history and character. At the same time he was bound in candour to confess, that it appeared to him, that these young men would enjoy many advantages in studying the language of India on the other side of the water, which they could not enjoy in studying

studying it here. Still, though such was his opinion, he thought that they ought not to be allowed to study it in India in the same mode in which they studied it at present. To that mode he had always felt serious objections; and he was happy to say, that the observations which had that day fallen from the gallant general on the other side of the court, fully confirmed him in the view which he had hitherto taken of this important question. At present, when young men arrived in India unacquainted with the language spoken there, they could only acquire a knowledge of it by hiring a native tutor out of the small pay and pocket-money which the Company allowed to them. Some time back a prospective reward had been held out to such as devoted their time, and he might add their money, to the study of the native languages, after their arrival in Hindostan: but that prospective reward had subsequently been taken away from them; and even if it had not would now be unavailing, since the young men were marched off to their regiments, within a week or a month after their arrival at the different presidencies to which they were sent, and were then so much engaged in active exertion as to have no time left for study of any description. Nothing would be able to remedy the evil of the present system on the other side of the water, except the erection of an establishment for the purpose of providing this instruction for the young cadets before they joined their regiments, and the erection of it at the expense of that court—which ought to give that instruction to them which they could not obtain for themselves without a material diminution in their pay and pocket-money. If the motion of his hon. friend could be altered, not indeed in its object, but in the mode of effecting that object, he would make it imperative upon the young men to have instruction in the native languages on one side of the water or the other: and would oblige each of them, before he proceeded to join his regiment in India, to shew that he had attained either in this country, if the best opportunity presented itself here—or in India, if the best opportunity presented itself there—a fair proficiency in those languages. But, instead of taking away from the young men their pay and pocket-money (for in point of fact their pay was but pocket-money), he would recommend to the court to give them the fair means of learning those languages, and to interdict them from joining their regiments, until they had availed themselves of that bounty. There was only one difficulty now remaining, and over that, if his hon. friend was not fastidious, he thought that they might easily triumph. He would advise his hon. friend so to modify his motion, as to leave the whole of this question to the Court of Directors, and would suggest to the Court of Proprietors that they should request the Court of Directors as a favour—and the requests of the Court of Proprietors were always considered by the Court of Directors as binding upon them—to give them their candid opinion upon it. He flattered himself that such a request would not be too much for the Court of Proprietors to make, or for the Court of Directors to concede. It would give the proprietors the opportunity of coming to any future resolution, which might be proposed to them upon this subject, with a perfect knowledge that it had been thoroughly considered, not only as to its policy, but as to the means of carrying it practically into effect. Each proprietor would then understand what he was about, and would be ready to contribute, in his due constitutional share, to the great object which cannot but operate beneficially upon India. He thought that the end which they all had in view would be best attained by a motion of this nature—"That the Court of Directors be requested to take into their consideration the expediency of requiring from the cadets the attainment of a certain proficiency either here or in India, before they be permitted to join their respective regiments, and that it be desired to report its opinion thereon to the Court of Proprietors." Now, much as he was disposed to think well of this amendment, because it was his own, he was not inclined to offer it as a distinctive proposition to the court, unless it was also thought well of by others. He made this declaration, because nothing could change the gratitude which he felt to be due to his hon. friend from himself, the proprietors, and the public, for the great exertions which he had made in collecting information on the subject—for the talent with which he had brought it forward—and for the great light which he had thrown upon the necessity of giving this instruction to their young officers. He agreed with his hon. friend, and indeed with the gallant general on the other side of the court, as to the existence of that necessity. He had suggested such means as to him appeared best calculated to bring to a fortunate issue their common wishes; and so anxious was he to see them crowned with success, that, if his own proposition were not acceded to, he should not seek to disturb the projects and views of others. The hon. gentleman then concluded by again returning his thanks to Mr. Hume for having brought this question fairly under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, and by stating, that the very discussion of it must be attended with beneficial effects to our interests in India.

Colonel *Lushington* rose to make a few remarks in explanation of those which he had before offered to the court, and in which he conceived himself to have been misunderstood by the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down. The hon. and learned gentleman, by interdicting these young men from joining their regiments, until they had acquired a knowledge of Hindoostanee, would deprive them of the means of subsistence, since it was well known that their emoluments were trifling indeed, until they reached the corps to which they were attached. Besides, the necessity of keeping them away from their military duties was not at all apparent: there was not a single corps in their service in which there were not native seapoys well acquainted with the English language, and capable of giving instruction in their own to such individuals as were anxious to obtain it. Indeed, in his own regiment, he knew that there was one seapoy, who had, at the time when he left India, five young officers learning Hindoostanee from him. There was another error in the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman, which he must be permitted to notice: he alluded to his observations with regard to the native interpreters. The hon. and learned gentleman had asked him whether he meant to say that an interpreter was present at every court-martial: he replied that he did mean to say so; for there was no court-martial, regimental or otherwise, which was legal without an interpreter's presence—his signature was requisite to legalize its proceedings. In all regimental court-martials there must be five officers present, besides the interpreter, or it was not properly constituted. The hon. and learned gentleman had asked him what was the case when an offence was committed in a detachment of a regiment? To that he would answer, that if the detachment had not five officers with it to form a court-martial, the offence remained unpunished till the detachment rejoined the regiment, or until a sufficient number of officers, and an interpreter, could be found at the station in which it was posted. He trusted that they would excuse him for having trespassed again upon them, to state these facts.

Mr. *R. Jackson* observed, that his proposition would not be offered to their notice, unless it was pretty generally agreed that the whole question should be taken into consideration. All he wanted was, that their officers should attain some proficiency in the Hindoostanee language; if they could be taught it in their respective regiments better than elsewhere, so be it. The Directors would so report, and his object would be fully answered.

Mr. *S. Dixon* commenced his observations by animadverting, with great severity, on the language which the hon. member for Aberdeen had used in bringing forward the present motion. Such an attack upon the directors he had never heard before in that court, and trusted he should never hear again. There was no question which admitted of being brought into a narrower compass than the present: every person who had yet addressed the court had admitted, that it was necessary that their officers in India should be capable of fully understanding the language of the soldiery whom they were sent to command. The question, therefore, was, as to the best means of communicating a knowledge of the native language to those officers. Now, he was one of those persons who were inclined, upon all occasions, to take the opinion of practical men in preference to that of mere speculative men. The hon. and learned gentleman on the floor was, beyond all doubt, a most excellent special pleader; but as he had never been in India, he must, notwithstanding his eminence as a lawyer, prefer to his opinion the opinion of the gallant general, who had been there. That gallant officer had demonstrated so clearly that the present resolution was uncalled for, that he had not the vanity to suppose that he (Mr. Dixon) could add any thing to it. The resolution stated, in very peremptory language, that no gentleman should be permitted to go to India, until he had passed an examination as to his proficiency in the Hindoostanee language. (A cry of "*No!*") He was to produce a test of his having received instruction in that language: but how could the value of that test be tried without subjecting the person who produced it to examination? The mover had told them that a knowledge of the language could be acquired at a very cheap rate in this country; and from what he had said, he (Mr. S. Dixon) should not have been surprised if he had told them that Dr. Gilchrist was ready to contract to qualify five hundred persons every year for one guinea each. But would that be all the expense which young men would have to incur in learning Hindoostanee? Must they not be in London? Must they not be in the vicinity of the Doctor? Must they not be exposed to all the temptations of this great metropolis, from which it was so necessary to withdraw young men? *(A laugh.)* The plan which had that day been submitted to them was one of the most romantic absurdities ever generated in the mind of a reasonable being. He had heard the honourable mover say that there could not be a doubt as to the propriety and expediency of his plan, but the honourable mover did not wait long before he was undeceived upon that point. Though the hon. mover had one Doctor upon his side, there was a rival professor, who had declared himself to be on the other; and, loth as he was to decide when doctors disagreed, he must say, that in this case, the reason of the argument

gument appeared to be all on the side of the gallant General. For was it not notorious that a man often learned a language grammatically, and yet, from not being accustomed to hear it spoken, found himself at a woful loss when he first went into the country, where it was the only medium of conversation? Suppose a man were to go into Italy—would he not soon discover that the Latin which he had learned at school was not a language understood in that country? So it would be with the Hindoostanee taught by Doctor Gilchrist *(cry of No!)*. He thought, yes—but if it was not so, so much the better. He was of opinion that one slight fact within the knowledge of them all would settle the question as to whether the Hindostanee language could be acquired with greater facility in England or in India. If one of their children learned French grammatically at a public school, and another learned it by mixing familiarly in good French society, there could be no doubt as to which of the two would acquit himself best at the end of the same time from the commencement of their studies. Let them only reason from analogy and they would see that the Hindoostanee must be better learned in India than it could by any possibility be learned here; for independently of the advantages which the gallant officer had mentioned to them in his excellent speech, for which the court was infinitely indebted to him, the student would have greater information and intelligence at his command in India, at a cheaper rate than he could possibly acquire, even at the dearest rate, in this country. That was a point which they ought not to forget; for in looking at this question, he could not lose sight of the description of persons, who in general went out as cadets to India; they were principally the sons of clergymen, and of men with small incomes, above the common rank, who were unable to send their children into the world with all the advantages they could wish. A resolution, such as the hon. member for Aberdeen wished the court to pass, would close India to these individuals for ever; for, if no cadet were permitted to embark for that country without being first qualified as a good Hindoostanee scholar, their parents would be prevented from qualifying them for such a situation by the narrowness of their private fortunes. Indeed, when he considered how their army had been constituted for years past, and how successfully every expedition had terminated upon which it had been employed, he began to doubt whether the knowledge of the native languages was so necessary as was represented to the inferior officers, especially on their first arrival in India. He would venture to say that the hon. member for Aberdeen did not understand the language when he first arrived there. *(A laugh.)*

Mr. *Hume*.—"It would have been better for me if I had."

Mr. *S. Dixon*.—He would not deny that it might be so, but if the hon. member was a great man now, how much greater would he have been, if he had received this instruction which he now wishes to impart to others! *(A laugh.)* In conclusion, the hon. member observed that he could not, for the reasons he had stated, give his support to the resolution proposed by the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Mr. *Darby* observed, that one advantage he had in addressing the court was, that he spoke to those who brought to the subject under their consideration a perfect knowledge of all its details and bearings. They were therefore too wise to be led away by the anger or sophistry of any individuals, however skilfully the words which conveyed it might be put together. He did not know whether the object of the hon. mover of this resolution was to vilify the Court of Directors or not; but if it were his object, it could not have been more effectually answered than by the turn which he has given to the discussion of it. The proprietors were told that the Court of Directors had neglected this subject entirely; and the question was put to them in this shape, "is such neglect right or wrong?" Now, how did the fact stand, which was assumed as the ground for this question? Was there neglect on the part of the Directors or not? The gallant officer near him had shewn that there was not, and in so doing, had decisively contradicted every assertion made by the hon. member for Aberdeen. [Mr. *Hume* said "No".] He said "yes." The gallant general had contradicted every one of his assertions, if he understood any thing of the force of language. The detail, which the gallant general had made of the services of his own regiment, and of the manner in which the young men who joined it as officers had been induced to study the language of the natives, was sufficient to induce all reasonable persons to put a negative on the present motion, to thank the Court of Directors for what they had already done, and to leave any measures, which it might be still prudent to take, entirely to their discretion. If he (Mr. Darby) had one grain of common sense—he did not say of reason (for he was aware that the hon. member for Aberdeen did not allow those to be possessed of it, who thought differently from himself), he was certain that the present motion was founded upon a very erroneous view of the question. He did not like to say any thing harsh, but it did appear to him that the hon. member for Aberdeen had only brought it forward to give himself an opportunity

portunity of finding fault with the Court of Directors. He thought however that the Court of Directors were so free from any blame, that they might safely turn the motion out of doors at once. The impression on his mind was, that such a motion was a reflection on every officer in their army in India, and that the Court of Proprietors would acquit themselves best of the debt which they owed to that army by getting quit of it now and for ever.

Captain *Maxfield* would not have arisen to address the court but for some observations which had fallen from the hon. and gallant officer on the other side of it. He had understood the gallant officer to assert, that a regimental court-martial could not be legally held without the presence of an interpreter. If such were the case, how did it happen that to the Sibendy corps, to whose jurisdiction 25,000 of their native subjects at least were liable, no interpreter was ever seen?

Col. *Lushington* said, that he spoke of the military, and not of the civil service of the Company.

Capt. *Maxfield*. It might be so; but then he must observe, that unless the interpreters employed in the military service of the Company were much better than those employed in its civil service, they were of no use whatever. He had known a native employed as a Persian interpreter, who, upon examination, was discovered not to know one single syllable of that language. *(Hear!)* Hon. gentlemen seemed to think that the statement of the gallant officer with respect to what had occurred in his own regiment, had rendered all further discussion of this great question unnecessary; but he was of opinion, that all that statement proved was, that the gallant officer was actuated by great zeal for their service, and had applied much of his attention and his influence to the instruction of his officers in the language of the natives. The gallant officer had told them that most of his officers were acquainted with it: he (Capt. Maxfield) had no doubt they were; but he knew, of his own personal knowledge, that many officers in high situations were utterly ignorant of it—for instance, their late military surveyor-general did not know a word either of the Persian, the Hindoostanee, or any other oriental language. He could adduce other instances of similar ignorance on the part of eminent public functionaries, if it were necessary. They had, nevertheless, got on very successfully, and the example of their success, without a knowledge of the native language, was not likely to encourage others to learn it. He was convinced, unless some stimulus was given by the authorities at home, their servants would not learn it—indeed, he did not see why they should. He had known magistrates who were all but ignorant of the native languages, and yet were in the daily habit of dispensing justice to thousands of Hindoos. The scrapes into which their ignorance sometimes led them would be amusing, if it were not for the contempt which it cast upon the general administration of the laws. He would mention one of them at which he had been accidentally present. The magistrate was sitting on the bench, when a man in the crowd before him cried out as if he were hurt; some confusion was created in the court, which induced the magistrate to ask what was the matter: he received an answer in the native language. He replied, "Bring him here, and I will teach him in future not to disturb a court of justice." This reply excited a roar of laughter in the court, which induced the magistrate to demand a further explanation. It then turned out that a dog had bit a man in the crowd—that on hearing the magistrate demand the reason of the outcry which it occasioned, a native exclaimed, "a dog has bit a man," and that the magistrate had misconstrued the phrase into "Mr. Dog has bit a man," and proceeded to issue his orders accordingly. *(Hear! and a laugh.)* He mentioned this fact to shew that the ignorance of the native language was not confined to one branch of their public service, but was extended to them all, and that it was therefore necessary that it should be made compulsory upon them all to obtain a decent proficiency in it. He thought that their military officers should at any rate be obliged to attain that proficiency before they were allowed to embark for India; because, if they once arrived there, it was easy to foresee that the resolution would be regularly done away with, on the alleged ground of public emergency.

Sir *C. Forbes* also supported the motion. The instruction in the native languages, which had been given during the last five years by Dr. Gilchrist to persons setting out for India, had been found so truly valuable and beneficial, that it was admitted by all the accounts, that the young gentlemen who had attended his lectures before they commenced the voyage had so improved themselves during their passage out, that their proficiency on their arrival in India was perfectly surprising. He hoped his hon. friend, though he might not succeed in effecting his object by the present motion, would not be deterred by the failure of it, but would persevere with that spirit which he displayed upon every other subject; and sure he was, that if his hon. friend did so persevere, he would ultimately succeed and triumph over all objectors. He hoped that he would follow up his present motion by another, declaring that no man should be allowed to go out to India, either as a barrister or an attorney,

attorney, who had not previously qualified himself by a knowledge of the native languages: he had himself witnessed, in more instances than one, the mischief which arose from the want of it. Was it right that men should be permitted to dispense justice to the natives of India, who were unacquainted with the language which they used? How did they suppose that a trial could be fairly decided in the courts of Bombay, for instance, where, to his knowledge, the judge who sat on the bench, and the barristers and attornies who were engaged in the examination of the witnesses, too frequently knew nothing of what they said except through the medium of a native interpreter, imperfectly acquainted with the English language, and therefore likely to make gross mistakes? In one instance—he had the authority of a learned judge for stating it—the misinterpretation of a witness's answer had been so unfortunate as to cause the accused to be sentenced to death: a private friend of his own noticed the blunder of the interpreter at the time it occurred, and remarked to a gentleman who was present at the trial, that the words used by the witness could not bear the signification which the interpreter had put upon them. He was called out of court before the trial terminated, and on returning to it, and inquiring the result of it, was informed, to his great surprise and horror, that the prisoner had been condemned to death, in consequence of the very words which he had declared to have been misinterpreted. With the feeling natural to every honest man who does not wish to see an act of injustice perpetrated under the colour of law, he immediately addressed a letter to the judge on the bench, stating his opinion of the way in which the words of the witness had been misunderstood. The judge was so convinced of the error that, though he could not commute the sentence which he had passed on the prisoner, he instantly suspended it, and made such a representation of the whole case to those in power, that he ultimately obtained for him his Majesty's free pardon. He had read the letter of thanks which the learned judge—and he saw no reason why he should conceal his name, it was the late Sir John Newbold—had addressed to his friend for his ready interference on behalf of the unfortunate man; and the existence of such a letter, arising out of such a fact as he had just mentioned, was an imperative reason why some measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of similar lamentable mistakes in future. He would only say one word as to the mode of communication by signs, which had been recommended by the hon. and learned gentleman on the floor. By signs! God preserve the unhappy natives of Hindostan from the signs which young gentlemen, on their first arrival in India, were likely to address to them! If the first sign they used to the poor creatures, who understood no word of English, were misunderstood, he knew well that the sign which followed it was a slap on the head or a cane across the shoulders. (*Cries of "No."*) Every body, who had been in India, must be aware that it was so; he had repeatedly seen it himself. He would suppose a case, for the sake of argument, and would ask any of his friends who had been in India, whether it was at all an uncommon one. Young officers, on their arrival in India, were unaccustomed to the mode of travelling there. He would suppose that one of them was asked to a party, and from some cause or other was rather too late for it; he would suppose that the officer got into his palanquin, and on finding that his palanquin bearers were not going quite as quick as he wished—and perhaps under the broiling sun of India it was impossible for them to go quicker—called upon them to increase their speed. He would suppose that the men refused; what would the other do? He would first "damn" them and tell them to get on, in English—the men, not knowing what he meant, would stop with him—he would then jump out of the palanquin, knock one down, beat another, and maltreat every one of them. The consequence would be that the bearers would take themselves off with all convenient speed, and would leave the officer to get to his destination as he best could. He had himself frequently seen a palanquin left in this manner in the middle of the road, and the young gentleman, to whom it belonged, obliged to trudge on foot to the end of his journey. He had seen it too with great satisfaction, because it taught the young man that sort of experience which seldom failed to bring him to his senses. These signs, which the hon. and learned proprietor recommended so ardently, were unfortunately too common in India, and had been productive of much individual cruelty and oppression. He thanked God that, owing to the courts of law and to the regulations of the police, they were going out of fashion, with the private floggings, to which they had so often given occasion. ["There are no private floggings," said a proprietor.] He did not know how that might be at present; but, in his time, he knew that it was the fashion to flog in private families, and to apply the rattan as often as the whim and caprice of the master prompted. He believed the custom was somewhat altered at present. Now, if a man was thought likely to complain of such tyrannic and oppressive conduct, he was sent off with a note, which he did not understand, to the superintendant of police, who generally bestowed upon him that flogging for some alleged offence, which his master could not inflict upon him for any real one. He stated this to be fact; and he defied any resident in India to disprove it. He would not pretend to give any opinon as to the mode of carrying the motion into effect, or as to the period of time within which cadets, if they did not qualify themselves in Hindoostanee, ought to be rejected. There might be doubts and differences upon that part of the subject; but that no bad consequences, but, on the contrary, great advantages had resulted from the able and disinterested conduct of Dr. *Gilchrist*, in instructing young men in Hindoostanee before their setting out for India, was a point which no person at all acquainted with the merits of the case would have the hardihood to dispute or deny.

Sir *J. Sewell* complained that he had been misrepresented by the noble baronet who had just sat down, and also by other proprietors who had taken a similar view of this question; he had never said that our communication with the natives of India could be well carried on by signs. On the contrary, he had most fully admitted, that it would be particularly desirable that all their public servants should be instructed in and understand the native languages. What he had said was this, that, in the case which had been referred to as so pregnant with lamentable circumstances, it appeared to him that a communication by signs might have prevented all the mischiefs which unfortunately occurred from an ignorance of the language.

Mr. *Rigby* observed that he should be exceedingly sorry if the motion were carried in the affirmative; for great misapprehension would be excited in the public mind, if an impression which this motion was likely to create should once go abroad, that such a question as the present had been passed over without any attention by those who were entrusted with the government of India. The gallant officer, who had spoken with so much good sense, and had afforded them so much information on this subject, had begun by stating, that it could not be denied that a knowledge of the language was a necessary qualification for any officer who was entrusted with the command of a regiment; and that statement had been admitted as correct by every gentleman who had yet addressed them. The present motion could not be understood at all, unless it was understood to convey an intimation that the necessity of such knowledge, paramount as it appeared to every body besides, had never attracted the notice and consideration of the Court of Directors. Now no one could look to the question whether a knowledge of the native languages was expedient and necessary, without deciding it in the affirmative; and the real question, therefore, which the proprietors were called upon to examine was this—had the subject met with the attention of the Court of Directors, or not? He had not the slightest doubt on the subject—he believed that it had occupied their attention most deeply, and that belief was founded upon the care with which the native language had been studied abroad by their servants, and the rewards which the Court of Directors had conferred upon those who had made themselves proficient in it. A young relation of his own, from being well acquainted with the language, and therefore qualified to act as an interpreter, had got a very welcome accession to his pay shortly after his arrival in India. That very fact proved that the subject had occupied the attention of the regular authorities, and that they had given stimulants to encourage their servants in pursuing the study of the vernacular language of Hindostan. Under these circumstances, he should very much deplore that this question should pass in the affirmative, as it was calculated to cast a reflection upon the Court of Directors which they by no means merited. There was another point on which he wished to be permitted to say a few words. An hon. and learned proprietor had stated an argument which he thought deserving of consideration. He had asked, if all the evils which had been mentioned by the hon. member for Aberdeen, existed in the melancholy degree which he contended, and arose from our ignorance of the native languages, how it happened that the Company had acquired the magnificent empire which it now possessed in Hindostan? A learned doctor had stated that our dominions there had risen from small beginnings to such an enormous extent, that they reminded him of nothing so forcibly as the miraculous gourd mentioned in Scripture; a proof, if any were wanted, that the hon. member for Aberdeen must have been guilty of some exaggeration in the picture which he had that day submitted to their inspection. For his own part, he trusted that some such modification of the question as had been proposed by the hon. and learned proprietor below him (Mr. R. Jackson) would be acceded to by the Court of Proprietors—that this discussion should cease for the present among them—that the subject-matter of it should be referred to the Court of Directors—and that the motion of the hon. and learned proprietor, that some test of their acquaintance with the Hindoostanee language should be demanded from their officers, either here or in India, before they were permitted to join their regiments, should undergo their deliberate consideration at the earliest opportunity. Such a modification of the question, he should be glad either to propose

pose or to second; but to an affirmative vote on the original motion proposed by Mr. Hume, he could not accede himself, and should be sorry if the Court of Proprietors acceded.

Mr. *Laurie* hoped that, on a question so important as the present, those servants of the Company who had resided in India would give it the benefit of the information which they had acquired there. He trusted that they would place their practical knowledge against the speculative doctrines of wrangling lawyers, who now occupied almost the undivided attention of that court. He was sorry to say it, but say it he must, that of late the court had become more like a meeting of lawyers in Westminster Hall, than a meeting of merchants to look after their concerns. He trusted that those who had practical knowledge of what was most expedient for the meridian of India, would not be kept back by those who had greater fluency of speech than themselves, but not one tithe of their information. In saying this, he spoke the sentiments of many hon. proprietors, who had now left the court, because they did not know the meaning of the flowery speeches which had been addressed to them, and could not even guess at the time or the proposition with which they might terminate. He had heard with pleasure the speech of the gallant officer who had addressed them with so much effect and such eloquence; and he was happy to discover from it, that the sum had been withdrawn for some years which had been devoted to reward those officers, who bestowed their time and attention on the native languages: for he should lament the day, when the desire of glory should cease to actuate the members of our army, and when only one stimulant should exercise its powers upon them, and that stimulant—money. He should leave the matter in the breast of the Court of Directors, and should give his strenuous opposition to the motion of the hon. member for Aberdeen.

Colonel *Lushington* begged to be heard again in explanation. Something had been said about the doctrines of rival professors—with these he had nothing at all to do, as he did not pretend to be one of them. He had not spoken with approbation of the resolution which had withdrawn the sum destined to the reward of such of our officers as devoted their attention to the study of the Hindoostanee language: he was too great a friend to our army to say any such thing. Undoubtedly, whenever the Company could get gentlemen to bestow pains upon their service without paying for it, they were right in so doing. What he had said was this—that without that reward, there never was a period in our rule in India, in which the native languages were better understood by our officers. He would, however, give that reward to the army, because it would induce many to study who at present would not. Military men were naturally fond of glory, but still they were not on that account to be told to look to glory as their only reward.

The Deputy Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) next addressed the court. He commenced by observing, that, after the long and wide discussion which had been bestowed upon this subject, he trusted that the court would permit him to bring the question back to its original bearings, and those he considered to rest entirely on the expediency of compelling their cadets to acquire the rudiments of the Hindoostanee language before they left England, and not permitting them to receive their appointments until they could pass a certain test, or of trusting to their acquirement of the colloquial languages of Hindoostan, when it was universally in use. For his own part, he believed that the evils which would arise from the compulsory process, would more than counterbalance the advantages which would accrue from it, either to the young men or to the Company, and, on that account, he was inclined to let the matter rest upon the footing it did at present, and upon the sufficiency of those motives which already existed to encourage the study of the oriental languages abroad. In the course of the debate he had heard it stated, that the purpose of the hon. proprietor who had brought this motion forward was, not so much to obtain the object which he professed to have in view, as to lay blame on the Court of Directors for not having done their duty on this important subject. He would do the hon. proprietor the justice to state, that he did not believe him to be actuated by any such unworthy motive, whatever might be the general bias of his mind to throw blame on the court; but at the same time, he must be permitted to observe, that on every occasion when this motion had been brought forward, there had appeared on his (Mr. Hume's) part, a strong anxiety to promote the pecuniary interests of a particular individual. There was another point on which he was particularly anxious to address a few observations to them. Among other things which had been stated in the course of the present debate, one was, that the appointment of native interpreters to the different regiments in their service was a measure which originated with the Marquess of Hastings. He should be the last man to detract from the merits of that illustrious individual, but he was sure that the noble Marquess would also be the last man who would consent to be loaded with merits to which he was not entitled. He therefore took that opportunity of stating, that the appointment of interpreters

interpreters to every native regiment, was an act of the Court of Directors taken up and resolved upon before the noble Marquess arrived in India. This would appear from the military letter of the Court of Directors, dated the 12th of March 1813; if it was not intruding too much on the time of the court, he would proceed to read it to them:—

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 12th March 1813.

"We therefore desire that the office of adjutant and quartermaster to regiments of native infantry may be abolished.

"With a view, however, to provide for the due discharge in each native battalion, of those duties which in our regiments of cavalry, artillery, and European infantry, are performed by the quartermasters of those corps, and also with a view to provide for the due discharge of the important duty of interpreters to courts-martial (a subject which is brought to our notice in the 98th para. of your letter in this department, dated 26th of December 1809); we desire that you will take into your early consideration whether it might not be advisable, to appoint from among the subaltern officers of each native battalion, one properly qualified to act as interpreter to all courts-martial that might be held in that battalion, and who should also execute the duties of quarter-master of the battalion.

"Such an arrangement might be expected to operate as a powerful incentive to young officers to perfect themselves in the knowledge of the native languages, particularly of the Hindoostanee language, and thus prove an effectual substitute for the institution lately abolished at Baraset."

The hon. Bart. then proceeded to say, that independently of that measure, the Court of Directors had also directed that no staff appointment should be held by any officer who was unacquainted with the Hindoostance language. In January 1810, they sent the following letter to the different presidencies in India.

Extract Military Letter to Bombay, dated 17th January 1810.

"We are decidedly of opinion, that no officers in our service should be appointed to staff situations unless they have previously acquired a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which is the vernacular language of Hindostan, and more or less spoken and understood throughout the Deccan.

"The means of acquiring this language are now much facilitated, and it is so obviously both the duty and the ifterest of all our servants at all the presidencies to obtain a knowledge of it, that we desire you will hereafter consider a competent acquaintance with it to be an indispensable qualification in every candidate for a staff appointment.

"We acquiesce, for the present, in the appointment of a linguist to each native battalion, and in the salary you have annexed to the office, amounting to sixty rupees (Rs. 60) a month to each linguist competently skilled in Hindoostanee or Mahratta, and ninety rupees (Rs. 90) a month to those who have attained competent skill in both languages."

Under these circumstances, he made bold to say, that, as far as the Court of Directors were concerned, they had shewn and extended every encouragement to the study of the native languages; and he would further state, whilst upon that subject, that notwithstanding all that had been asserted to the contrary by one hon. proprietor, there never was a more correct distribution to these offices than that which existed at the present moment. He conceived therefore that it would be most expedient for the Court of Proprietors, to leave unchecked and uncontrolled to the Court of Directors those further measures, which it might be thought advisable to adopt in prosecution of their present system. The directors, both as a body and as individuals, were as deeply interested in the success of it as any member of the Court of Proprietors; and he might add, that the expediency of promoting the study of the native languages by the rewards that were formerly abolished, was a subject then under their consideration. He had no doubt that all due encouragement would be extended to proficients in the native language by the Court of Directors; and at the same time he thought it right to announce, that it was the unanimous opinion of that court, that it would not be expedient that young men should be compelled to pursue their studies of the Hindoostanee language in this country under all its attendant risks of detention to the young men themselves, and of serious inconvenience and expense to their parents and friends, or to be subjected to the penalty of being debarred of their appointment. If there were the number of institutions in this country which had been stated, whenever it should suit the convenience of the parents, friends, and guardians of young men to let them be instructed in the Hindoostanee language, he thought it might be safely left to them to obtain for their children or wards that preliminary instruction which circumstances might admit of; especially when it was evident that it might operate much to the advantage of those who wished to obtain staff situations in the Company's service, to qualify themselves to hold them. On these grounds he was inclined to put a decided negative, both upon the original restrictive resolution, and upon the amendment which had been subsequently proposed

posed upon it. (*A cry of "there is no amendment."*)

Mr. *Weeding* rose for the purpose of advocating the course recommended by the deputy-chairman of leaving the whole question in the hands of the directors and the authorities abroad. When the subject was brought before the court a short time ago, he took the opportunity of stating his opinion, that, if the young men intended for their military service were to be taught the language of India by authority at all, they should be taught it in the country of India in preference to learning it at home; and nothing he had heard that day had tended in the least to shake his conviction on the subject. Let the court consider how extremely inconvenient it would be found, to subject the mass of cadets for their Indian army to an examination and test previous to going to India. At first he thought the hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech, had intended to apply for another college ("*No!*" from Mr. Hume), and that the cadets should learn Hindoostanee by Act of Parliament, as the young civilians did Greek, Latin, and morality, in another place: he was glad to find the mover of the proposition had no such intention. It was a previous examination and a test, then, to which they were to be subjected. If it were a high test, or even a low test in that language, the time required for the qualification, he thought, would be so long, that they would not be able adequately to supply the wants of their military service: the supply would not be equal to the demand. Even at Haileybury and at Addiscombe, where the demand was not one-tenth in the ratio of their general military service, and where the instruction was backed by the force of regulations and statutes, and conducted by a host of professors and teachers acting upon a system which had been established for years, he believed it had lately been found that these institutions could not supply the numbers which were required. If this difficulty had been experienced, and this inconvenience felt, where the numbers required were so few, how much more likely were it to happen where the numbers required were many. If it were a low test, a mere smattering of the language that was required, it would have this disadvantage; that the cadet with the merest possible knowledge of the language would go out qualified by their regulation, so as to render it unnecessary for the authorities abroad, or for the cadet himself, so far as the regulation was concerned, to take any further trouble on the subject. Another great inconvenience, which had been often dwelt upon in that court, would outweigh, in his opinion, the whole advantage, if there were any, to be derived from the proposition of the hon. gentleman. For very good reasons cadets were appointed at the early age of sixteen; from the uncertain wants of their military service, they could not be appointed before-hand — the directors did not know that they should have the power to bestow these appointments till the time came. Now, any man, having the least observation of human nature, must admit the great indiscretion of allowing youths of such an age the control of their own time for a year or two, or perhaps more, that might be necessary to acquire a knowledge of the test, amidst the allurements and dissipations of a large or small town. The love of indolence and pleasure, natural to man at all periods of life, but more especially at an age when reason and reflection are not very strong, would be likely not merely to divert them from all useful pursuits, but to engage them in others of a very contrary and pernicious tendency. Were these inconveniences, he would ask the court, at all counterbalanced by any necessity of the case, as made out by the mover of the proposition before them. The truth was, there was no necessity at all: a gallant officer (Colonel Lushington) had given them the best possible evidence from matter-of-fact, that no such necessity existed. In listening to the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume), one would have supposed that cadets were entrusted with important commands the moment they went to India; but how stood the fact? A month or two often elapsed before they joined their regiments as ensigns. Here they found themselves not only among associates of their own standing, and others their seniors, as ensigns, but among lieutenants, captains, majors, and lieut. colonels, whose authority and example would incite them to the attainment of the knowledge which was necessary to the due performance of their duty. The progress of their promotion also aided the same object: a year or two often elapsed before the ensign was made a lieutenant; many years, sometimes fifteen or twenty, before he became a captain, and double that number before he attained the rank of lieut. colonel. Did not this state of things—this progressive preferment, afford the court sufficient assurance, that long before the cadet could attain a rank which would give him a command of any importance, he would have ample opportunity to acquire, and the authorities in India would have ample opportunity to exact from him, a competent knowledge of the language of the soldiery whom he might be called upon to command. Instead, therefore, of consuming his time in this country in acquiring a mere tyro's knowledge of the language, it would be better employed by sending him at once to India, where, on the thea-

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tre of his future operations, in the midst of the language which he was to learn, he could best acquire it, and with it his professional knowledge at the same time. For these reasons he should oppose the motion, being quite satisfied with leaving the whole question to the vigilance and care of the Court of Directors, and of the constituted authorities in India.

Dr. *Gilchrist* now rose, and said, he threw himself on the indulgence of the court, while he made a few remarks in reply, as the seconder of the motion.

Mr. *Poynder* rose to order. It gave him pain, he said, to offer an objection to hearing the remarks of any proprietor, but the circumstances under which the learned doctor pressed himself on their attention were such as rendered it necessary to make the objection. The learned gentleman did not urge his claim to be again heard as a matter of right, but as a matter of courtesy. He was aware, that in all cases, this courtesy was extended to the individual making a motion, but not to the seconder; and if it were to be granted in this instance, he could not see on what ground it should be refused in any other. A precedent would thus be established, which would most inconveniently protract the business of the court. The learned doctor had said—

Mr. *Hume* begged to say a word to order. Perhaps it would save some of the time of the court, of which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) seemed so economical, if he were informed that his learned friend (Dr. Gilchrist) did not intend to press his claim to a reply. (*Hear! and a laugh.*)

Mr. *Hume* said he would trespass a very short time on the court in reply. Upon the paltry objection to his motion, that it had been brought forward from interested motives in favour of particular individuals, he would not condescend to remark, further than to say, that they were altogether unworthy of his notice. He was above any such conduct; he had brought forward the motion in the discharge of what he considered his duty, being firmly convinced, that if his suggestions were adopted it would be most advantageous for the interests of the Company. To the principle on which his motion rested he had not heard any reasonable answer; the objection of the gallant officer, and his statement respecting the general disposition of the officers to acquire the Hindoo language, did not at all apply to his motion. It might be correct as to the officers of the Bengal establishment; for certainly there was a great difference between them and the officers of the other presidencies as to the knowledge of the native language. In this respect, the officers of the Bengal establishment had the superiority—but it was well known that in the Madras regiments the native officers were obliged to act as interpreters for the European officers. If this was the case in only one regiment it would be a sufficient ground for his motion, for he would contend, that not one officer ought to be put into a situation where he might be called on to command without being well acquainted with the language of those over whom he was placed. The hon. director (the deputy-chairman) had said, that this was a subject in which the directors had taken a deep interest, and that they had been very diligent and active in promoting a knowledge of the Eastern languages among the officers of the native regiments. He would soon give them an opportunity of letting the proprietors know what they had done in that respect, by a motion which he should submit before the court rose. He would move for copies of all instructions sent out to India on the subject of European officers learning the Eastern language, and what encouragements they held out for the acquisition of that language; but, in the meantime, he would state, that there were fifty Golendauz corps in India without any interpreters at all. He could state, as a fact which had come under his own observation in India, that the Bengal artillery was without any interpreter; and the minute of the Court of Directors which the hon. deputy chairman had read, was an answer to a representation of that fact which had been made five years before. Was this the parental kindness with which it was said the directors regarded India? He would state, that after the experience of the negligence of the directors on this important point, he was not disposed to trust them farther: they had not shewn that it was one in which a reliance might be placed on their promises. The hon. deputy chairman had said, that he would trust to the natural disposition of men to acquire the Hindoo language. Now that was the very thing to which he should not trust: the natural disposition of man was to be idle, and to trust to the exertions of others, unless some inducements were held out to encourage him to active exertion and application. Should they, then, with the experience which they had on this subject, trust so important a point to the natural disposition of men? or were they to adopt the childish plan of coaxing officers into a knowledge of those languages, by holding out a promise of 150 rupees for every lesson they learn? Would it not be better to do away with the necessity of such rewards, by making it imperative on all cadets to acquire a knowledge of the language before their appointment? But, said the hon. director, "leave it to us; we are not interested parties, and we will do what is best to promote a knowledge of the eastern languages among our military officers."

He would answer, that he did not wish to leave it to them; and for this reason, that they were interested parties—that the value of the situations they had to bestow would be lessened by the necessity of the greater preparation which it would be necessary to make in order to fill them. Were the court, then, to trust this important matter to those who had an interest in neglecting or retarding it? If they did so, they would find that the same system would go on, and officers to whom most important commands might be entrusted, would be ignorant of that which it was of such consequence for them to know. He regretted to have heard on this occasion, what he could not help calling the abuse of morality, as if young men would have their morals corrupted by being obliged to reside in London or Edinburgh for a time, while they attended lectures or studies in the Hindoo language. Did not a vast number of children and young men attend the charter schools in this city, and go home every day to board with their parents or others, and without any injury to their morals? Was it meant to be contended, that they would be more exposed to the danger of immorality here than in Oxford or Cambridge? He would contend that no danger of the kind existed, and that the fear of it was a most flimsy argument, when urged as a reason for sending out young lads as cadets before they were fully qualified. There were many places in London and its vicinity where young men about to be sent out as cadets might obtain the necessary instruction in the Hindoo language; and he contended, that the Company ought to avail themselves of those means. But it was said, why not teach them the language in India? He answered, that that experiment had been already tried and failed. A cadet corps had been established in one presidency, on the conviction that most of the cadets sent out were unfit for immediate employment; but, after years of trial, it was found that it would not succeed, and it was at length given up. It was then clearly ascertained, that India was not the best place to learn any thing which ought to have been acquired before the appointment of the cadet took place. It was of the utmost importance, that young men, whose services might be immediately required on their going out, should not have on their arrival to learn that without which it was impossible that they could be fitted for command. This was more particularly the case in a time of war, when young men were sent to join the army within two or three weeks after their arrival out. It was absurd to talk of a period of fifteen or sixteen years before a subaltern could arrive at the command of a company. He himself knew an instance where an ensign, the day after his appointment to a regiment, took the command of a company; and that must be the case in many instances, as field officers cannot hold a company, and where there are not a sufficient number of captains. He knew that in Cutch, when a number of troops were stationed to meet a rupture of the neighbouring chiefs, there were in the corps only two captains, and the command of four companies was entrusted to an ensign of a few weeks' standing. He did not mean to say that young men thus placed might not display very considerable talent, but if they were without the knowledge of the language of those who were to obey their orders, would not their talents be very much limited in their operation. He would not leave the matter in the hands of the directors, who shewed how unfit they were to be trusted in a case where their own personal favours and patronage were opposed to the best interests of the Company. After having seen that they could sacrifice that interest to their own private views, he would no longer rely on their promises.

The *Chairman* observed, that before he put the question for the decision of the court, he must say, that whatever might be the sentiments of different proprietors on the motion then before them, there was none as to the great importance of the subject to which it referred. That subject had been before gravely discussed, and the steps taken respecting it had, in his opinion, been calculated to reach the end in view. He did not at all deprecate the agitation of the subject at the present day; but he must say, with reference to the very wide range taken in the speech of the hon. mover, that it was rather hard on the army of India to say that its officers were negligent, and did not use common diligence to acquire a language, the knowledge of which was so important to them in the discharge of their military duties: such a charge was, he must say, a very pointed libel on the army of India. If they looked back to the achievements of that army for the last thirty years, they would find a more conclusive answer than he could give to the charge now made against them. Let it be remembered to their honour, that when, in the year 1792, the Company acquired a considerable addition of territory, it was from the officers of the army that the then governor-general, Lord Cornwallis, selected men, who, from their knowledge of the language of the country generally, and their acquaintance with the manners and feelings of the natives, were considered the most fit to take the command of the newly acquired districts. From that period down to the present time, the army had constantly produced men not less distinguished for their bravery

bravery in the field than for their talent in business, and whose knowledge of the language, character, and habits of the natives was productive of the greatest benefits to the company. At this day, it was well known that when situations requiring in the officers who fill them a knowledge of the oriental languages became vacant, there were many candidates; did that shew that the study of the Hindoostanee language was neglected amongst them? Was it not, then, most unfair to pass a general censure on the officers of our eastern army, and to have it go abroad to the world that they were unfit for the duties to which they were called? He had only one word more to say—it was respecting what fell from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) as to the artillery corps. It was only necessary to say in reply to the honourable gentleman's statement, that the artillery, at the time to which he referred, were all Europeans. (*No, no! from Mr Hume.*) He understood that the fact was as he stated it, and this circumstance should induce him to make some allowance for a little remissness in the officers on the point to which the hon. proprietor had adverted. He did not mean to say that he was prepared to sanction any negligence, if it were as was stated; but still the fact of the men whom they commanded being all Europeans, should cause an allowance to be made which might not be made in other cases. To come back to the general question, he would say, that if the court thought proper to agree to the motion before them, the directors would of course pay every attention to their recommendation. He was aware, that when the proprietors gave a recommendation to the directors, it was always with the view that it should be acted upon (*Hear hear!*): but if that was the expectation of the Court of Proprietors in the case before them, candour bade him say, that it could hardly be otherwise than disappointed. It should be borne in mind that the directors were the sworn functionaries of the Company, bound to act to the best of their judgment and ability; and, however much they might collectively and individually be disposed to listen to the suggestion of the proprietors, still, if that suggestion were contrary to what they themselves conceived to be for the Company's advantage, they would be bound to reject it. In every point of view he considered the present motion as unnecessary. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume*, in explanation, begged to say, that the hon. chairman was mistaken in supposing the Bengal artillery to be all Europeans; the proportion of natives among them was as four to one European.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that the Bengal artillery were, some years ago, exclusively European; but that since a corps of Golundauz were added, and that, in consequence, interpreters were now attached to that corps also.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the question was put to a show of hands. Six hands were held up for the motion, and more than double that number against it.

The *Chairman* declared it to be negatived.

THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED.

Mr. *Hume*, pursuant to the intimation given in the course of his reply, rose to move for certain papers, in order that the Court of Proprietors might have an opportunity of judging how far the directors were sincere in their alleged desire to give encouragement to the study of the native language in India. He wished to see copies of all the instructions sent out to the governments of the several presidencies, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation among the officers of our army of the study of the eastern language. It was said by more than one gentleman, in the course of the discussion on the last question, that the directors were particularly diligent on this occasion. He believed it would be found that the fact was not so, and it was for this reason that he was anxious to learn how far they had gone on this point; he feared it would be found that their labours on this subject had been much more limited than some gentlemen were disposed to give them credit for. At all events, he hoped on this occasion he should have the votes of those proprietors who had expressed themselves so warmly in favour of all that they (the directors) had done on the subject; but if they had been so active and diligent in promoting the study of the eastern languages among their military officers, there could be no objection to let their instructions to that effect come before the court. No injury could be done by acceding to this motion; here were no secrets to be divulged—no correspondence to be published, which would injure the Company's interest to have made known. He would therefore move that there be laid before the court "Copies of all despatches or orders from the Court of Directors, since 1798, to the several governments in India, enjoining or recommending European officers to acquire a knowledge of the native languages; or expressive of the importance or utility of the eastern languages to the efficient performance of the duties of European officers."

Mr. *Weeding* thought this a very extraordinary motion. The very moment after the general court had, by its vote, declared its perfect reliance on the vigilance and care of the Court of Directors on the subject before them, the hon. gentleman requested them to concur with him in asking

asking for papers on the same subject, to see if they would not contradict their own vote. Was ever any thing more inconsistent and absurd?

Mr. *Hume* said, he wished to see whether what several proprietors had said, as to the diligence of the directors on this subject, was correct. It was boasted by some gentlemen that the directors had done every thing for the encouragement of the study of the eastern languages which could be desired. Now he thought they had not; but that, on the contrary, they had been quite negligent on the affair, and he wished to prove it from documents under their own hands.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that the hon. gentleman had now distinctly avowed what was his object—that it was to pass a censure on the directors as a body, for what he assumed to be their negligence with respect to the cultivation of the eastern language among its military officers. The hon. gentleman had made an allusion to some remarks which, he said, fell from him (the deputy chairman) while addressing the court that day. He did not pretend to say that he could recollect every thing which passed his lips in the course of his address, therefore he could not say whether he had used the words "the directors had used all diligence in promoting and encouraging the study of the Hindoo language;" but he remembered that the gist of his argument was this—that the Court of Directors had afforded great encouragement to officers to learn the language, by the instructions they sent out—that no staff appointment should be held by any officer who had not a competent knowledge of the Hindoo language. This was the encouragement afforded by the directors on which he meant to insist; and he was prepared to contend, that the directors, having acted upon that principle, ought not to be made the objects of such a censure as it was the intention of the hon. gentleman to cast upon them. He hoped, therefore, that the court, in justice to the directors, would put a negative on the motion.

Dr. *Gilchrist* was about to address the court, when

Sir *J. Sewell* rose to order; and said, that the mover of the question having made his reply, no one outside the bar had, after that, a right to speak on the subject. It would therefore be irregular for the hon. and learned proprietor to press himself, at this period, on the attention of the court.

Mr. *Hume* expressed his regret that the learned judge (Sir J. Sewell) had not shewn a disposition to deal out that justice which he had been in the habit of dispensing to others equally to one side or the court as well as to the other, on this occasion. The learned judge said, that after the mover had spoken in reply, no man had a right to speak on the same subject. If this were true, and that there was any irregularity on the occasion, it was on the part of the hon. chairman, who had spoken after the mover's reply—but the learned judge had forgot to call the chairman to order.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that there seemed as great solicitude on the part of some proprietors to prevent him from opening his mouth in that court, as if he were an incendiary. It did not argue much for the cause of the directors, which some proprietors seemed to think so good, that their friends should be anxious to shut out all remarks on their conduct; nor did it speak much in their favour, that the motion of his hon. friend for the production of those papers should be refused. As to the indisposition of some gentlemen to hear him, he would only say, that he was exercising a right which he would not forego in deference to their opinions; and he hoped the time was not far distant when he should submit his own case for the consideration of the court. As to the question respecting the instruction of cadets in the Hindoostanee language, he must say, and he could say it from his own experience, that if they did not learn at least the rudiments of it in England, they would not learn it when they arrived in India. The learned proprietor was entering into the general question, when he was called to order by a proprietor, who observed, that it was quite irregular to go into the discussion of a motion after the mover had been heard in reply.

Sir *C. Forbes* protested against the doctrine which would go to restrict any proprietor from expressing his sentiments on any question before the court, at any period of the debate before the question was put to the vote. It was well known that in the House of Commons, if any member chose to deliver his sentiments, he might do so after the mover's reply, and at any period before the division on it had commenced.

Dr. *Gilchrist* resumed his address, and observed, that the learned judge (Sir J. Sewell) had talked, among other subjects, of bullocks; perhaps it would be more natural if he had said jack-asses—(*some murmurs of disapprobation*).—The learned gentleman again entered into the question of the learning of the Eastern language by cadets, and was proceeding, when

Mr. *Wigram* rose to order. He fully concurred in what had fallen from the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes), as to the right of every proprietor to speak on the subject, at any period before the division commenced; but he submitted that, in the exercise of that right, the proprietor should confine himself to the subject before the court, and not enter upon one on which the court had just before decided.

Dr. *Gilchrist* again resumed, and again adverted

adverted to the question of the instruction of cadets in the eastern language before their leaving England. He was called to order by

The *Chairman*, who expressed a hope that the learned proprietor would not go again into a subject on which the court had so recently pronounced its opinion. Allusion to the subject generally might be unavoidable, in speaking to the motion before the court; but it might be made without entering upon the discussion of the question which was disposed of.

Dr. *Gilchrist* proceeded. He thought the motion of the hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) was quite necessary, as it was important to the proprietors to know what the directors had done for promoting the study of the Hindoo language among their military officers. He fully concurred with his hon. friend in thinking, that little reliance ought to be placed upon the promises of directors on this subject. He remembered that, about five years ago, mention was made in that court of the necessity of giving proper instruction to the midshipmen engaged in the Company's service. A promise was then made by the directors that the subject should be attended to; but since that time nothing had been done in the matter. How could he, then, place much reliance on the assertions of the directors as to what had been done in the other case? If they had been as active as it was said, if they were really sincere in promoting the knowledge of the Hindoo language among their military officers, why should they wish for concealment? why endeavour to hide their light under a bushel? But he feared that their wish for concealment proceeded from their conviction that the course they had pursued was not that which the court could approve; he feared it was in this case as it was in that of the midshipmen which he had mentioned.

The *Chairman* begged to put to the hon. proprietor himself, whether the course he was pursuing was quite regular. He was proceeding from one irregularity to another.

Mr. *Hume* contended, that the course which the learned gentleman was pursuing was quite correct.

Dr. *Gilchrist* did not resume his remarks, and the Chairman put the question.

Six hands only were held up in favour of the motion. The Chairman declared that it was carried in the negative.

SALARIES TO PROFESSORS.

Mr. *Hume* said he had one or two other motions to submit to the court. The motion which he was now about to submit was one which would occupy the attention of the court only for a very short time: his object was to obtain an account of the amount of salaries and allowances paid to professors and assistant professors in the Company's schools in England and India, distinguishing the actual salary from the allowance for house-rent or other necessaries. It was reported, that very considerable additions had been made to the allowances of the professors, so that it was not now known what their salaries were. It was desirable that this should be ascertained; he would therefore move for "an account of the annual amount paid to each professor and assistant professor in each of the colleges or seminaries of education in England and in India, stating the amount of regular or fixed salary, and of allowances, whether for house-rent or otherwise; also, whether a house or quarters are provided for them; for the past year, as far as the same can be made out."

The *Deputy Chairman* said he could not then recollect the particular items of the accounts presented to the court of the expenses of Addiscombe and Haileybury a short time back, but he believed they embraced the accounts which the hon. gent. called for, and if they did, he put it to the court whether the present motion was necessary.

Mr. *Hume* said, that if the accounts for which he called were already before the court in any shape, he had no wish to give any further trouble on the subject; but he believed that on inquiry it would be found that they were not, and that was the reason why he now called for them. If, however, there was any difficulty in coming at any of the documents for which he sought, he would alter his motion so as to suit the convenience of the Court of Directors. He would shape it in this way—that the accounts should be produced as far as the same could be made out.

The *Chairman* asked whether the hon. gentleman's motion embraced the same object which had been mentioned in a request to the Court of Directors signed by him and another hon. proprietor? (Dr. Gilchrist.)

Mr. *Hume* replied that they were the same in substance.

The *Chairman* observed, that there might be some difficulty in getting at them in the shape which the hon. proprietor required.

Mr. *Hume* repeated that he had no wish to give any unnecessary trouble, and he would therefore add to his motion the words "as far as the same could be made out."

The *Chairman* said, he had no objection to the motion thus shaped.

It was then put to the vote, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Hume* said, that he had another motion arising out of the same subject, to which he did not anticipate any objection. He was given to understand that certain sums had been paid, as gratuities for extra services, to some professors of the oriental languages

languages in the Company's service. Those sums could not, he supposed, be very much, but he should wish to know their actual amount. He would therefore move for "a return of all sums, exclusive of fixed salaries and allowances, paid to teachers or professors of oriental languages in India and in England, for extraordinary services of any kind connected with the oriental languages, stating the names of such teachers or professors, the dates on which paid, and the amount of each grant."

The *Chairman* said, he did not see any objection to the information which the hon. gent. desired.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGE.

Mr. *Hume* said, there was one other motion which he had to submit to the court, to which he hoped there would be no objection. It had been represented to him, that the Company were in the habit of giving encouragement to the publication of works in the oriental language, and on oriental literature and other subjects. This he understood was done by subscribing for a certain number of copies of such works; but, if he was correctly informed, a great degree of partiality was exercised on such occasions. Some of the works thus subscribed for were re-sold, some of them distributed, and others were laid by in the Company's stores. In some cases it was stated that large sums had been paid, while in others, where equal merit existed, their amount had been very trifling. Now, in order to remove any doubt on the subject, he would move for "a return of all sums advanced by the East-India Company at home and abroad, since 1798, for publications or books connected with the native languages of India, stating the name of the books and publications, and their author's name, the number of copies of each book subscribed for, and whether the copies so subcribed and paid for were ever received by the Company, and if received, whether these copies were sold or distributed, or now remain in store."

The *Deputy-Chairman* said that this motion, if the court thought proper to agree to it, ought to be carried with the addition of a tail, "as far as the same could be made out," for he was certain that part of the information sought for it would be impossible to grant. As far as the Company had encouraged and subscribed for works in this country, the account could be given; but there were works published in India which had also been patronized by the government there, but to what extent, and at what expense, there were not any means of ascertaining by the records at home. It would be for the hon. gent. to say whether he would be satisfied with putting his motion in a shape in which some return could be made to it if it were carried.

Mr. *Hume* did not intend that his motion should embrace any matter of which no satisfactory information could be given by the directors. At the same time that he made this motion, he had no hesitation in stating what was the particular object he wished to obtain. He had heard it said, ever since he came into the court, that a publication called *The Asiatic Journal* was an object of the Company's peculiar patronage; that a great part of the expenses of the reporting for, and printing of that work were paid by the Company. His own opinion was, that this was a calumny altogether unfounded; but, in order completely to remove it, he was anxious to have the account he had mentioned. The motion was now put to a shew of hands, and the Chairman declared that it was carried in the negative.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that from the appearance of the hands held up at each side, he was of opinion that the majority had been in favour of his motion. He therefore requested that the Chairman would put the question again, and let a division take place.

The Chairman consented to this request, and ordered the "ayes" to the right, and the "noes" to the left side of the court.

Tellers were then appointed, and, on counting, the numbers were declared to be

For the motion	8
Against it	39
Majority against it . .	31

The court then adjourned.

*** We are not displeased with the occasion afforded us by Mr. Hume of contradicting such a statement as the above, which the Chair doubtless omitted to do, regarding it as one of those which are properly treated by them with silent contempt. For our own parts, however, we can assure Mr. H. that the whole expense of printing and conducting the Asiatic Journal falls entirely on the proprietors, and that even the same degree of patronage and support which the East-India Company extend to other works relating to East-India affairs is not extended to this. No measures are advocated or defended by us but such as we honestly believe to be right; for we are free to censure as well as to praise: the success of our publication, therefore, we are happy to say, is not owing to secret support, but must rather be ascribed to this cause—namely, that the majority of the public interested in, and conversant with Indian affairs, approve of its principles.—Editor.

Burmese War.

London Gazette, Jan. 14.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Morrison, C. B., to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, dated Arracan, 10th May 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to enclose, in original, two despatches just received from Brig. Gen. M'Bean; one, dated 23d April, announcing the occupation of the island of Ramree, and the other the 5th of May, that of Sandowey, on the Main.

From both places the enemy timely retreated, and though they did not afford an opportunity for the display of British valour, his Excellency will be gratified in learning, that on both occasions such ardour was displayed as gave assurance that the service would be maintained with honour and credit.

The directions of the Governor-General have now been so far fulfilled, that I may report the Burman arms to be expelled from the Arracan territory, and that the four provinces of Cheduba, Ramree, Arracan, and Sandowey, are now subject to the orders of his Lordship.

I have, &c.

J. W. MORRISON,
Brig.Gen. commanding S. E. Division.

[The despatches above referred to are inserted in our last vol. p. 724.]

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1825.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell
Prem. 28 4	Remittable Loan 6 per. ct. 27 8	Prem.
Disc. 0 12	Five per ct. Loan 1822-23 1 4	Disc.
Ditto 1 0	Four per ct. Loan 1824-25 1 4	ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium—to buy 5000; to sell 4700.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to Buy 1s. 11d. to 2s.—to Sell, 2s. to 2s. 1d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.
On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Madras, Sept. 1, 1825.

Government Securities.

Bengal Remittable (6 per cent.) . . . . 25¼ prem.
——— Unremittable (5 per cent.) . . 1¼ discount.

Bombay, Aug. 20, 1825.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. and looking up, per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

A decision has at length taken place upon the points in dispute respecting this important subject.

The details given in an article which may be found in our last volume, p. 59, will afford a concise view of the circumstances of the case. It is merely necessary to premise, that the claims of the Deccan army related to property classed under three heads: 1. the Poonah booty, composed of treasure found at Poonah, gold and jewels dug up at Nussuck in Candeish, treasure found in the Peishwah's forts, and deposits made by that prince for warlike purposes. 2. The Nagpore booty, found in the territories of the Bhoorlah rajah. 3. The Mahidpore booty, being the spoils of the Mahratta camp after the battle, captured by the Mysore cavalry.

The transactions relating to this question were brought, in the article referred to, down to April 1825. On the 2d June the trustees made their report to the treasury, in which they stated, that the nature and amount of the booty captured, and the circumstances of its capture, are very different from what they were represented previous to the minute of 5th February 1823, and warrant of 22d March; that no booty had been captured at Nagpore, that none had been realized at Mahidpore, and that the crown had no claim upon the East-India Company on account of booty captured at those places. They stated that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain under what circumstances and by what troops the daily captures had been made (which they stated did not exceed the amount of £150,000), that the army of the Deccan did not capture the treasure of Nussuck; that the flight of the Peishwah was caused by the operations of the whole army, and that the deposits of money were not even known till June or July 1818, when the Deccan army was broken up. Before the trustees submitted a scheme of distribution, they therefore prayed the direction of the treasury.

The Lords of the Treasury, Dec. 6, convened the counsel for the respective claimants, and stated to them (see p. 103) the substance of this report; fixing the 6th of January for the day on which they would

would hear their arguments on the objections. On that day their Lordships accordingly met.

Before the argument commenced, Lord Liverpool stated that a memorial had been presented on the part of Lord Hastings, praying a reference of the whole case to the privy council. This the Board of Treasury thought impracticable; but wished to know whether both parties would consent that what remained to be decided, as to the application of the warrant, should be heard before that tribunal.

The counsel for Sir Thomas Hislop agreed; but Lord Hastings' counsel objected to a partial reference.

Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner were then heard for the Deccan army, on the objections to their claims on the report of the trustees. They denied any misstatement or assumption of facts unwarranted. They were prepared to shew that the booty taken at Nagpore was protected by no capitulation, and that the East-India Company had no right to withhold it. The booty at Mahidpore fell into the hands of the Mysore horse, as was admitted; here was a capture, although the booty was not realized. The trustees laboured under an error in point of law, if they considered no treasure to be actually captured of which the army did not take manual possession. To establish the position that *capture* did not mean *seizure*, but acquision of dominion over property, several cases were cited, *e.g.* that of Chinsurah, where the Company were compelled to refund the proceeds of a suit instituted upon a contract made by the governor of the conquered place previous to its capture, as prize appertaining to the crown. On this principle, they contended that the army acquired a vested interest in the whole booty, arising from the captures at Nagpore, Mahidpore, and Poonah. If a different principle prevailed in Indian warfare, and possession were essential to the title of the captors, the army could seldom claim; for, on the instant of capture, the civil servants of the Company assumed the control. The difficulties anticipated by the trustees in ascertaining the divisions entitled to participate in particular captures could not exist; for statements of the services of the various divisions had been made out, and could be furnished, which would suffice for a scheme of distribution. If such difficulties did, however, exist, this was no reason for transferring the booty to a third party.

Mr. Adam and Dr. Lushington, for the Marquess of Hastings and the grand army, simply considered whether the booty referred to by the trustees was, under the warrant of his Majesty, prize to the Deccan army, or distributable amongst the whole forces. That instrument gave to the Deccan army all the booty taken at Poonah, Mahidpore, and Nagpore, before March 31, 1818; but they were entitled to nothing else, unless they could shew they were the actual captors. In default of such proof, the booty captured must be distributed, by virtue of the warrant, amongst all the forces. In regard to the doctrine imputed to the trustees, that possession was essential to capture, it was not fairly deducible from their report. Though manual possession might not be essential, the dominion must be clear and absolute, not doubtful. How did the case stand with reference to the several classes of booty mentioned in the report of the trustees? The treasure found at Nassuck could not come under the head of booty taken at Poonah, for at the time of the adjudication their Lordships knew not that any considerable sum had been acquired in that open town. Had the Deccan army proved their title, because some of the divisions passed through Candeish in pursuit of the Peishwah? This capture resulted from the general operations of the campaign. The same principles applied to the deposits and arrears of tribute. If the booty in the Peishwah's territory were referable to the final overthrow of that prince, it could only be the property of the whole army; for Col. Adams, who defeated the Peishwah on the 17th April 1818, and Sir John Malcolm, to whom he surrendered on the 3d June, were both under the immediate orders of Lord Hastings.

Mr. Harrison, in reply, observed that he did not consider that the question now related to the claims of particular divisions, but whether the booty belonged, under the warrant, to any part of the army. The booty was captured by some division or divisions of the army; and this capture, he contended, took place when the Peishwah was expelled from his dominions, and his territories were conquered. All the public property then vested in the crown; and if it so vested, was it not granted to the conquerors?

Although the Peishwah did not surrender till afterwards, the booty taken in his dominions belonged to those who compelled him to fly. But how could the grand army claim to participate on the ground of his personal surrender, when it was dissolved on the 11th February?

After hearing these arguments, their Lordships, on the 16th January, came to the decision recorded in the subjoined documents, which, being highly important, we insert entire.

Treasury-Chambers, Jan. 18.

Sir: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Hastings and of the Grand Army, on whose behalf you are appointed to act in the matter of the Deccan booty, a copy of a Treasury minute of the 16th inst., containing the decision of their Lordships upon the points therein mentioned; and I have also the honour of conveying to you a copy of their Lordships' minute of the 28th of September, upon the reports from the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot, which induced their Lordships to deem it necessary to hear further arguments on either side, on the subject of this booty. I am also to state, that the trustees have been instructed to prepare a scheme of distribution, in conformity with the decisions contained in the minute of the 16th instant, in order that my Lords may submit the proper instrument to the King for carrying the same into effect under His Majesty's authority.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. Herries.

Lieut.-Col Doyle, agent for the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army.

Copy of Treasury-minute of 16th Jan. 1826.

Present—The Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Berkeley Paget, Lord Lowther, Lord Granville Somerset.

My Lords, assisted by the Trustees of the Deccan booty, Lord Bexley and the law officers of the Crown, having heard counsel on behalf of the Marquis of Hastings and the grand army, and also on behalf of Sir Thomas Hislop and the army of the Deccan, upon the subjects of discussion relating to the distribution of the Deccan booty, which have arisen out of the difference between the actual circumstances attending the capture of a large proportion of that booty, as stated by the trustees, and those which were assumed at the hearing before their Lordships in January 1823, and having maturely considered the arguments severally stated by the counsel, and also the whole of the documents upon the subject of this booty now before the board, are of opinion—

1. That with respect to all that portion of the booty now at the disposal of the Crown, which is described as having been "taken in the daily operations of the troops," the distribution thereof should be made to the actual captors, according to the terms and conditions of the minute of this board of the 5th of February 1823, and of the warrant of his Majesty of the 22d March following.

2. That with respect to that part of the booty which consists of the produce of arrears of tribute, rent, or money due to the Peishwah, it appears to my Lords to have been acquired by the general result of the war, and not by the operations of any particular army or division; and they are of opinion that it ought, therefore, to be distributed in conformity with the alternative stated in their minute of the 5th of February 1823, as being "the only correct or equitable rule, if the principle of actual capture cannot be adopted, *viz.* amongst the forces of all the Presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign."

3. With respect to the property captured at Nassuck, my Lords are of opinion that the booty recovered at that place cannot be distributed upon the principle of actual capture, and ought, therefore, to be divided amongst the forces of all the presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign.

4. With respect to the booty recovered at Poonah, alleged to have been removed thither from Rai Ghur, my Lords are of opinion that this booty cannot be distributed upon the principle of actual capture to the forces by which Rai Ghur was taken, under the orders of the government of Bombay, unless it can be proved by the captors of Rai Ghur that the property in question was actually in that fort at the time when it was taken; in default of which proof, my Lords are of opinion that this booty also ought to be distributed among the forces of all the presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign.

5. With respect to that portion of the booty which is stated to consist of money recovered on account of deposits made by the Peishwah, my Lords are of opinion that any part of the property which can be proved to have been in Poonah at the time when that place was captured, *viz.* on the 17th of November 1817, ought to be distributed to the captors of Poonah, according to the terms of the minute of the 5th of February 1823, upon the principle of actual capture; but that with respect to those parts of the above property as to which such proof cannot be established, such monies or effects must be considered as having been acquired by the general result of the war, and, as such, ought to be distributed amongst the forces of all the presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign.

6. With respect to the share of the commander-in-chief in the distribution, under the several heads above enumerated, my Lords are of opinion that the Marquis of Hastings ought to share as commander-in-chief in all those cases in which Sir Thomas Hislop is not entitled to share as such, under the terms of the minute of the 5th of February 1823, wherein it is declared, "That Sir Thomas Hislop, as commander-in-chief of the Deccan army, and all the officers of the general staff of that army, are entitled to participate in the booty which may arise from any capture by any of the divisions of the army of the Deccan, until the said army of the Deccan

was broken up, on the 31st of March 1818."

My Lords are further of opinion, that the general rules of division hitherto adopted in distributing booty to the forces in India, among the several classes and ranks of the army, should be adhered to on the present occasion.

Copy of Treasury Minute of Sept. 28, 1825.

Present—The Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Lowther, and Mr. B. Paget.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, as trustees of the Deccan prize money, Lord Bexley, and also the King's Advocate, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the King's Proctor and Solicitor, attend the board.

My Lords resume the consideration of the papers relating to the Deccan booty, and read a letter received since the last meeting on this subject from Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Sept. 17, 1825, setting forth the peculiar circumstances under which he is placed with regard to the booty captured by the army of the Deccan while under his command, and stating "that the great body of persons interested in the event are extremely urgent to obtain information as to the claims laid before their lordships, and a knowledge of the scheme of distribution which may have been recommended by the trustees, before these important matters are submitted for his Majesty's approbation."

My Lords, after having advised fully with the trustees, and also with the law officers of the crown, upon all the circumstances of this important case, and more particularly upon the very material difference between the facts connected with the capture of the booty as now ascertained, and those which were assumed in the pleadings before their lordships in 1823 by the counsel for the several parties interested, and upon which their minute of the 5th of February 1823 was principally founded, deem it proper that the particular attention of Sir Thomas Hislop should be drawn to the terms of that minute, and that he should be informed that the trustees appointed by his Majesty's warrant to collect the booty, and prepare a scheme of distribution, have reported as their opinion, that, with the exception of certain sums, amounting together to about £150,000, the produce of sales of captures made in the daily operations of the troops of the army of the Deccan, no booty was captured at Nagpoor; that none has been realized that was captured at Mahidpoor; and that the whole of the booty, with the above exception, now at the disposal of the crown, fell into the hands of the officers of the East-India Company after the army of the Deccan was broken up. That these facts being different from those which appear to have been assumed in the arguments addressed to their lordships in January 1823, they deem it to be indispensably necessary, before they can proceed to submit to his Majesty a scheme of distribution for the purpose of carrying their said minute into effect, to afford an opportunity for any further explanation and remark, with reference to these circumstances, that the parties may be desirous of offering.

My Lords at the same time desire, with reference to those passages in Sir Thomas Hislop's letter of the 17th of September, in which he complains of having been deprived of information on the subject of the claims of the army of the Deccan, that his attention may be recalled to the communication from the trustees to him, dated the 14th of January 1825, (confirmed by another of the 14th of September 1825), in which they informed him, in reply to his application "for permission to inspect the papers and documents furnished by the Court of Directors respecting the booty captured," that they were willing "to submit those documents to his examination, or to that of any number of his brother officers that he might name to them;" and they further desire that it may be stated to Sir Thomas Hislop, that my lords, upon a full consideration of the whole of the correspondence between him and the trustees, have entirely approved of the measures adopted by them, and are fully satisfied that they have pursued the course which was the best calculated to do justice to all the interests concerned in the important trust confided to them, and to lead to the speediest and most satisfactory execution of it.

LORD HASTINGS.

The Marquess presided on the 26th January at a grand Masonic festival, at Freemasons' Tavern, in honour of the birth-day of the Duke of Sussex. His Royal Highness having, in proposing his Lordship's health, adverted to his policy in India; the Marquess, in reply, observed, "I may have committed errors whilst conducting so majestic a vessel; but it should be remembered that I was often obliged to act upon the spur of the moment. Instead of 70 millions (as the royal duke had stated) there were 100 millions over whom I ruled whilst Governor-General of India; and in all that population, there was not one state that did not acquiese in the supremacy of Great Britain; and that acquiescence arose from a conviction that it was most consistent with their own happiness. And why so? Because they saw that all intercourse with them was conducted upon the principles of immutable justice."

Promotions

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. Capt. A. W. Bishop, from h. p., to be capt., v. W. Heydon who exch. (22 Dec.)—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. E. Newton, from 9th F., v. Cox, who exch. (15 Dec.); Corn. J. A. Henderson, by purch., v. Smith prom. (31 Dec.)—*To be Corn. by purch.* C. Cumberlege, v. Henderson (31 Dec.)

1st Foot. Capt. A. S. Taylor, from h. p. 22d F., to be capt., v. C. Hendrick, who exch. (22 Dec.)

6th Foot. To be Lieuts. Lieut. S. M'Queen, from h. p. 17th F., v. A. Smith, who exch. (22 Dec.); Ens. R. Curteis by purch., v. Browne prom. (31 Dec.)—*To be Ens. by purch.* J. Lumley, v. Curteis (31 Dec.)

13th Foot. Lieut. D. Humphrys, from h. p. 99th F., to be lieut., v. J. Kemple who exch. (10 Jan.)

14th Foot. Hosp. Assist. H. L. Stuart to be assist. surg., v. G. Evers who ret. on h. p. (15 Dec.)

20th Foot. Capt. J. W. Stuart, from h. p., to be capt. paying dif., v. White app. to 32d F. (15 Dec.); Ens. W. Child, from 67th F., to be ens., v. Wybrants, who exch. (17 May); Ens. R. T. Forlong to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith prom. in 93d F. (5 Jan.); A. Boddam to be ens. by purch., v. Forlong prom. (5 Jan.)

45th Foot. Lieut. J. Reid to be adj., v. Potts who res. adjcy. only (10 June).

47th Foot. Lieut. J. Hutchinson to be capt., v. Forbes dec.; Ens. E. M. Frome to be lieut., v. Hutchinson; H. Bristow to be ens., v. Frome (all 2 Apr.)

48th Foot. Hosp. Assist. A. Esson to be assist. surg., v. Fenton dec. (5 Jan.)

54th Foot. E. W. Dixon to be ens. by purch., v. Orde app. to 37th F. (15 Dec.); Ens. J. B. Dodd to be lieut. by purch., v. Potts prom. (31 Dec.); F. W. Johnson to be ens. by purch., v. Dodd prom. (31 Dec.)

67th Foot. Ens. S. W. Wybrants, from 20th F., to be ens., v. Child who exch. (17 May).

59th Foot. Ens. J. Peacocke to be lieut. by purch., v. Chichester prom., and A. Hartford to be ens. by purch., v. Peacocke (both 24 Nov.)

69th Foot. Capt. F. Glover, from h. p., to be capt., v. J. N. Reade who exch., rec. dif. (5 Jan.)

83d Foot. 2d-Lieut. R. Anstruther, from 21st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Haggerstone prom. (29 Dec.)

87th Foot. Br. Lieut.Col. T. H. Blair to be lieut. col., v. Brown dec.; Capt. W. S. Gully to be maj., v. Blair; and Lieut. E. Waller to be capt., v. Gully (all 6 June); Ens. J. Thomas to be lieut., v. Waller; and J. Storey to be ens., v. Thomas (both 11 Nov.)

89th Foot. Lieut. A. B. Taylor to be capt., v. Redmond dec.; Ens. T. Prendergast to be lieut., v. Taylor; and J. Graham, from vol. 54th F., to be ens., v. Prendergast (all 22 Apr.)

97th Foot. Capt. R. Giles, from 61st F., to be maj. by purch., v. Paterson prom. (31 Dec.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. J. Mainwaring to be capt., v. Campbell dec.; and 2d-Lieut. C. Warburton to be 1st-lieut., v. Mainwaring (both 18 June); J. F. G. Braybrooke to be 2d-lieut., v. Warburton (22 Dec.)

Allowed to dispose of their Half-pay: Capt. W. Black, 4th Ceylon Regt.; Capt. Paterson, 97th F.; Capt. J. Bird, 87th F. (all 31 Dec.)—Capt. M'N. Morgan, 97th F. (14 Jan.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 1. *Asia*, Stead, from Bengal 14th Aug.; off Dover—also *Admiral Cockburn*, Cooling, from Batavia and Cape; off Scilly.—2. *Palmyra*, Lamb, from Bengal 9th Aug.; off Margate.—4. *Maria*, Moffat, from Batavia and Mauritius; at Plymouth.—14. *Heighington*, Wilson, from Penang 21st Aug.; at Falmouth.—16. *Crown*, Pinder, from Bengal 21st Aug.; at Liverpool.—18. *Tiger*, Kent, from Bengal 17th Sept.; at Cowes.—19. *Hugh Crawfurd*, from Singapore and Penang; at Deal—also *Sir Christopher Scott*, Dun, from Batavia 15th Sept.; at Cowes.—20. H.M.S. *Liffey*, from Ceylon—also *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Batavia; at Portsmouth.—21. *Bengal*, M'Leod, from Bengal 27th Aug.; at Liverpool—also *Amity*, Johnson, from Bombay; in the Clyde (for Greenock).—22 *Boyne*, Lawson, from Bengal 14th Aug., and Madras 8th Sept.; at Portsmouth.—23. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, from Bengal 31st July, and Madras 6th Sept.; off Dover—also *Mary*, Steele, from Singapore; at Deal.

Departures.

Dec. 23. *Fortune*, Moore, for Bombay; from Greenock.—27. *Asia*, Stephenson, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—29. *Castle Forbes*, Ord, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Jan.* 3. *Clydesdale*, Rose, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—4. *Sisters*, Duke, for V. D. Land and New Zealand; from Deal.—5. *Georgiana*, Haylett, for Madras and Bengal—also *Dorine*, Bowman, for Bombay; from Deal.—12. *Edinburgh*, Bax, for Bombay and China—also *Regalia*, Burt, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—13. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, for Bombay and China; from Deal.—15. *Normal*, Conbro, for Cape and Bengal; from Liverpool.—19. *Berwickshire*, Shepherd, for Bengal and China; *Ganges*, Lloyd, for Madras and Bengal; and *Lord Lowther*, Steward, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; all from Deal.—20. *Thames*, Haviside, for Bengal and China; from Deal—also *Emulous* (steam packet), Williams, for St. Jago, Cape, Ceylon, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Bengal; from Gravesend.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Asia, from Bengal: Capt. Kelly, H.M.'s 54th regt.; Mr. G. R. Paul, civil service; and Mr. H. Thomas.

Per Admiral Cockburn, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Shend; and Mr. Vande Zande.—Capts Ellgood and Sergeant, H.M.'s 55th foot, were landed at the Cape).

Per Heighington, from Penang: Ens. de la Tany, H.M.'s 87th regt.; and Mr. Dixon.

Per Lord Amherst, from Calcutta: Rev. Mr. Sargeant; Mrs. Sargeant; Misses Julia and Helen Sargeant; Master M. Sargeant; Miss G. Sargeant; Mrs. Carroll; Miss Mary Carroll; Master John Carroll.—(Dr. Carroll died at sea 4th Aug.).—From Madras: Lieut.-Col. Andrews; Lieut.-Col. Kelly, H.M.'s 45th regt.; Mrs. Kelly; Lieut. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I.; Lieut. Steward, H.M.'s 45th ditto; Lieut. Hodgson, ditto ditto; Lieut. Maloney, H.M.'s 89th ditto; Dr. Piper, H. M.'s 45th ditto; Dr. Baikie, 6th Madras Cavalry; Dr. Stewart; J. H. Marshall, Esq.; Miss Spicer; Ann, female servant to Mrs. Kelly.—From the Cape: Mr., Mrs., and Miss M. Hovill; Ens. Deletaing.

Per Tiger, from Bengal: Capt. Waterman, H; M.'s 13th regt.; Lieut. Maline, ditto; Lieut. Coote, H.M.'s 59th regt.; Lieut. King, 89th ditto. Lieut. Mayne, royal artil.; Mr. Wadsworth; Dr. Bell; and Capt. William Fisher, from the Cape.

Per Bengal, from Bengal: Mrs. Lister and three children; Lieut. Wilson, artil.; Lieut. M'Donnel, 97th regt.; W. H. Campbell, Esq., cadet; and one native servant.

Per Harriet (lately arrived), from N. S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Boyce and five Children; Mr. E. Reyner; Mr. Le Burn.

Per H. M. Tees (lately arrived), from Cape and Ceylon: Mrs. Marryat and two children; Lieut. Elliott, R.N.; 60 seamen, invalids.

Per H. M. Liffey, from Ceylon, &c.: Capt. Blankley and officers of H.M.S. Sophie; Rev. W. G. Boyce, of H.M.S. Boadicea; Lieut. Murray, of H.M.S. Leven.

Per Boyne, from Bengal: Capt., Mrs., and Miss Heatley; Miss Smith; and E. Ashley, Esq.—(A. Ponton, Esq. died at sea).

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Georgiana, for Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Ashton; Mr. Arbuthnot; Capt. and Mrs. Smith, 54th regt.; Miss Moore; Dr. Maxwell; Dr. Spens; Capt. O'Mera, 45th regt.; Messrs. Birley, Reynolds, Bukley, Abbott, Fisher, Ironside, Robley, King, King, jun., Dunlop, Tyffe, and M'Garrel, cadets; one servant.

Per Abercrombie Robinson, for Bombay: Mrs. M'Leod; Miss Elliot; Misses Charlotte, Fanny, and Jane Ironside; Capt. Bishop; Cornets Henderson,

derson, Harvey, and Grumbleton, H.M.'s 4th Lt. Drags.; Ensigns Hesse and Lloyd, H.M.'s 2d foot; Ens. Rouse, H.M.'s 20th foot; Mr. Hughes, cadet; Mr. B. Rowland, free mariner; Mr. Charles Parbury, and Mr. James Young, volunteers for the Bombay marines.

Per Edinburgh, for Bombay: Maj. Thompson; Lieuts. Gordon, and O'Brien, H. M.'s 6th foot; Capt. L. R. Home; Capt. R. W. Fleming; Messrs. J. Patch, P. J. Douglas, and C. A. Hawkins.

Per Berwickshire, for Calcutta: Col. M'Donald, adj. gen.; Capt. and Mrs. M'Gregor; Maj. and Mrs. Cuff; Mrs. Massingham; Rev. W. Burkett; Dr. J. Lee and Mr. Biden, assist. surgs.; Mr. Napier, for Singapore; Mr. Cullen; Messrs. James, Hall, Carlton, Beck, Ramsay, and Scott, cadets.

Per Lord Lowther, for St. Helena: Mr. T. Cole; Mr. S. Cole; Mr. T. Reed, assist.surg.; Mrs. Ann Reed; Misses E. Reed, Maria Reed, Emma W. Reed, Sarah E. Reed; Lieut. John B. Spiller; Rev. B. Vernon, chaplain, returning; T. Greentree, Esq., counsellor; Mrs. E. Greentree; Miss J. Brabazon; Sir W. W. Doveton; Lieut. D. M'Mahon; Messrs. Thomas S. Reed, Thos. B. Knipe, J. R. C. Mason, and Sam. F. Armstrong, cadets.—For Bombay: Misses A. O'Connor, E. Newton, F. Braid, E. Disfountain, and Eliza Reed; Mrs. Miller; Mrs. E. M. Doveton; Ann Bond, European servant; Mr. W. Denman, cadet; Mr. Henry Pritchard, ditto, on the Madras establishment, proceeding *viâ* St. Helena and Bombay; Mr. J. M. Johnson, free merchant.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Catherine, Mackintosh, London to Bengal, 19th Nov., lat. 1. N., long. 23.—Barossa, Hutchinson, London to Bengal, 14th Nov., lat. 4. N., long. 20.—James Sibbald, Forbes, London to Bombay, 5th Sept., lat. 18. S., long. 52. E.—Britannia, London to Bombay, 15th Aug., lat. 37. S., long. 14. E.—Marquis Wellington, Blanshard, London to Bengal, 2d Sept., lat. 31. S., long. 51. E.—Enterprize (steam-packet), London to Madras and Bengal, 25th Oct., lat. 34. 30. S., long. 23. E.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Jops (new bark), Capt. Oakley, from Bengal to the Mauritius and the Cape, was lost on the 18th Oct. on Cannonier Point, Mauritius; crew and cargo saved.

The Royal Charlotte, Corbyn, from New South Wales to Madras, was lost in Aug. last on Prince Frederick's Shoal.

The Rambler, Greaves, from London to the South Seas, was totally lost on the 10th Aug. on the coast of Madagascar.

The Baretta, jun. Webster, which sailed from Saugar 29th Aug., for China, was totally dismasted the 31st Aug., and arrived at Kedgeree, in company with the Meritor, on the 7th Sept.

The Duke of York, Lock, from London, was at Anjeer Roads, 17th Sept., and sailed 23d for China.

The William Money has been stationed in Rangoon river as an hospital ship.

The Baroness Vander Capellan, of about 200 tons, was lost on the coast of Java, and only three of the crew saved.

The Elizabeth (Dutch ship) has been seized by pirates on the coast of Java.

The Windsor Castle, Lee, has been condemned at Calcutta as unseaworthy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At Mouncoffer House, the lady of Maj. P. Dunbar, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

14. The lady of the late Col. W. Cowper, of Montague Place, of a son.

Lately. The lady of Sir William Congreve, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Clapham Church, Maj. G. Arnold, 2d Bengal L.C., son of the late Gen. Arnold, to Ann Martinz, daughter of the late Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

Lately. At St. Kevern, Philip Melville, Esq., of Walthamstow, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Col. Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall.

— At St. Helena, Capt. F. Mackenzie, Bengal N.I., to Mrs. Ochterlony.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. At Edinburgh, Maj. Gen. G. Johnstone, of Riggheads, late of the 93d regt.

22. At Gravesend, on board the Lord Lowther Indiaman, Mast. W. A. Clephane, youngest son of the late D. Clephane, Esq., commissioner of excise.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Scott, relict of Alex. Scott, Esq., of Sinton.

29. At Portsmouth, Maj. Gen. Miller, late of the royal marines, aged 72.

31. At his house in Camberwell Grove, Capt. J. I. Edwards, late commander of, and owner of the Golconda Indiaman, aged 34.

Jan. 1. At Glasgow, Mr. John Bell, teacher, aged 32. He was well acquainted with the Arabic, Persic, Chaldaic, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages.

3. At Marseilles, Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera, one of Buonaparte's favourite generals.

9. Miss Jemima Symes, daughter of Col. Symes, late of the 76th regt., and formerly ambassador to the Court of Ava.

10. At Culworth, Northamptonshire, Maj. John Harding, formerly of the Bombay military service, aged 62.

15. At Clifton, James Macnamara, Esq., Senior Rear-Admiral of the Red, a distinguished officer in H.M.'s naval service, which he entered 44 years since.

17. At Worcester, R. Jones, Esq., author of the "Builder's Vade Mecum."

20. At his house in Bryanstone Street, D. W. Ruddiman, in his 70th year, formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, and physician to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Lately. At St. Helena, Capt. Wise, of the ship Sir Charles Scott.

— At sea, Henry H. Sumner, Esq., commander of the Elphinstone, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

— At Brussels, the celebrated French painter, David.

— At Paris, the Chevalier Barbie du Bocage, geographer to the Department for Foreign Affairs, in his 66th year. The Atlas of the Voyage of Anacharsis established his reputation.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 14 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Company's.—Mace—Nutmegs—Cinnamon—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Cinnamon—Pepper—Saltpetre—Sago—Cassia Buds—Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 16 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Licensed.—Aloes—Senna—Rhubarb—Camphor—Musk—Gall Nuts—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Olibanum—Columbo Root—Cardemoms—Cochineal—Munjeet—Safflower—Tin.

For Sale 20 *February—Prompt* 9 *June.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal and China Raw Silk.

For Sale 21 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Licensed.—Elephant's Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Buffalo Horns and Horn Tips—Lacquered Ware—Japan Ware—Paper—Sapan Wood—Red Saunders Wood.

For Sale 7 *March—Prompt* 2 *June.*

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,500,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lb; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 15 *March—Prompt* 9 *June.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

The Lords of the Treasury, on application from the Court of Directors, have directed the Commissioners of the Customs to permit the entry for Home Consumption of East-India Coffee imported *previously* to the 5th July last and remaining in Warehouse at a Duty of Ninepence per Pound, if taken out of Warehouse within Three Months from the 29th Dec. 1825; and of such Coffee as may have arrived subsequently to the 5th July and before the 5th January at a Duty of One Shilling per Pound;—bond to be given by the parties who may avail themselves of these directions to pay the higher duties, if Parliament should not sanction the arrangement. On Coffee imported subsequently to the 5th Jan. the Duty will be payable according to the Act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 104.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Grenada*, *Palmyra*, *Lord Amherst*, and *Boyne*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1826. Feb. 5 Graves.	*General Palmer*	531	George Truscott	George Truscott	City Canal	Capt. T., Castle-court, Birchin-lane.
Madras	5 Ports.	*Duke of Bedford*	800	Thomas Stephenson	George Simpson	City Canal	William Abercrombie & J. S. Brinley.
Madras	10 Graves.	*Ifrad*	342	Daniel Wilkinson	David Wallace	W. I. Docks	William Redhead, jun.
Madras	1 Ports.	*Fazhwater*	557	William Tindell	William Meade	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun. Birchin-lane.
Madras	15	*Princedon*	450	William Martin	William Martin	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane.
Madras & Bengal	18	*Lady Holland*	450	William Martin	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Madras & Bengal	25	*Morley*	450	Plummer & Co.	Geo. Holliday	City Canal	S. Marjoribanks.
Madras & Bengal	28	*Prometheus*	400	Thomas Ward	John W. Ardlie	City Canal	Isbister & Horsley, & W. Redhead, jun.
Madras & Bengal	March 15	*Florentia*	678	Henry Read	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
Madras & Bengal	30 Graves.	*Lady Raffles*	494	Henry J. Moore	James Coxwell	E. I. Docks	J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.
Madras & Bengal	April 10 Ports.	*Aberton*	649	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
Madras & Bengal	15	*Timandra*	458	Henry Barrick	George Wray	City Canal	Huckles & Co., Mark-lane.
Madras & Bengal	Feb. 26	*Sarah*	370	Thomas Dixon	John R. Bateman	W. I. Docks	Isbister & Horsley, & W. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	March 15	*Columbine*	300	James Tuit	James Tuit	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Bengal	Feb. 8	*Diadem*	510	George Mickle	R. B. Cotgrave	City Canal	E. and A. Tuite.
Bengal	15	*Bonarsata*	360	Robert Towns	Robert Towns	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie.
Bengal	20	*Atalanta*	343	J. A. Meaburn	William Johnson	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	March 20	*Earl St. Vincent*	500	Richard Mount	Josiah Middleton	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & Wm. Redhead, jun.
Bengal	30	*Royal George*	477	John Barry	S. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Bombay	Feb. 4	*Hedleye*	271	Daniel Wilkinson	Thos. S. Crockley	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & Wm. Redhead, jun.
Anjer, Singapore, and Manilla	1	*Morning Star*	300	William Tindel	William Buckham	Lon. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Ceylon	31	*Ceylon*	447	George Joad	Francis Davison	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	March 31	*Alexander*	300	John Bently	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	Feb. 25	*Harriet*	350	Mungo Gilmore	—	City Canal	Isbister and Horsley.
Mauritius & Ceylon	March 10	*Britannia*	325	James Cattrae	Robt. Lind Hare	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Cape & Mauritius	Feb. 20	*Eliza and Jane*	265	Christopher Lamb	Rowland Bourke	Lon. Docks	Hawkins and Estill, Lime-street.
Cape	10	*Britannia*	265	Robert Johnson	Rob. Johnson	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Cape	25	*Earl of Egremont*	230	Robert Johnson	Wm. S. Deloitte	W. I. Docks	John Marshall.
Sydney, direct	1	*Faith*	256	John Marshall	Peter Roche	Deptford	Joseph Lachlan.
Sydney, direct	18	*John Barry*	521	John Barry	James Work	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Sydney, direct	4	*Fairfield*	300	John Lumsden	H. J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	John Bimner, Church-row, Fenchurch-st.
Sydney, direct	15	*Henry*	269	John Rowe	Stephen Brown	Lon. Docks	Isbister and Horsley.
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales	—	*Adrian*	374	John Wrentmore	C. R. Brown	Lon. Docks	John Marshall.
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales	25	*Beddingtons*	300	James Marshall	John Robertson	Lon. Docks	Anstice and Thornhill.
Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales	28	*Earl of Liverpool*	250	William Bottomley	—	—	—

26th January 1826.

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, January 27, 1826.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	Turmeric, Bengal .. cwt.	1 10 0 to 1 15 0
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.		—— China	3 0 0 — 4 0 0
—— Cheribon	2 15 0 — 3 7 0	Zedoary	
—— Sumatra	2 11 0 — 2 14 0	Galls, in Sorts	6 0 0
—— Bourbon		—— Blue	6 10 0 — 7 0 0
—— Mocha	4 0 0 — 6 6 0	Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb	
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Blue and Violet ..	0 12 0 — 0 12 7
—— Madras	0 0 5 — 0 0 7	—— Fine Purple and Violet	0 11 0 — 0 12 0
—— Bengal	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Violet	0 9 6 — 0 10 6
—— Bourbon	0 0 10 — 0 1 2	—— Middling Ditto	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		—— Good Violet & Copper	0 8 6 — 0 10 0
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0 — 20 0 0	—— Fine and Good Copper	
Anniseeds, Star	4 0 0	—— Good ord. & brok. ship.	0 6 0 — 0 9 0
Borax, Refined	2 15 0 — 3 0 0	—— Fine Oude squares	
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 15 0	—— Good mid. and mid. do.	
Camphire, unrefined	9 0 0	—— Low and Bad	
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 4 0 — 0 5 0	—— Consuming Qualities ..	
—— Ceylon	0 1 0 — 0 1 3	—— Madras Good	
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	11 0 0 — 13 0 0	—— Do. Mid. & Ordinary ..	
—— Lignea	6 6 0 — 7 0 0	—— Middling ord. & bad ..	
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 1 3	Rice, White ..... cwt.	0 18 0 — 1 1 0
China Root ..... cwt.	1 8 0 — 1 10 0	Safflower	2 0 0 — 9 0 0
Coculus Indicus	4 10 0 — 5 0 0	Sago	3 0 0 — 3 10 0
Columbo Root	8 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined	1 3 6 — 1 9 0
Dragon's Blood	6 0 0 — 31 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 11 6 — 0-14 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0 — 6 0 0	—— Novi	0 14 1 — 1 1 9
—— Arabic	2 10 0 — 5 0 0	—— Ditto White	0 13 1 — 0 19 0
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0 — 8 0 0	—— China	0 17 2 — 1 4 5
—— Benjamin	40 0 0 — 55 0 0	—— Organzine	1 4 0 — 1 8 0
—— Animi	3 0 0 — 10 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	0 4 6 — 0 7 6
—— Galbanum		—— Cloves	0 2 10 — 0 3 4
—— Gambogium	16 0 0 — 16 10 0	—— Mace	0 4 0 — 0 5 2
—— Myrrh	3 0 0 — 17 0 0	—— Nutmegs	0 3 0 — 0 3 4
—— Olibanum	2 0 0 — 4 10 0	—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 7 0 — 3 10 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 3 — 0 2 0	—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 6
—— Dye	0 5 3 — 0 6 0	—— —— White	0 4 0 — 0 4 3
—— Shell, Block ... cwt.	3 10 0 — 5 10 0	Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1 8 0 — 1 10 0
—— Shivered	3 5 0 — 6 0 0	—— White	1 10 0 — 1 16 0
—— Stick	2 0 0 — 3 0 0	—— Brown	
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 9 0 — 0 16 0	—— Siam and China	1 10 0 — 1 16 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 12 0 — 0 13 0	Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 10 — 0 2 2
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6 — 0 0 7	—— Congou	0 2 6 — 0 3 6
—— Cinnamon	0 8 0 — 0 10 0	—— Souchong	0 3 9 — 0 4 7
—— Cloves ..... lb		—— Campoi	0 2 9 — 0 3 6
—— Mace	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Twankay	0 3 7 — 0 3 11
—— Nutmegs	0 2 0 — 0 2 4	—— Pekoe	0 3 5 — 0 4 2
Opium		—— Hyson Skin	0 3 4 — 0 3 11
Rhubarb	0 1 9 — 0 6 0	—— Hyson	0 4 0 — 0 5 6
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 15 0 — 4 0 0	—— Gunpowder	0 5 0 — 0 5 8
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell	1 5 0 — 2 10 0
Turmerick, Java .... cwt.	2 0 0 — 2 6 0	Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	12 0 0 — 13 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 26th of December 1825, to the 25th of January 1826.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	213 14	80⅝ 1⅛	—	—	88⅛ 9⅛	—	19⅛ 20	—	p 2p	3d 1p	81⅛ 2⅛
30	214 15	81⅛ ⅛	—	—	89⅛ ⅛	—	19 15-16	—	3 1p	2d p	82⅛ ⅛
31	—	81⅛ ⅛	—	—	89⅛ ⅛	—	19 15-16 20 1-16	—	5 8p	5p p	81⅛ 2⅛
Jan.											
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	81⅛ ⅛	—	—	89⅛ 90⅛	—	20⅛ —	—	7 10p	2 5p	82⅛ ⅛
3	217 18	81⅛ 2	—	—	90⅛ ⅛	—	20⅛	—	10 14p	3 5p	82⅛ ⅛
4	219 20	81⅛ 2⅛	—	—	90⅛ —	—	20 1-16 3-16	—	12 14p	1 6p	82⅛ ⅛
5	221½	81⅛ 2⅛	—	—	90⅛ ⅛	—	20 1-16 3-16	—	15 17p	3 6p	82⅛ ⅛
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	221	81⅛ 2	81⅛	—	90⅛ ⅛	98⅛ ⅛	20⅛ ⅛	—	24 26p	7 9p	82½ ⅛
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	222 3	82⅛ ⅛	81⅛ ⅛	—	90⅛	98⅛ 98	20⅛ ⅛	—	23 26p	7 10p	82⅛ ⅜
10	222½ 3	82⅛ ⅛	81⅛ ⅛	—	90⅛ 91	98⅜ ⅝	20 5-16 ⅛	244½	22 25p	7 9p	82⅛ 3
11	219½ 2	81⅛ ⅛	80⅝ 81	—	89⅛ ⅛	98⅛ ⅛	20⅛ 5-16	—	—	5 7p	81⅛ 2⅛
12	216½ 18	81⅛ ⅛	80⅛ ⅛	—	90⅛ 89⅛	97⅝ 8⅛	20⅛ 3-16	—	22p	4 6p	81⅛ 2⅛
13	215½ 16	81⅛ ⅛	80⅛ ⅛	—	89⅛ 90	98⅛ ⅛	20⅛ 3-16	—	20 22p	2 6p	81⅛ 2⅛
14	216½	81⅛ ⅛	80⅛ ⅛	—	—	97⅛ 8⅛	20 3-16 ⅛	—	12 16p	1 4p	81⅛ 2⅛
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	214½ 15	80⅝ 81	80⅛	—	88⅛ 9⅛	97⅛ ⅛	20 1-16 3-16	240½	8 13p	2d 3p	81⅛ ⅛
17	214½	80⅛ 81	80⅛ ⅛	—	88⅛ 9⅛	97⅛ ⅛	20 1-16	239½	6 10p	2d p	81⅛ ⅛
18	215 14	80½ ⅛	79⅛ 80	—	88⅛ ⅛	96⅛ 7⅛	20 1-16 ⅛	—	6 8p	3 1d	81⅛ ⅛
19	213 14	80⅛ 1⅛	80⅛	—	88⅛ ⅛	96⅛ 7⅛	20 ⅛	237 8	6 8p	4d p	79⅛ 80⅛
20	214½	80⅛ 1⅛	79⅛ 80⅛	—	88⅛ ⅛	96⅛ 7⅛	20 1-16 ⅛	—	7 12p	2d 1p	79⅛ 80⅛
21	213½ 14⅛	81⅛	79⅛ 80⅛	—	89⅛ ⅛	96⅛ ⅛	20⅛	235 6	—	1d 2p	79⅛ 80⅛
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	81⅛ ⅛	80⅛ ⅛	—	—	97⅛ ⅛	20⅛ 3-16	—	8 10p	p 4p	80⅛ ⅛
24	215	80⅛ 1⅛	80⅛ ⅛	—	88⅛ 9⅛	97⅛ 8	20 1-16 ⅛	234 ½	1 6p	1d 3p	80⅛ ⅛
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR MARCH, 1826.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

In our last number we briefly treated of British government in India: we noticed the misconceptions which prevailed as to the actual condition of that country, as well as regarding the principles and forms of administration existing there; and we endeavoured to shew that the subjects of the East-India Company enjoyed a just and equitable system of government, comprehending all the securities against oppression or misrule which could be reconciled with the peculiarity of their circumstances, physical, moral, and political.

If it be admitted, as it surely must, that the state of society amongst the natives of Hindustan, their morbid sensitiveness on the subject of religion, their singular institutions, and their vast preponderance in the scale of numbers over the nation which governs them, are facts which bar all appeal to precedent, and constitute an isolated example beyond the contemplation of political theorists; it is clearly incumbent, we apprehend, upon those who are hostile to the present system, to show satisfactorily, not merely that the Government of British India is repugnant to maxims laid down with reference to societies characterized by none of the before-mentioned peculiarities, or even that such maxims are applicable to such societies, but that they can also be immediately acted upon with safety to both parties—the governors and the governed.

Such is the force of prudential considerations in this case—considerations which compose the paramount law of political expediency—that they extend to every species of intercourse with this extraordinary people on the part of aliens. Whatever may be the motive to communication, whether the establishment of reciprocal benefits, by means of commerce, or whether a disinterested and benevolent impulse to diffuse the ameliorating influence of education, the measures adopted should be well considered, and the instruments employed should be strictly supervised and controlled:—these precautions, we repeat, are equally for the benefit of all parties interested; at least for all who

are honestly interested. Such is the reflection which should accompany our inquiries into another branch of policy relating to British India; namely, the steps taken by the Company's government to improve the intellectual condition of their subjects, to enlighten their moral darkness, to dissipate their prejudices, to undermine the monstrous pile of error founded by design, and loaded with the venerable dust of ages.

This part of their duty towards their Hindu subjects, the Company are charged with shamefully neglecting. It has been asserted, with that remarkable proneness to misrepresentation which distinguishes some of the writers on East-India subjects, that this duty was imposed upon the Company, by reason of their previous inattention, in the Act authorizing the last charter, which directed the sum of one lac of rupees to be annually applied to the education of the natives of India. The misrepresentation in this case is of a complex character: it leads the public to believe that the enactment was compulsory, and that it consequently implied a previous neglect on the part of the Company's government; and it is calculated to conceal from the public the fact that this enactment was merely introduced to empower the Company so to apply the surplus of their territorial revenue. We subjoin the words of the Act itself:—

> And be it further enacted, that *it shall be lawful* for the Governor-General in Council to direct, that, out of *any surplus* which may remain of the rents, revenues, and profits arising from the said *territorial acquisitions*, after defraying the expenses of the military, civil, and commercial establishments, and paying the interest of the debt, in manner hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than one lac of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.—*Stat.* 53 *Geo. III, c.* 155, § 43.

We propose in the present number to show how unjustly a charge of indifference to the moral and intellectual concerns of the Hindus is alleged against the Company; and we are enabled to do this effectually by means of the very interesting and valuable work of Mr. Charles Lushington, which has lately reached England, entitled "The History, Design, and Present State of the Religious, Benevolent, and Charitable Institutions founded by the British in Calcutta and its Vicinity." But first we would beg leave to quote the following passage from the pen of M. Sismondi, a writer who has unfortunately been deceived into a strange misconception of facts respecting British India, but who, when reasoning upon abstract principles, is less to be distrusted:—

> The English (says he) are really, in respect to their subjects, the Hindus, in the relation in which the absolute governments of Europe pretend to be in respect to their subjects, when they arrogate to themselves the right of judging what is or is not suitable to man; when they speak of the people as if they themselves, instead of being a part of the people, were angels. The English are really of a superior race compared with the Hindus; they know better than the inferior race itself what is suitable to it; they may aspire to be the tutors, the instructors of their subjects; whilst our rulers, taken from amongst ourselves, ought to be content to be our representatives. Nevertheless, the English feel that the sovereign power with which they are invested, does not, and ought not, to extend so far as to control the religious opinions of their subjects. They have respected—they have protected—the national religions; this was their duty as governors, and they have fulfilled it. This duty, however (the writer proceeds justly to observe), is not contrary to their obligation, as men and Christians, of revealing the light to their subjects; of raising them, gently, to a purer religion; of preserving them by public authority

> authority from acts contrary to morality and to the progress of civilization, which the civil law has always the right to repress.*

Mr. Lushington, in his preface, adverts to "the practical refutation, afforded by his work, of the charge of indifference to the interests of the natives, which," he observes, "has oftener than on one memorable occasion, been so precipitately and unjustly urged against the British name in India;" though he laments, as we have often done, the unnatural apathy evinced in England generally with regard to Indian affairs, which renders hopeless every attempt to excite an interest upon this subject.

Mr. Lushington has classed the various institutions under three heads: religious, benevolent, and charitable. We shall adopt what we think a better mode of division (for the distinction between benevolent and charitable institutions is not very apparent, and the latter term may even be extended to religious institutions); we shall distribute them into two kinds: 1st, such as are exclusively supported by the Government; and 2d, such as have originated in private benevolence, though patronized and partly supported by Government.

The first institution we shall notice is the Government Sanscrit College, established in 1821. This was not the earliest instance of such an institution. The Madrissa, or Mohammedan College, had been founded in 1780, and the Hindu College at Benares in 1794. In 1811 the Government had contemplated the foundation of two new Hindu colleges in the districts of Nuddeah and Tirhoot, with the annual provision of 25,000 rupees. But, upon mature inquiry, it was found that provincial seminaries of this description would not ensure the advantages contemplated in their establishment; and that the formation of a collegiate institution in Calcutta was of far more importance in every point of view. Government accordingly allotted about 1,20,000 rupees for the purchase of ground and cost of buildings, and assigned the annual allowance of 30,000 rupees for the support of the college, under the superintendence of a committee. The course of study in the Sanscrit College is comprehended in the following classes: three grammar; one general literature; one rhetoric and prosody; one law; one logic. Provision is likewise made for the attendance of the native pupils of the highest class on a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, and for the cultivation of this branch of study by those who possess inclination and talents. The course comprehends mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, astronomy, and chemistry. A proficiency in the English language is properly made an indispensable qualification for admission to the highest class.

Conformably to the ancient practice of the Hindus, a portion of the College funds is assigned to defray stipends to one hundred students, who are either strangers or indigent. In order to diffuse throughout the widest circle the advantages of native education, the students are not only not confined to Calcutta and its vicinity, but it is a rule of the College that not more than one-third of the whole number of students on the foundation shall be fixed residents of Calcutta; the remainder are to be the sons of individuals inhabiting the provinces subject to the presidency.

Although the principal object of Government in founding this college was the cultivation of the Sanscrit language and Brahminical literature—a literature held in pious veneration by their subjects, deeply interwoven with their domestic habits and their religion, and comprizing the only records of their history—yet, by the encouragement given to the attainment of the English language

* *Revue Encyclopédique*, Dec. 1824, p. 642.

language and the sciences of Europe, a connexion is established between Hindu and European learning:—

The union being thus effected in one case, says Mr. L., it may hereafter be comparatively easy to carry the combination into other departments, and the improved cultivation of science and literature may be thus successfully and extensively produced. Although, therefore, it may be the immediate object of the institution to cherish Hindu literature, yet, it is not unreasonable to hope that such pursuits, fostered by European encouragement, may awaken curiosity to more enlightened studies, and tend, by the gradual diffusion of European information, to the promotion of useful learning and sound morals.

The Madrissa, or Mohammedan College for the study of the Arabic and Persian languages and Mohammedan law, was founded in 1780 (as before stated) by Mr. Hastings, at whose recommendation the Government assigned lands of the estimated value of 29,000 rupees per annum for its support. This allowance has been since increased to 30,000 rupees; and very great and salutary reforms have been recently introduced into this institution, which, from certain defects in the system of tuition and discipline, and the want of diligence and zeal amongst the native heads of the college, had fallen into disrepute. The college is now rising into vigour, reputation, and usefulness; a new structure is erecting for it in a more convenient spot, and the sum of 1,40,537 rupees has been appropriated for this object. Government, in order to give further encouragement to Mohammedan education, is about to found a school for the tuition of Musulman youth of an earlier age than that at which they are eligible for the Madrissa, and for their instruction, on improved principles, in Arabic and Persian literature. A stipend is allowed for the maintenance of the students in the college, according to the class to which they belong. There are eighty-five students on the foundation, beside out-students, the number of whom is unlimited.

The course of education at the Madrissa comprizes the Arabic language, including general literature, law, philosophy of law, traditions of Mahommed, rhetoric, logic, geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, according to the British system, to which may be added the regulations of the British Government in the Persian language. An English class has recently been established; and in order to promote this branch of study, an allowance is assigned to twenty-five students who may be desirous of acquiring the English language, and a learned native is entertained on the establishment, who is employed in translating English works of science into Persian and Arabic.

In addition to these two noble institutions in the metropolis of British India, the Government, in July 1823, adopted a measure calculated to give a powerful impulse as well as a judicious direction to the ardour felt by all ranks of their servants in promoting education amongst the Hindus. This was the formation of a Committee of Public Instruction, of which Mr. Harington, whose benevolent efforts in the cause of native education is well known, was appointed president. The other members have been selected from the most enlightened servants of the Company, and those best acquainted with the native languages, manners, and habits.

After ascertaining the state of public education under this presidency, the attention of the committee will be engaged in considering, and, from time to time, submitting to Government the suggestion of such measures as it may appear expedient to adopt, with a view to the better education of the people, to the introduction of useful knowledge, including the sciences and arts of Europe, and to the improvement of their moral character. The committee are authorized to exercise, through sub-committees or individual

individual members, as may seem most expedient, the superintendence of all the Government seminaries, the official correspondence of which, with Government, is to be conducted through them.

Though the committee cannot, of course, exert any authority over private schools, they are at liberty to communicate with, and encourage all persons, native and European, who may be engaged in the management of such institutions, and to afford their assistance in providing for the safe custody and improvement of any funds which may be directed to the object of education by individuals.

By a reference to the speech of Lord Amherst, at the visitation of the College of Fort William,* it will be seen that the committee are making the greatest possble exertions "towards the great object of diffusing gradually, but steadily, an improved system of education throughout British India." They assist at the annual examinations at the Madrissa and the Sanscrit College; they are employed in printing correct copies of works for the use of the other native colleges; and they have established a connexion with the conductors of the Vidyalaya, or Anglo-Indian College (established by respectable members of the native community of Calcutta, chiefly for the instruction of Hindu youths in the English language) for the promotion and extension of the plans of that establishment, having taken measures to provide a library at the expense of the Government.

We shall abstain from particularizing the charitable institutions supported by the Government in Calcutta, and proceed to consider the encouragement afforded to education in the interior.

The most important of the Government seminaries in the Bengal provinces, are the Colleges of Benares and Agra. The former was founded, as before stated, in the year 1794. At the recommendation of Mr. Duncan, the Government assigned the annual sum of 20,000 rupees for the endowment of the college, for the cultivation of Hindu literature. The objects of the institution were long frustrated by the dishonesty and incapacity of the native heads of the college; until, by the able efforts of Mr. Wilson and the late Capt. Fell, co-operating with the exertions of a committee of the Company's civil servants on the spot, a spirit of zeal was infused into the preceptors, and of emulation into the students. The system of instruction at this seminary was the model upon which the Sanscrit College at Calcutta was formed.

In 1823, the Government resolved to appropriate the proceeds of certain lands in the Agra and Aligurh districts, to the formation of a collegiate establishment in the city of Agra. The interest on the funds accumulated from those sources is estimated at about 15,000 rupees per annum. This institution, unlike the Sanscrit and Mohammedan colleges, which are more or less confined to particular classes, will be open to all the native population, and will direct its instruction to the general purposes and business of life. Stipends will be allowed to the scholars, as in the two Calcutta colleges. Board and lodging will not be provided for the students; no difficulty will, therefore, attend their association for the purpose of study (through contrariety of habits) within the same walls during the day.

Since the publication of Mr. Lushington's work, this college has been established, and is in full operation. Its students are seventy-three in number, all stipendiary; and the candidates for admission are numerous.

The Government schools at Chinsurah deserve the next notice, not more from the extent of their utility than from their interesting history. In the year 1814, Mr. May, a dissenting minister at Chinsurah, with a very slender income,

* See our last number, p. 220.

income, opened a school in his house for instructing the native boys, gratuitously, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the system of Dr. Bell. On the first day sixteen boys attended. By dint of exertion, and with the countenance and aid of Government, in less than a year, he had established sixteen schools, to which 951 pupils resorted. Mr. May met with some slight impediments from the jealousy of the natives, fomented by the artifices of the old teachers. The former he conciliated by his prudent measures; and the latter he took into his service. In 1816, the number of pupils amounted to 2,136; Mr. May then projected the formation of a school for teachers, as necessary to the extension of his plan, which succeeded. After a time, the prejudices of the natives wore away; the higher classes gave the plan encouragement; and the pupils, after a time, became so lax in their religious scruples, that whereas the Brahmin boys and teachers would not at first sit down on the same mat with those of another caste, both have now voluntarily relinquished this scruple.

The first pecuniary aid contributed to these schools by Government was a monthly allowance of 600 rupees; it expressly enjoined, at the same time, the most scrupulous adherence to the condition of not interfering with the religious opinions of the natives. Finding that the latter were disposed to receive instruction, and that these schools were judiciously managed, Government enlarged its allowance to 800 rupees per mensem.

Mr. May died in August 1818; previous to his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his zealous, yet prudent plans, rewarded by the extension of his schools to the number of thirty-six, attended by above 3,000 Hindus and Mohammedans. Subsequently the schools have been further augmented, as well as improved by being assimilated, as far as expedient, to the English national schools. It appears, from Mr. Lushington's statement, that parents of the lower class are accustomed to remove their children as soon as they have acquired sufficient instruction for the ordinary purposes of life; and that the higher order of scholars are also prematurely removed to acquire a knowledge of the English language; but, he adds, "notwithstanding these deductions, it may be safely asserted, that the foundation of more extensive and higher knowledge is securely laid in the establishment of these schools, and that an abundant harvest of intelligence, knowledge, and morality, will ultimately arise from the seed thus judiciously and benevolently sown." The following remark of Mr. Lushington is important :—

> The obstacle experienced by Mr. May, in the outset, from an apprehension of an authoritative religious interference, and the great increase in his schools when that apprehension was removed, present a striking proof of the indispensable necessity, which cannot be too often and too strongly inculcated, of divesting all plans for the extension of education among the natives of this country, of any thing calculated to excite the remotest suspicion of such a design. This truth seems to be deeply impressed on the mind of the Government, and almost all persons in authority under them, and it is earnestly to be hoped, that the sentiment is as general as it is undeniably founded on sense and experience.

The Government school at Benares was originally established by two liberal natives of that city, who assigned 200 rupees per month towards its support. This was insufficient: and accordingly Government took upon itself to defray the deficiency, amounting to 252 rupees per month. Besides the common spelling-books employed in learning the English language (which contain passages at variance with polytheism), the New Testament is, *in conformity to the will of the founder*, used by the first class; and all the Hindu boys who learn

learn the Persian language, read the Persian New Testament as a class-book. It is stated that the scholars prefer the New Testament to any other English book.

The Free-School at Cawnpore is supported by an allowance of 400 rupees per month. The pupils admitted are of all classes, Hindus, Mohammedans, and English, for many of them are children of the European warrant and non-commissioned officers of the different corps and departments of the stations. Some of the English boys have become proficients in the Persian language, and are likely to be of considerable use in teaching English to the Hindus and Mohammedans, who are said to flock to the school with ardour for tuition in that language. The late Major General Thomas officially represented to the Adjutant General in 1823, that "several of our sepoys from the corps of the station, as well as a number of Mohammedan and Hindu grown-up lads of the most respectable families, had become class-fellows with the English boys in reading the Bible."

In settling the province of Rajpootana in 1818, the Marquess of Hastings conceived that the introduction of schools would be a judicious expedient to wean the rising generation from the ill habits of their parents. Mr. Jabez Carey, one of the Serampore missionaries, was accordingly sent to Ajmere, but met with great difficulties and little success. Three or four schools having at length been established, Government assigned 300 rupees per mensem to Mr. Carey for their support. But it was discovered that the backwardness of the natives to send their children to school proceeded from Mr. Carey's introduction of the Holy Scriptures as school books.

> This measure, highly injudicious and objectionable, with reference to local circumstances, was reprobated by the Government, which required Mr. Carey to discontinue the use of all religious books calculated to excite alarm, with regard to our motives in such a state of society as Rajpootana. Whether owing to this salutary prohibition or not, need not be pronounced, but in about a twelvemonth after the issue of these orders, seven schools, attended by above 300 children, were in operation, and applications for the formation of more were received by the superintendant.

The Bhagulpore school was established by Government for the instruction of the recruits and children of the hill corps, and of the hill people in general; and there is every reason to expect, from this institution, the promotion of civilization amongst the rude mountain tribes in this quarter. The Government allowance for the support of this school is 400 rupees per mensem.

To the aforegoing list of Government institutions must be added the school for native doctors established at Calcutta in 1822. The students, who are regularly enlisted as soldiers for fifteen years, are supported by Government from the time of their admission, and when qualified, they fill the vacancies for native doctors in the army and civil departments. The system of instruction corresponds with that introduced by Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, for the education of the royal sappers and miners in geometry and mathematics. The students are distributed in the various hospitals and the Company's dispensary. Lectures (in Hindustanee) are delivered to them on particular cases, operations, comparative anatomy, Materia Medica, and the practice of physic; and demonstrations are occasionally given at the general hospital.

> The pupils are represented to manifest remarkable zeal and diligence in their studies; even in the least attainable branch, *viz.* anatomy. Even the Hindu students, persuaded that nothing, which has for its object the preservation of human lives, is repugnant to the tenets of their religion, regularly attend and readily assist in dissections, as opportunities offer,

offer, and the majority of the students, who arrived in Calcutta in 1823, can themselves give a clear demonstration of the abdominal and thoracic viscera, of the brain, and of the structure of the eye; and have distinct notions of other parts of medical science, which have been explained to them.

The school has fortunately had able superintendents. The first was the late Mr. Jameson; the present is Dr. Breton, whose "zealous and able" exertions are mentioned in the speech of Lord Amherst at the last visitation of the College of Fort William.

It appears, also, from his Lordship's speech, that it had been determined to establish a college for Mohammedans at Delhi, the arrangements for which object have received the sanction of Government, and are in progress.

To this list of institutions established and supported by Government for the intellectual improvement of their subjects, we have to add those which, though not exclusively maintained, are patronized and aided by the state. These institutions are of various kinds—religious, as well as what are strictly denominated charitable. The enumeration of them occupies the largest and most interesting portion of Mr. Lushington's work; but we shall confine our observations, at present, to those which embrace the object of instructing the people of Hindustan in the elements of secular knowledge.

The Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society has extensive school establishments within the scope of its plan. They are situated at Agra, Meerut, Chunar, Burdwan, Kidderpore, and Mirzapore. Those at Burdwan seem to be in the most flourishing state. According to the latest report, they consist of nineteen schools for boys, containing 1,674 scholars; and ten schools for girls, containing 243. The judicious caution displayed and inculcated by this society, induced them to withhold, at first, the Scriptures from their pupils at Burdwan; but the avidity of the Bengalees to learn English became so great, that prejudice against the means was absorbed by it, and the boys are now in the habit of reading the Gospel, and even unfolding its doctrines, which they perform with great readiness. The Kidderpore schools contain about 770 pupils; the New Testament is here likewise used without opposition. The total number of children in the schools of the society is computed at 4,000, who, according to their age and capacity, are all receiving Christian instruction. The expense of one of the schools is entirely defrayed by Government.

The Calcutta Church Missionary Association has seven schools in active operation, in which about 130 boys are instructed, of whose progress a very favourable account is given.

The Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, formed by the late Bishop Middleton, directs its exertions primarily to the supply of books. "Disclaiming all views of direct proselytism, they would strive to imbue the Indian youth with at least a knowledge of Christian morality, leaving to the decision of his more mature age the improvement or rejection of the light he may have acquired." With this view they not only import books from England, but print them in India, and for the latter object they have received aid from Government. The secondary object of the Committee is "the gradual conversion of the myriads under the British rule in India, to whom the Gospel is unknown, by the process of Christian education." This object is pursued by the formation of native schools, wherein portions of the Scriptures, of the plainest and least controversial character, are introduced as lessons. This deviation from the plan of others

other societies excited at first some distrust; but the apprehension was transient; for the native parents sacrificed their prejudices, it is said, to the advantage of obtaining education for their children.

The committee plant their schools by circles, comprizing a few miles in extent; each circle containing five Bengalee schools, and one central school where English is taught. One circle is fixed to the southward of Calcutta, including Russapuglah and Baloogungè, and a second to the northward, in the direction of Cossipore. They have also erected a school at Barripore, and propose to extend their labours to the other side of the Hooghly, and establish native schools from Sulkeah to Seebpore.

The Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society has established schools, though a subordinate object, at some of its stations. Excursions are sometimes made by the missionaries belonging to this society, in order to preach and distribute tracts; in one of which, in December 1822, at Culna, a place said to contain about 10,000 inhabitants, they wished to restrict their donation of tracts to "such as could read;" but they were informed that, "*in consequence of the instruction afforded by the public schools, there was not a youth in the town who could not read.*"

The Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, like the preceding, includes in its plan the establishment of schools, of which it has several, though not apparently in a very flourishing condition. In one of the annual reports, the society states, that it has been felt as a duty to direct that the elder boys should daily read extracts from the Scriptures, "notwithstanding the probable flight of the scholars in consequence."

The noble establishment of Bishop's College, the project of which originated with Bishop Middleton, is perhaps the germ of an Anglo-Indian university. It was founded and is supported by private contributions, which have already reached a considerable sum.* Its objects are the education of Christian youth (European, country-born, or native) in sacred knowledge, sound learning, the languages of Hindustan, and in habits of piety and devotion; so as to qualify them to preach amongst the heathen, and to act as teachers in the superintendence of schools. The extension of the system to others not destined as teachers, but maintained at their own expense for the purposes of a liberal education, was a branch of the original plan, and will be carried into effect when the substantial part of the scheme shall be in full operation. The College is founded for a principal, and two other professors from the English universities, and as many students as can be maintained.

The Calcutta School-Book Society is an association formed for "the preparation, publication, or cheap or gratuitous supply, of works (English as well as Asiatic) useful in schools and seminaries of learning," excluding works strictly of a religious nature, or which might interfere with the religious sentiments of any person. In 1821, its fourth year, after its progress had been carefully observed, the labours and designs of the society received the unqualified approbation of Government, with the grant of considerable pecuniary aid, namely, a sum of 7,000 rupees for immediate relief, and a monthly contribution of 500 rupees. The works distributed by the society since its formation

* The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (which was the mover of the project) placed at the Bishop's disposal £5,000; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society, subscribed the same sum each; and the latter has since voted an additional £1,000, which donation is expected to be continued annually. The first stone of the college was laid in December 1820, a year previous to which the contributions amounted to £48,000; the British and Foreign Bible Society has since contributed £5,000.

tion amount to 104,182 copies, in the following tongues, *viz.* Sanscrit, 340; Bengalee, 63,347; Hinduwee, 7,622; Ooriya, 50; Arabic, 292; Persian, 7,061; Hindustanee, 6,538; English, 8,551; and Anglo-Asiatic, 9,481. The society's third report speaks of the improved discipline of the native schools, the proficiency of the scholars, the increasing thirst for knowledge, and the growing interest felt by the learned natives to co-operate with us in the diffusion of instruction—as proofs of the success of its exertions. The union of natives and Europeans, as members, attracted the notice of the King of Oude (a Mohammedan) and the Rajah of Bhurtpore (a Hindu) to this society, each of whom has testified his approbation of its views by a donation of 1,000 rupees.

Shortly after the establishment of the preceding, the Calcutta School Society was formed, with the same ultimate object, but without pledging itself to the same exclusive rules. Its design was declared to be, "to assist and improve existing schools, and to establish and support further schools and seminaries, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of India of every description; and to select pupils of distinguished talents and merit from elementary and other schools, and to provide for their instruction in seminaries of a higher degree, with the view of forming a body of qualified teachers and translators, who may be instrumental in enlightening their countrymen, and improving the general system of education." The separation of these two societies, Mr. Lushington states, has produced more extensive advantage than their coalition could have effected, owing to its multiplying the number of active agents in the same cause. Three sub-committees superintend the execution of three distinct designs: 1st, the establishment and support of regular schools; 2d, the aiding and improving indigeneous schools, supported by natives; 3d, the education of pupils in English and in the higher branches of tuition.

The society has been obliged to confine itself chiefly to the two last objects. The improvement of the native schools has been greatly advanced by the distribution of correct books (instead of the old vitiated manuscripts), by the annual examinations of the head boys, and by prizes granted to proficients, as well as pecuniary rewards to the native tutors, as an encouragement to exertion. The third object has been provided for by sending those native boys, who distinguish themselves at the indigenous schools, to the English school at the Vidyalaya, to learn English at the society's expense. This prospect affords a great stimulus to the Hindu youth; and "with a view of forming an intermediate link between the indigenous schools and the native Hindu college, and for the better preparation of the pupils for the course of education there," the society has established an elementary school, to be filled by pupils selected for proficiency from the indigenous schools; who are, if deserving, to be afterwards removed to the college. The total number of boys in the indigenous schools exceeds 2,800. Several of the youths educated by the society in the Hindu College have obtained respectable situations in life; some of them have established evening schools for gratuitous instruction of their countrymen in the English language.

The funds of the society being incommensurate with its objects, on application to Government, an allowance of 500 rupees per month was granted, accompanied by a recommendation that the society would continue to adhere to its cautious principles.

The Female Juvenile Society took its rise from one of those mis-representations which are by no means uncommon in writers on East-India subjects. In

In an address by some members of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society in April 1819, is the following assertion: "In the province of Bengal alone, at least *ten thousand* widows* are annually sacrificed, and thirty times a day a deed repeated, which ought to call forth our tenderest pity, as well as our most vigorous exertions!" This statement had the effect of prompting the ladies at a boarding-school to form a society, under the above title, for the education of Hindu girls. The number of the society's schools increased to six; that of the pupils to 160. The use of religious school-books was *insisted on;* one of the female instructors evinced some reluctance to employ them; but, it is said, "a little *firmness*" on the part of the committee overruled it.

This society has recently been incorporated with the Bengal Christian School Society, whose object is the promotion of religious knowledge, particularly among the native females of India.

The benevolent design of reclaiming the female part of the population from ignorance was likewise the motive which led to the formation of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education. The British and Foreign School Society having collected subscriptions in England for sending to Bengal a female teacher to establish schools for native female children, Miss Cooke (now Mrs. Wilson) was selected, and reached Calcutta in 1821. In spite of the prejudices against educating females, and notwithstanding the difficulties of procuring suitable teachers, this lady, in a few months, established ten schools, containing 277 children: the next year the schools increased to twenty-two, the scholars to 400. The unexpected success which attended this project, induced the friends of female education in India to enlarge and extend the plan. Accordingly, Lady Amherst having accepted the office of Patroness of a society of European ladies to superintend and conduct this interesting design, the society above-named was formed in March 1824. The resolutions record the success which has attended the novel and difficult undertaking of Mrs. Wilson, and the eagerness of the females to learn—some of the most respectable caste and station having sent their daughters, it is said, and, in some cases, desired instruction themselves—and approve the intention of the committee of the Church Missionary Society to erect a new school, to be used as the central school.

Mr. Lushington is not sanguine as to the speedy or extensive success of the plan of this society.

> It is an arduous, if not a hazardous task (he observes) to effect a revolution in the long-cherished habits and customs of a whole people, proverbially averse to change, and to undermine a usage which, from the practice of ages, has almost acquired the force of a religious obligation. Female seclusion is so interwoven with the first feelings and ideas of the natives, that it has become a second nature with the women themselves. It is a great mistake to suppose that they submit to it through compulsion: none of the more respectable would, after a certain age, appear in public if the option were urged upon them. Their exposure would insure their own disgrace and the degradation of their families.
>
> It is probable, then, that the great majority of the elder pupils will be confined to the inferior classes. Even upon most of these the duty of seclusion operates with considerable strength, and if the restraint be precipitately taken off, very opposite consequences from those to be wished for are likely to result. The prosecution, therefore, of this truly benevolent scheme demands abundant and incessant caution.

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* The number of suttees in the province of Bengal, in 1819, according to the Parliamentary Returns, was *five hundred and one!*

This distinguished manifestation of interest in the literary advancement of their females, will no doubt have a suitable effect on the gratitude of the natives. At all events it will evince to our countrymen, that an anxious desire exists to take advantage of every suggestion designed to ameliorate the moral condition of the people under our rule, in every shape which ingenuity or munificence can devise.

The Benevolent Institution for the Instruction of Indigent Children, established by the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, is the last to be noticed. Though destitute Christian children are the primary objects, Hindus and Musulmans are not excluded from this institution. The aggregate number of children in the schools, at the last report, was nearly 500. It is stated that upwards of 1,000 youths have been thus rescued from vice and ignorance, and are gradually rising to a certain degree of opulence and respectability.

Mr. Lushington, in some judicious "remarks" on the subject of education, admits that it is now established, beyond a doubt, that the natives, to a certain extent, avail themselves of the means of education with great eagerness, without being always deterred from the pursuit of knowledge by its being accessible only through the channel of some religious books; yet he observes that education should commence at the top, and proceed downwards, in order to produce extensive improvement; and that the last mentioned fact is no irrefragable evidence that prejudice against Christianity is abated.

Well meaning people (he remarks) are in far too great a hurry in their anticipation of benefit from the diffusion of instruction, and look for the production of fruit before the seed has had time to issue from the ground. The union of religion with education has occasioned these overweening expectations; it being fondly imagined that, because a pupil can read and explain some chapters in the New Testament, a most essential barrier of opposition has been broken through. But it is unwise to fancy that this transient view of Christianity, unassisted by any subsequent admonition or enforcement, implies a probable liberation from those trammels of superstition, which the habits, the connexions, and idolatrous practices of the Hindu all combine to rivet.

We cannot bring this long article to a close without requesting the reader to contrast the statements contained therein with those given (from reliance on delusive representations) by M. Sismondi, in the article before quoted.

The English (he says) are at the present day animated by a religious zeal, an ardour of proselytism, of which no example can be found in their own history, or in that of other nations. Hence their language is rarely exempt from that affectation of devotion which they denominate *cant*, and which sometimes excites distrust. This national impulse, however, is completely arrested by the interest which the East-India Company think they have in checking the progress of civilization and the development of intellect amongst their subjects. And again: Exclusively occupied in extorting from the country which they govern a tribute they may convey to England, they (the Company) will not permit the least part of the public revenue to be employed for the benefit of the people that pays it.

We shall recur to Mr. Lushington's work next month, when we propose to treat of the attempts at converting the Hindus, and to speak of missionary labours in India.

ON

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MECHANICAL ARTS IN RUSSIA BEFORE THE ERA OF PETER THE GREAT.

THE ancient state of Russia is known to most readers only through Voltaire's Histories of Charles XII. and Peter the Great; but the idea which must be formed of the state of industry and the mechanical arts in that country, previous to the reign of Peter, may be easily conjectured from the statement of the French author, who tells us, that at that period the Russians did not possess even a pin-manufactory; without hinting at the fact that the country was in a very flourishing condition previous to the Tartar invasion, and again during the reign of the Czar Alexi Michaelowitch, when, perhaps, it was inferior to few European nations of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; from which it fell in consequence of the protracted internal troubles and civil wars in which that ill-fated country was plunged, by the struggles between the crown and the nobility. Voltaire, whether through ignorance or from a disingenuous desire to suppress what he knew, has represented the Russians, previous to Peter, as a nation of barbarians, unacquainted with and averse to all the arts of civilization. The object of the present essay is to rectify those erroneous opinions by furnishing a concise historical sketch of the introduction and progress of the mechanical arts in Russia before the reign, of which so interesting an account has been given by Voltaire; and we have no doubt that we shall thereby oblige those readers at least who have no other object in the perusal of history than the search of truth. The facts here recorded have been collected by a Russian writer of eminence, who constantly quotes his authorities, which, although for the most part native, are not, on that account, less unimpeachable.

There is every probability that industry began among the modern European nations as soon as they had settled in the countries they now inhabit, and the narrower limits of their territorial possessions compelled them to have recourse to tillage for part, at least, of their sustenance; and there seems no ground to conclude that the nations of the Sclavonic or Sarmatian race were, in this respect, differently situated from those of Teutonic origin—nay, there is a positive testimony in the Arabic, Byzantine, and Norman writers of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, that Sclavonic traders brought tanned hides and linen for sale to the mouths of the Dnieper and Volga, and the shores of the Baltic; and, if we may trust the ancient native annalist, not only leather, but even hammered swords were manufactured in Russia as early as the reign of Wolodomir, A.D. 988.

It was from the Byzantine Greeks that the Russians received their religion, at the same time with a taste for commerce and the arts of civilization. The provinces near the Dnieper and Wolochow were the first to receive the impulse to both pursuits; yet as early as the tenth century we find mention made of stone buildings in the northern districts, and, in the eleventh, of splendid churches at Kiev and Novogorod, the walls of which are said to have been adorned with paintings. Unfortunately, however, these bright beginnings were darkened and checked, first, by an oppressive system of vassalage, and subsequently by the invasions of the Tartars.

But, even during this calamitous period, commerce and the arts were not entirely extinct; and we find that, in the thirteenth century, Russian merchants frequented Tauris with cotton goods, which they exchanged for salt, and that during the reign of Simeon the Proud (*i. e.* the beginning of the fourteenth century), Russian artists at Moscow were employed in painting the churches and

and casting bells? such instances, however, were rare; but in proportion as the Tartar yoke was lightened, industry revived. Under Demitrij Donskij the connexions with western Europe were renewed, and carried on with greater facility than before, since silver and copper coin had been introduced by the Tartars, and now formed the circulating medium, instead of skins, which were previously used for that purpose.

In the beginning of the fifteenth century, a Servian monk, named Lazarus, constructed at Moscow the first clock ever made in the country, and which seems to have excited great astonishment. There was, at the same time, some very clever brass-founders in the Russian metropolis, one of whom received from the city of Pskow a present of forty-six roubles, for having taught one of its inhabitants to cast sheets of lead to cover one of their churches. Rubleff, Simeon the black, and Daniel, were then esteemed great painters. At that period, and till the time of John III., the arts were only employed in ornamenting places of worship. The manufactures of that period consisted in the making of leather, soap, potash, hemp and train-oil, caviar, salt, linen, and coarse woollen cloth. It was also about this period that the art of distilling was introduced into the country.

The reign of John III. at length produced a new era for Russia. By his expulsion of the Tartars and his marriage with the daughter of the Greek emperor, he became known to and repected by foreign nations; and crowds of alien artisans settled in a country where honour and wealth promised to crown the efforts of their industry. Aristotle, from Bologna, built temples, cast cannon, and manufactured gunpowder; and the Venetians, Friasin and Aloys, adorned the metropolis with numerous splendid buildings. Iron, silver, and copper were dug and wrought.

John the Terrible was still more anxious for the improvement of his country: he requested the emperor Charles V., and afterwards Ferdinand I., to send him scholars and artists; and, although these requests were not complied with, many men of talent emigrated to Russia, and augmented the national wealth and industry. The trade carried on with the English at Archangel was peculiarly conducive to the prosperity of the country; the English physicians, Standish and Jacob, greatly improved the medical knowledge of the native practitioners, and it is probable that James Frencham was the first who established a chemist's shop in Russia, and taught the natives to collect herbs, &c. Mining and the working of metals were also greatly extended and improved by the English, who enjoyed particular privileges in this respect.

Feodor withdrew some of the privileges granted to the English, and opened the ports of the White Sea to other nations; still, however, the influence of the English on the improvement of the country continued to be extensive. Under the reign of this Czar, the Italian Marco Cenoppi established silk and velvet manufactories in the country; frontier-guards were appointed to prevent the introduction of the plague, the ravages of which, under the preceding reigns, had contributed in a great measure to check the industry of the country; and the first book on medicine was published in the year 1588, which, although only a translation from the Polish, was a harbinger of improvement in the civilization of Russia.

Under the usurper Godunow, Russia suffered many misfortunes, but still commerce and the arts seem not to have retrograded; which is particularly proved by the erection of various public edifices at Moscow, and the casting of the great bell in the year 1601, which weighed 12,000 poods. This monarch died too soon to bestow any lasting benefit on his country; and the civil and foreign

foreign wars which ensued after his death (and in which Moscow was burned by the Poles, and the ancient and flourishing city of Novogorod sacked by the Swedes), again plunged the nation almost into the same state into which they had fallen at the period when they threw off the yoke of the Mongols.

Under these circumstances Michael ascended the throne. Whatever a monarch could do to restore and animate fallen industry amongst his subjects, was accomplished by this great monarch. He united different trades into companies, bestowed privileges on natives and foreigners, and even sent commissioners to Germany for the purpose of engaging miners; in short, we may date from his reign the establishment of manufactories in the empire. He also established mints for the coinage of money, and instituted medical colleges for the examination of young practitioners, and for prescribing rules for the treatment of diseases.

But Alexi performed more than all his predecessors. Michael, having to fulfil the difficult office of healing the wounds under which the country had been so long suffering, could not apply himself entirely to new establishments. But Alexi, having beaten the Poles, and being at peace with the Swedes, the improvement of the nation was his only care, and by his exertion the arts, manufactures and trades, were carried to an extent of perfection unprecedented in Russia.

Silk goods had formerly been an article of transit trade only—the Russian merchants purchasing it at Moscow or Astrakhan, and selling it afterwards to the English and Dutch; but, under this reign, silks and velvets were manufactured in great perfection at Moscow.

Various efforts were made by the Czar to improve the country wool by the introduction of foreign sheep, but with little or no effect; and a broad-cloth manufactory, established by an enterprizing merchant, also failed, owing to the predilection of the Russians at that time to the wear of camlets, which they purchased from the Greeks and Dutch.

On the other hand, manufactories of linen, plain, dyed and printed, flourished at Yarosslawl, Valdai, Kargopol, and on the banks of the Dwina and Volga, and, consequently, at the same places where we find them now; and an arshin of linen was bought at Moscow, at from two to six copeks. It was, however, coarse, except that produced at one manufactory established for the use of the imperial family.

The manufacture of leather had been brought to great perfection. Potash was made in Siberia; tar in the government of Archangel; excellent soap in Kostroma; and the melting of tallow was an extensive branch of industry. Salt was prepared in great quantities in the south of Russia, and window-glass and bottles began to be manufactured with success in the vicinity of the capital.

Muskets and other small arms were made near several of the mines; but particularly in the smiths' village near Toola, at the mouth of the Toolitsa, all the inhabitants of which were iron-workers and enjoyed great privileges. There were four iron mines in the vicinity of Moscow, near which—besides muskets, bar and sheet-iron—swords, and even guns were manufactured. Steel was made in different establishments, but was of an inferior quality; for which reason great quantities of this article were annually imported from Sweden. Cannon, mortars, and bells (some of the latter of a very large size) were cast at Moscow and elsewhere; and a German, of the name of Flacken, at the Moscow manufactory, obtained great celebrity even in foreign parts; there were also forged iron-guns of very excellent quality, although too expensive for general use.

Three

Three copper-mines were at work at that period; and there were several powder-mills near Moscow, as well as two paper manufactories—the paper, however, was coarse, owing to a want of fine rags. There was one printing establishment, consisting of eight presses, at Moscow, where Bibles, the works of the Fathers, and Alexi's code were printed: another printing-office was at Kiev. The capital had two apothecary's shops, one in the Kremlin, and another in the city, the former of which, in particular, was kept in excellent condition. To furnish them with the necessary herbs, three botanical gardens were kept up about the city, and some of the boyards had to furnish such as could not be grown there, in lieu of tribute.

This reign was also distinguished for the establishment of regular conveyances of letters and newspapers between Moscow and Vilna, and between that city and Riga; and of quarantine officers on those parts of the frontiers which were most exposed to epidemical diseases.

It is true, that most of the trades and manufactories alluded to were conducted or carried on by foreigners; but the Russians, themselves, also took a great share in them: and the monarchs showed, at least, that they were as anxious about the improvement of their nation as Peter. The difference was that, prevented by circumstances, or less ardent and determined than this monarch, they proceeded less arbitrarily and rapidly; and it would, perhaps, have been happier for the Russian nation, had it been allowed to develope its powers from within, and not been forcibly hurried to a premature civilization.

Y. Z.

MOCADDIMAH.

FROM THE BOUSTAN OF SAADI.

Look not for piety in sordid minds,
Nor truth in those which weak self-fondness blinds.—
O thou, whom vast ambition's hopes control,
Scorn not the man of meek and humble soul!
Not frowns of arrogance, nor airs of state,
Mark to discerning eyes the truly great.
Say, wert thou scorned by others, man of pride,
Would'st thou not all their tinsel pomp deride?
Then so much folly as thou mayest see
In others, others may perceive in thee.—
Exalt not thine own merit; never boast
Thyself as fittest for the highest post;
Nor rush o'er prostrate crowds to grasp the prize:
For one of those now prone on earth may rise,
And trample thee, in turn, low sunk where now he lies.

TRAVELS IN THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

IN the "Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. i. part. ii, is a paper On the Valley of the Setlej River, in the Himalaya Mountains, from the Journal of Capt. A. Gerard, with Remarks by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., which contains so much curious and interesting matter, that we shall lay before our readers an abridgement of it.

Capt. Gerard, with his brother, Mr. J. G. Gerard, has several times explored the terrific Himalaya country. A diary of their journey in 1821 has been transmitted to the East-India Company, by whom it was communicated to Mr. Colebrooke.

These travellers began their journey from the Shátúl pass in June 1818; they had previously travelled the ordinary road, and now determined to strike directly across the ridge, at an elevation of 15,556 feet above the level of the sea.

"The rocks were chiefly mica slate, and gneiss. In the ascent they had noticed a huge granitic rock, in the chilly recess of which they rested; and their route had led them in some places over heaps of angular fragments of gneiss, granite, quartz, and felspar, jumbled together in wild disorder, where every step was dangerous.

"To the east and south-east was seen a low part of the Himálayan range. Its altitude is much less than that of *Shátúl*; but it is rendered impassable by a perpendicular wall of gneiss, that forms an impracticable barrier for several miles.

"The snow became more frequent as they ascended, till they attained the crest of a ridge, at the elevation of 13,450 feet, where it is continuous at that early season. A month later it would be dissolved. Upon the snow, at the greater height of *Shátúl*, were many insects like mosquitoes: at first they were torpid; but sunshine revived them. Some birds were seen, resembling ravens. Mosses were found on the few rocks.

"The travellers halted for the night at *Kanijún*, under the shade of a large rock, at the height of 13,400 feet, whence the steep ascent of the pass begins. There were plenty of flowers where the snow had melted, but no bushes. The firewood was brought from the last camp.

"From this spot the ascent seemed appalling. The crest was nearly 2,200 feet higher. Here and there a rock projected its black head; all else was a dreary solitude of unfathomable snow, aching to the sight, and without trace of a path.

"The travellers found the snow, which was soft at mid-day, afford good footing, and reached the summit with less fatigue than they anticipated. They remained the night and following day at the crest of the pass, and suffered much from head-ache and difficulty of breathing, usually experienced at such elevated positions. It snowed in the evening. The temperature did not rise above 41° at noon: it was 24° and 26° at sunrise (9th and 10th of June).

"On the subsequent day, they descended upon the same side, and proceeded along the dell of the *Andréti*, a branch of the *Pabar* river, rising near *Shátúl*, and halted on the bank of a rivulet called *Díngrú*, at an elevation of 12,300 feet, just above the limit of the forest. The lowest point in the dell was 11,100 feet. Leeks were gathered at the height of 12,000 feet. The ground was here a rich sward, cut up in grooves by a large kind of field-rat, without a tail. (*Spalax—Mus typhlus?*)

"The Himálayan glens for the most part run almost perpendicular to the range, or from N.N.E. and N.E. to S.S.W. and S.W. The face exposed to the N.W. is invariably rugged; and the opposite one, facing the S.E., is shelving. The roads to the most frequented passes lie upon the gentle acclivity: the difference of the elevation of forest on either side is remarkable. On the declivity towards the N.W., which, as before observed, is the most abrupt, the trees rise several hundred feet higher than those upon the opposite face, which has a more gentle slope; and in some instances, the difference exceeds 1,000 feet. The general height of the forest on the southern face of the *Himálaya*, is about 11,800 to 12,000 feet above the sea. Oaks and pines reach that elevation; birches extend a few feet higher. Descending from the pass of *Bandáján*, the level of the highest juniper was observed 13,300 feet.

"From *Shéarghal*, at an elevation of 13,720 feet (which the travellers reached by a very steep path, crossing several snow-beds, where it was necessary to cut steps with a hatchet, and passing among gigantic oblong masses of mica slate, disengaged from the impending crags), the prospect is very extensive. Towards the plains appear the *Chúr* mountains, 12,000 feet (one measured barometrically is 12,143 feet); to the S.E., snowy summits of immense altitude, in the direction of *Yamunávatári*, rising one above another in majestic disorder, and presenting mountains of eternal snow; and beyond the source of the *Pabar*, one of the huge *Raldang* peaks, above 21,000 feet. Across the *Pabar*, is the *Chashíl* range, through which are several passes, 13,000 to 14,000 feet high.

"The *Yúsú* pass, at the head of the *Sipon* river, which is called *Yúsú*, in its upper course, above *Bandáján*, is 15,877 feet high. The dell, between this and *Bandáján* pass (14,854 feet above the sea), is shut in towards the N.E. by snow-capped mountains, upwards of 17,000 feet high, amongst which the river has its source. The rocks at *Bandáján*, and on the bank of the river, where the travellers encamped at the height of 13,650 feet, were gneiss; and the adjoining mountains the same, and clay slate. The descent was over broken slate, from *Bandáján*.

"The ascent of *Yúsú* pass was extremely fatiguing: Messrs. Gerard describe themselves as having been so exhausted at first, that they rested every hundred yards; and, had they not been ashamed, before so many people, some of whom they had induced to accompany them after much intreaty, they would have turned back.

"The *Yúsú* river is divided into several streams, all of which, but the principal one, were crossed by arches of snow. The largest, which was forded, was forty feet broad, and six inches deep: the bed full of pebbles, and the margin snow-washed by the stream. With the exception of that principal channel of the river, and some openings partially disclosing the smaller branches, the rest is a bed of snow six or eight inches thick.

"The glen becomes more and more contracted, till at last it is bounded by mural rocks of granite, with the *Yúsú* forcing its passage between them in impenetrable obscurity, under immense heaps of indestructible ice, running in ridges, and studded with mounds of snow.

"The *Búrendo*, or *Brüäng* pass, near the *Pabar*, was again visited. It had been measured barometrically in 1818: the measurement now taken exceeded the former one (which was 15,095 feet) by 153 feet. To that extent the barometric measurements must be considered uncertain. They halted two days on the summit of the pass; and, as is usual at so great elevations, were troubled

troubled with head-aches and difficulty of respiration. The nights were calm; but the solemn stillness was now and then interrupted by the crash of falling rocks.

"They descended into the valley of the *Baspá*; sliding down the declivity of a snow-bed by seating themselves upon a blanket on the snow. This mode is invariably practised by the mountaineers, where there are no rocks nor precipices. They had then a dreadfully dangerous footpath along the rugged sides of the dell: it crossed many snow-beds, inclined at an angle of 30° or more; which delayed them much, as they had to cut steps in the snow.

"The *Nalgún* pass, the lowest pass through the *Himálaya* which had been yet visited, is 14,891 feet above the sea. From this pass they descended to the confluence of the *Nalgún* and *Bakti* rivers, and thence proceeded along the *Bakti*, and across the *Baspá* river to *Sangla*, where they halted several days (23d to 29th of June), and whence they despatched their collection of plants and geological specimens; but the paper envelopes of the latter were rendered illegible, and the whole of the former destroyed, by the heavy rain which overtook the despatch in the following month.

"Messrs. Gerard, resuming their journey, ascended the valley of the *Baspá* to *Chétkúl*, the last, and highest village in it, crossing the first day two large branches of the *Baspá*, the *Chuling*, and *Gór*, from the *Cailás* range on the north; and the second day, two other considerable streams, the *Mangsú* and *Shúti*. They first passed over tremendous blocks of coarse-grained granite, the decomposition of which seems to have formed the sand in the river; it gives the water a turbid appearance. The granite is white, and from a distance looks like chalk.

"The first part of the valley has the same general character with most others in the *Himálaya*; but it is considerably broader. The face of the mountain exposed to the S.W., which is part of the *Cailás*, or *Raldang* group, presents abrupt precipices and threatening cliffs, with little soil, and but few trees; the opposite face again is more gently sloped, and thickly wooded with pines, which are overtopped by a belt of birches. Near the top of this chain there is a good deal of snow. The last half-mile to the village of *Rákchám*, situate in the western corner of the glen (and 10,500 feet above the sea), is a rugged descent upon enormous masses of granite. The dell has here a pleasing appearance, and it expands to three furlongs in breadth: half of it is laid out in thriving crops of wheat and barley, and the rest is occupied by sand-beds, which form many small islands, with the river winding among them. Just above the village, huge piles of black rock, composed of black mica (fine grained) with a little oxide of iron, rise abruptly in numerous black spires to about 9,000 feet higher, or nearly 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Approaching *Chétkúl*, the dell becomes more contracted; the right bank becoming very precipitous, and almost mural to the *Baspá*. The altitude of the village is about 11,400 feet, and the highest fields are scarcely 200 feet more. The valley continues about 800 yards wide for two or three miles; the *Baspá* then makes a bend to the southward, and the view is shut up by snowy mountains of great height.

"From *Chétkúl* the travellers attempted the *Kimlíá* pass, at the head of the valley of the *Rúsú* river, a large stream, derived from a double source, one branch rising in the snow of *Saglá* pass, which bears nearly south; the other, or smallest, in the *Kimlíá*, about S.W. Above the elevation of 13,300 feet, the level of the highest birches, the *Rúsú* is increased in rapidity and turbu-

lence to a torrent, and foams in dreadful agitation and noise. Still higher up, the road ascends gradually, upon snow of immense thickness in the channel of the current, which now and then shows itself in deep blue lakes. The travellers passed along the margin of one 150 feet in diameter: the way was extremely dangerous, upon ice sloping abruptly to the water; in this there was no footing, till notches were cut with a hatchet, an operation which long delayed their progress. Latterly, they travelled over mounds of unfathomable snow, so loose as scarcely to be capable of supporting them at the depth of three feet. The guides had snow-shoes, which were at least five or six inches in breadth. They said, that early in the morning, before the sun had power, the snow would bear the weight of a loaded person; and in May and June, when the pass is most frequented, it does not sink at any time of the day.

"The travellers reached the elevation of 15,500 feet, where the pass appeared to be 1,400 or 1,500 feet higher, over vast fields of snow.

"The dell is broad (half a mile wide), and covered with snow in high wreaths. The mountains, which have a S.E. exposure, are nearly bare, a few patches of snow only appearing at great heights. The line of cliffs may be 17,500 feet. On the other side, the mountains are nearly of the same height, and they present a chain of mural precipices, eaten away by frost into forms like towers and steeples. Much of the rock near the summits is exposed; and snow, having lost its hold on their steep craggy sides, has accumulated below.

"Messrs. Gerard proceeded by the *Chárang* pass (17,348 feet high) to the valley of *Nangalti*. The inclemency of the weather rendered it very arduous. They were detained three days at *Shalpiá* (a resting-place for travellers) by incessant rain; on the fourth day their guides consented to proceed. Many snow-beds were crossed; and, about the height of 16,300 feet, continuous snow-beds commenced; at first, a gentle acclivity, and latterly a very steep slope, surpassing in terror and difficulty of access any thing which the travellers had yet encountered. The acclivity was at an angle of 37½° of loose stones, gravel and snow, which the rain had soaked through and mixed together, so as to make moving laborious, and all but impracticable. The stones gave way at every step, so that it became necessary to use hands as well as feet. The travellers reached the crest of the pass at noon, in a state of exhaustion and numbedness of hands and feet, from continued exposure to snow and sleet, with a violent freezing wind.

"The dell leading to the pass is very much contracted: and the ridges on each side are almost bare. The rock is generally a sort of slaty gneiss, sometimes in large masses, but more commonly tumbling in pieces, with little soil and less vegetation.

"Here, as at *Shátúl*, Captain Gerard noticed the circumstance of the mercury appearing quite pure [perfectly fluid ?], when they left camp; but, at the pass (when used for filling a barometer) it had lost its lustre, and adhered to the fingers and cup as if it were amalgamated.

"The descent from the pass for half a mile was at an angle of 33° upon gravel and snow, with a sharp pointed rock occasionally projecting through it. Some of the loaded people slid down this declivity at the greatest risk. Travelling was rendered laborious on the easier slope of snow, from its sinking one and a-half to two feet. The fissures were beginning to appear, and the guides picked their steps with much caution, leaping over whatever had the least appearance of a rent. The snow fell fast; and a piercing wind blew with fury down the dell.

"The

"The principal branch of the *Nangalti* has its source much further to the west; a rivulet joins it from the pass. The mountainous range having a N.W. aspect, is very rugged; and the snow (often of a reddish colour) presents enormous banks of sixty or eighty feet thick, as shown by the part towards the dell having fallen down where it cracked. This is always the case on the precipitous sides of the vallies, because the ridges for a considerable way down are too abrupt for the snow to rest upon them: it therefore accumulates in large quantities, where the inclination is more gentle; it then cracks and tumbles down by its own weight, during the rainy season, and leaves a perpendicular wall of eighty to a hundred feet in depth. The mountains on the other side were less steep, and the snow lies in continuous fields.

"The travellers proceeded over heaps of loose stones, snow, and slush, at the point of congelation. They passed by several deep blue lakes, with their banks of frozen snow: these are always to be dreaded; and they made a circuit by a seemingly more arduous road, to avoid the danger. Two avalanches descended opposite to them: one of rock, which spent its force in distance, the smaller fragments just reaching them; the other of snow, but arrested by intervening rocks.

"Recommencing their journey, the travellers followed the course of the *Nangalti* river, to its junction with the *Tidúng*, and explored the valley of this last-mentioned river, ascending to the village of *Charang* (12,000 feet), amidst mountains 18,000 feet high; and proceeding thence to *Thangi*, and afterwards to the confluence of the same river with the *Setlej*. The principal branch, retaining the name of *Tidúng*, flows from the E.S.E., having its source in Chinese Tartary.

"The valley of the *Tidúng* is very narrow; in parts so much so, as scarcely to afford a passage for the river. The stream is furiously rapid, the declivity very great, and the rumbling of large stones, carried down with velocity by the force of the water, was incessant. For six or seven miles the fall of the river is 300 feet per mile, and in some places almost double: where it presents an entire sheet of foam and spray, thrown up and showered upon the surrounding rocks with loud concussion, re-echoed from bank to bank with a noise like thunder.

"The dell of the *Tidúng*, at *Húns*, a Tartar village, is confined by towering cliffs of white granite and mica slate. The mountains in the neighbourhood of *Chárang* are all of blue slate, naked to their tops, and exhibiting decay and barrenness in the most frightful forms. They tower in sharp detached groups to about 18,000 feet. No vegetation approaches their bases, whilst their elevated summits offer no rest to snow.

"Where the dell was narrowest, there was so little space for the stream, that the road continued but for a small distance on the same side, and crossed the river repeatedly by *Sangas*; one was inclined at an angle of 15°. The travellers had to pick their way: one while upon smooth surfaces of granite, sloping to the raging torrent: at another, the route led among huge masses and angular blocks of rock, forming capacious caves, where fifty or sixty people might rest: here the bank was formed of rough gravel, steeply inclined to the river; there the path was narrow, with a precipice of 500 or 600 feet below, whilst the naked towering peaks, and mural rocks, rent in every direction, threatened the passenger with ruin from above.

"In some parts of the road there were flights of steps; in others, framework, or rude staircases, opening to the gulph below. In one place is a construction

struction still more frightful to behold; it is called *Rápïá*, and is made with extreme difficulty and danger. In the instance, it consisted of six posts driven horizontally into clefts of the rocks, about twenty feet distant from each other, and secured by wedges. Upon this giddy frame a staircase of fir-spars was erected, of the rudest nature; twigs and slabs of stone connected them together. There was no support on the outer side, which was deep, and overhung the *Tidúng*, a perfect torrent.

"After surmounting this terrific passage, they came to another, where the footpath had been swept away. It would have been impracticable, but, from previous intimation, thirty people had been despatched the preceding night from *Thangí;* and had just completed two tolerable *sangas* by the time the party arrived, so that they passed in safety.

"The route from *Thangí* to *Marang* lies through a forest of pine (*Ri*), upon the slope of a hill composed entirely of blue slate, often crumbling in pieces.

"From the confluence of the *Tidúng* with the *Setlej*, the town of *Ríbé*, or *Rídang*, has a charming appearance: yellow fields, extensive vineyards, groves of apricots, and large well-built stone houses, contrast with the gigantic *Raldang* mountains. These are scarcely four miles from the town.

"*Marang* is a large town, surrounded by high mountains. Although 8,500 feet above the sea, it enjoys a mild climate. During eight days' halt, the temperature varied from 58° to 82°; and flies were very troublesome. The sun, even at this season (July), does not appear more than nine hours: was scarcely visible above the mountains before 8, a.m., and disappeared behind them at 5, p.m. There were alternate light clouds and sunshine, and now and then a little rain, which in this valley never falls heavy: the height of the outer chain of the *Himálaya* being sufficient to exclude the rains which deluge *Hindusthán* for three months.

"Having collected from the surrounding villages supplies for ten days, Messrs. Gerard proceeded to examine the valley of the *Táglá* river, which has its source in Chinese Tartary. They travelled to *Nisang* (on the *Táglá*), a Tartar village, already visited both in 1818 and 1820; crossing the *Túngrang* pass, which was again measured, and the previous measurement (13,739 feet) confirmed.

"The pass leads over a spur, which runs down to the *Setlej* river, from a cluster of snowy mountains, upwards of 20,000 feet high. The rocks are slate: it easily splits into large even slabs, which are well adapted for carving the sacred Tartar sentences upon them. Across the *Setlej* the mountains are of white granite, breaking into gravel, and more abrupt than on the hither side.

"They proceeded along the banks of the *Táglá* to *U'rchá*, and thence to *Rakor*, through the *Ruthingí* pass, and near the source of a rivulet of that name, after passing the *Kháti*, which descends very steeply from the *Himálaya* on the south, in which direction a peak of vast altitude is visible. The elevation of the pass is 14,638 feet; that of the resting-place at *Rakor*, 14,100 feet. A few birches are growing 200 or 300 feet lower.

"Upon the left bank of the *Táglá*, the height of the mountains is upwards of 16,000 feet, and no snow appears. The rocks are brown clay slate, and mica slate. Upon the right bank of the river, the mountains appear to be all clay slate, crumbling into soil, and forming a natural declivity. The summits seem to be 18,000 feet high, at least; and there is very little snow in streaks. Farther to the east is a large mountain, white with snow, and near it a naked ridge of rocks, ending in a number of sharp points, apparently formed of slate.

slate. In the vicinity of the source of the *Ruthingí*, several conical points are seen covered with snow.

"The travellers continued along the banks of the *Táglá* to *Zongchen*, passing several streams which fall into it, and a larger one named *Kegóche*, which comes from the south (S. by W.), and one less considerable, called *Langúrge*, from the S.E., both very muddy. The *Táglá* itself is quite clear, and its course is from the N.E. They crossed at once by a *sango*.

"The path lay upon broken slate and slippery soil, then upon inclined faces of rock; at one time ascending steeply upon loose stones; at another, descending abruptly upon rude steps and scaffolding, projecting over the stream, and between cliffs that subtend an angle of 60° or 65° on either side. Now and then these crags are perpendicular for 200 or 300 feet, and they even overhang the pathway. Large snowbeds conceal the river for several hundred yards: an immense load of stones and gravel lies above the snow. In one place the accumulation of rocks, which have fallen from the surrounding peaks, is sixty or seventy feet thick; and the river is seen rushing from beneath a large vault, whose under surface is frozen snow.

"The height of *Zoncheng* is 14,700 feet, which, in lat. 31° 36′, according to received theory, should be buried under everlasting snow. The situation, however, is far different. On every side of the glen, which is a bowshot broad, appeared gently-sloping hills, for the most part covered with *Támá* (Tartaric furze). The banks of the river were covered with grass turf, and prickly bushes. Around, the land was covered with verdure; flocks of sheep were browsing, and deer leaping: altogether it was a romantic spot, wanting but trees to make it delightful.

"During the march the sun was found at times powerful; but the temperature was evidently decreasing with the elevation. The highest observed in the day (23d of July) was 68°.

"The rocks were limestone; the soil a stiff yellow clay, rent in every direction by small fissures, and seeming to have been under water. The surface was ground to dust.

"The next stage was to *Zamsíri*, by the *Këúbrang* pass: after tracing the *Táglá* (crossed frequently by snow-beds), until it was reduced to an inconsiderable rivulet at the foot of the pass.

"The ascent of the pass is by no means steep, the angle being only nineteen or twenty degrees. But the difficulty of breathing, and severe headaches, which all the party, not excepting their Tartar guides, experienced more or less, rendered the exertion of walking very laborious. As they advanced, vegetation became more scarce, till at length it wholly disappeared; and the last mile presented a scene of solitude and desolation.

"The elevation was found by barometric measurement to be 18,313 feet above the sea. The pass is reckoned the boundary between *Kunáwar* and that part of Chinese Tartary which is under the authority of the Grand Lama of Lahasa.

"*Zamsíri*, a mere halting place for travellers, on the banks of the *Shélti*, to which they proceeded from *Këúbrang*, is 15,600 feet above the sea, a height equal to that of the passes through the outer range of snowy mountains; yet there is nothing to remind one of the *Himálaya*. Gently sloping hills and tranquil rivulets, with banks of turf and pebbly beds, flocks of pigeons, and herds of deer, would give one the idea of a much lower situation. But nature (Capt. Gerard remarks) has adapted the vegetation to that extraordinary

nary country; for, did it extend no higher than on the southern face of the *Himálaya*, Tartary would be uninhabitable by either man or beast.

"It seems surprising (he goes on to observe) that the limit of vegetation should rise higher the further we proceed, but so it is;—on ascending the southern slope of the snowy range, the extreme height of cultivation is 10,000 feet; and even there the crops are frequently cut green. The highest habitation is 9,500 feet; 11,800 feet may be reckoned the upper limit of forest, and 12,000 that of bushes: although in a few sheltered situations, such as ravines, dwarf birches and small bushes are found almost at 13,000 feet.

"In the valley of the *Baspá* river, the highest village is at 11,400 feet; the cultivation reaches to the same elevation; and the forest extends to 13,000 feet at the least.

"Advancing further, you find villages at 13,000 feet, cultivation at 13,600 feet, fine birch trees at 14,000 feet, and *támá* bushes, which furnish excellent fire-wood, at 17,000 feet.

"To the eastward, towards *Mánassaróvar*, by the accounts of the Tartars, it would appear that crops and bushes thrive at a still greater height.

"The travellers descended the valley of the *Shélti* river to its confluence with the *Súmdó* river, and ascended to the crest of the *Húkëó* pass, of which the elevation is 15,786 feet. The soil is reddish, apparently decomposed limestone, with no large stones. The ground is thickly covered with green sward and beds of prickly bushes. No rocky points are seen, the whole being gentle slopes of gravel, much resembling some of the Scotch highlands; the *támá* at a distance seeming like heath. *Yaks* and horses were feeding on the surrounding heights; and the climate was pleasant; the temperature being 57°.

"Three of the people, who were attending the cattle, watched the party for some time, until being convinced there were Europeans, they mounted their horses, and set off at a gallop. The travellers quickened their pace, determined to advance as far as practicable; but two miles further they were stopped by the Chinese, after they had crossed a rivulet with swampy banks, winding among rich turf, near which, they found many ammonites, at the height of 16,200 feet, on the elevated land between *Húkëó* and *Zinchin*.

"The Tartars under Chinese authority were encamped, awaiting their arrival, of which previous intimation had been received, and pointed out a spot for their camp, and a line beyond which they should not pass. Their manners were polite, and their civility was requited by presents of tobacco, the only thing for which they seemed to have any, the least desire.

"The height of *Zinchin* is 16,136 feet, and the eminences in the vicinity rise many hundred feet higher. In every direction, horses were seen galloping about, and feeding on the very tops of the heights; altogether there were about 200. Kites and eagles were soaring in the air; large flocks of small birds, like linnets, were flying about, and locusts jumping among the bushes.

"Immediately across the *Setlej*, the mountains are abrupt; but, more to the east, there is a succession of gentle slopes. Beyond them again, appeared a lofty snowy range. It seemed to run N. 50° W. to S. 50° E. Clouds hang about it.

"At this altitude the atmosphere exhibited that remarkable dark appearance which has been often observed in elevated situations. The sun shone like an orb of fire, without the least haze. At night, the part of the horizon where the moon was expected to rise, could scarcely be distinguished before the limb

limb touched it; and the stars and planets shone with a brilliancy never seen, unless at great heights.

"With a transit telescope of 30 inches, and a power of 30, stars of the fifth magnitude were distinct in broad day; but none of less size were perceptible. At *Súbáthú*, 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, stars of the fourth magnitude require a power of 40 to make them visible in the day.

"The temperature was greater than expected: the thermometer rose to 60° in the shade, and at sunset was 42°. It sank to 30½° before sunrise. About nine in the forenoon a wind from the S.W. began; it was at its greatest strength at 3 p. m., and subsided at sunset.

"The climate is very different from that which is experienced in crossing the outer range of the *Himálaya* at the same season. Here, at the height of 16,000 and 17,000 feet, is abundance of fuel (*metóh*, bearing a beautiful yellow flower, and no prickles), good water, and a serene sky; there, at an inferior elevation, no firewood is nearer than five or six miles, the clouds hang around the mountains, the sun is rarely visible, and showers of rain are frequent."

(*The remainder next month.*)

FROM A RISALLAH OF SAADI.

HELL's doors to him on easy hinges roll,
Whose spotless raiment hides a spotted soul.—
Meekness, not bigotry or self-conceit,
At the dread hour of doom, most grace shall meet.—
Let not the hero boast his warlike deeds;
Heaven may condemn the cause for which he bleeds.—
Devotion, prayer, and penitence alone,
Can in the sight of God for sins atone:
Not the contortions of the devotee,
Ascetic fasts, and mock humility;
But goodness, temp'rance, charity and zeal,
More than all forms, the righteous heart reveal.—
Let not fanaticism thy thoughts withdraw
From social duties, and the holy law;
Nor aim at dazzling purity,—too bright
For earth, where black pollutes the fairest white.
The holy hermit Hell's dark pathway trod—
Unjust to erring man, though just to God.*

* This distich refers to an apologue, of which the above lines form the Khatimah, or peroration, wherein a holy hermit, in the presence of our Saviour, is represented as spurning a penitent sinner, whom the Almighty receives into Paradise; whilst the hermit, for placing his trust in mere forms of worship, is consigned to Hell.

THE CASE OF CURSETJEE MANACKJEE.

WE have received, from Bombay, the following communication, in answer to what has appeared, respecting the case of the individual above named, in a contemporary publication.

Cursetjee Manackjee had a contract for the supply of provisions for one year, "for the Company's Military Establishment at Bombay." An indent from Sir A. Wellesley, for various articles for the Madras army to be lodged at Poona, was confidentially sent to the Governor of Bombay, and Capt. Moor was as confidentially employed to furnish the supplies: he was garrison storekeeper at the time, an office merely of receipt and issue, debarred from making purchases. Among a variety of articles included in the indent, rice was the only one that fell within the contract in question. Capt. Moor entertained doubts how far Cursetjee Manackjee, by the terms of his contract, had a right to make the supply of the rice required for *Madras* troops. "He informed the contractor that the purpose for which he was procuring the article was *unconnected with his contract;* that native (as that officer reported) agreed to abide by my advice—it was, at all events to wave it, and as a further inducement to him to do so, I determined to purchase, through him and his agent, the other articles required for the Madras army. In the hope and expectation that his claims, in other points, would be favourably considered, Cursetjee Manackjee did not scruple to offer to wave the subject of remuneration on that in question, although he submitted how far his contract would, in an attentive perusal, warrant his making it."

Here there was a fair compact between two individuals, each reposing in the honour of the other. Doubts were entertained of the Bombay contractor's right to furnish a supply of rice for the troops of the Madras presidency—the contractor agrees to wave his right for certain considerations.

Had Capt. Moor told the contractor that the rice was required "for a private and altogether distinct purpose," and under that pretence obtained the rice at a rate below the contract price "for the military establishment at Bombay," it would have been a gross fraud—a robbery. The purpose for which the rice was required could not, "from motives of policy," be immediately divulged; but the communication was sufficiently candid; the secret was not long maintained—in the course of two months it was known that the rice was for the Madras troops; for the bills sent in under the signature of Cursetjee Manackjee were headed "for General Wellesley's army."

The inducement held out to Cursetjee Manackjee to wave a doubtful claim under his contract, was a promise by Capt. Moor to allow Cursetjee Manackjee the advantage of supplying the various other articles included in Sir A. Wellesley's indent, which his contract did not embrace. Capt. Moor determined to employ Cursetjee in the provision of this rice also, not at the contract, but at the market price. Was this an adequate consideration to the contract or for the compromise of a doubtful claim? Moor's evidence is the best on this point.

Capt. Moor adverted "to the advantages that Cursetjee Manackjee assuredly derived from having been employed in making the purchase of this rice for Gen. Wellesley's army: first, by keeping others out of the market in the purchase of an article, for the supply of which he had two extensive contracts with Government, by my allowing him to be the channel of purchase of grain and wheat also, on which he has, in some instances, received brokerage—in others, not.

not. He had, further, a mercantile advantage in the *éclât* attending the disbursement *of several lacs of rupees of Government money;* and, finally, he had my assurance, if his conduct was such as I had reason to expect, that I should not only favourably recommend him, but make him a pecuniary compliment out of any remuneration that Government might be pleased to award me for the service in which I was employed and employed him." The pecuniary compliment, being 5,000 rupees, was offered—but declined. Was not Cursetjee Manackjee, then, here voluntarily acting in his own wrong, admitting that he had a right, with his eyes open?

Was this agreement binding on honourable men? if not, was not Capt. Moor deceived in the character of his agent? Had that officer adopted the simple precaution of indorsing on the contract Cursetjee's relinquishment of whatever right he possessed to supply the troops of another presidency with rice, we should have heard nothing more of this transaction; or had that officer referred the question to the Military Board, the immediate controlling authority over the contractor, or to Governor Duncan—there were those belonging to that Board, and about the Governor, as much in his confidence as Capt. Moor, who knew Cursetjee Manackjee better than to trust to any agreement to which he only *verbally* pledged himself.

Upon what principle, then, of fair dealing between individuals, who had confidence in each other, has such an agreement been departed from? "*From a hope that though wrong in point of equity, the law would bear him out.*" Capt. Moor had been too confiding; the contractor saw that he had not legally committed himself. Having made the most of a verbal agreement with Capt. Moor, this native turns to his bond, sealed and signed—

> My deeds upon my head! I crave the law—
> I'll have my bond—
> I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool
> To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
> To *Christian* intercessors.

He applied to Government for redress for a breach of contract; and the following was the resolution: "That the contract entered into with Cursetjee Manackjee was for the supply of rice, doil and ghee *for the military department of this presidency*, and not for that of Madras; for which this Government acted merely as agents in the purchases of the rice made by Capt. Moor, which, it followed of course, ought to be made on the best terms that the local market and other available means afforded, at the period of the receipt of the commission confidentially committed to the president, and by him to Capt. Moor; without having any connexion with a provision contract respecting a distinct supply that could not, from its nature, have been in contemplation at the period of the engagement with Cursetjee being entered into; *of which the said Cursetjee appears, by Capt. Moor's report, to have himself been satisfied* at the period when that gentleman employed him to make part of the purchases for the purpose in question, which, he was then informed, was unconnected with his existing contract."

Renewing his application, the Advocate-General was consulted, whose opinion was as follows:—"The question is, whether, by the terms of his agreement with the Company, the contractor has a right to furnish supplies, not only for the military department belonging to Bombay, but also for the army of a different presidency, provided the supplies were issued from this place."—"On this part of the subject I agree entirely in the sentiments so accurately expressed in the minute of council of the 28th of July 1804. The words of the

the second and eighth clauses of the contract are, no doubt, general; the contractor is to supply whatever rice, &c. may be wanted for the military department, without any words to specify and define the establishment referred to. But, besides the plain intent of the parties, and its being impossible to suppose that the supply of a Madras army was in contemplation of either of them, a reference to *the preamble of the contract puts the limitation beyond the possibility of doubt;* for it is there said, the contractor is to supply such rice, &c. as may be wanted for the service of *the Company's military department at Bombay*, by which is clearly meant, the troops belonging to Bombay, and them alone."

On that advice the claim for the supply of rice to the Madras troops was rejected, and has been repeatedly so since 1805. The sum of about 43,000 rupees was offered to him on account of issues from the public stores of rice (not purchased of Cursetjee Manackjee) to the military department of Bombay, which ought to have been furnished by him.

Cursetjee Manackjee allowed a period of twenty years to pass over without prosecuting his claim. He at length instituted a suit in the Court of Recorder: the decision was confirmatory of that adopted by the Bombay Government. He applied for a new trial, and obtained, under the glorious uncertainty of the law, what the former court had denied to him. Are there not, under such circumstances, just grounds for an appeal to the King in Council?

The cause of so great a difference between the contract and the price at which Cursetjee Manackjee supplied this rice is a most important consideration, and seems to have escaped the sagacity of those who conducted and decided this case. Sir A. Wellesley expressly indented for Mangalore or Canara rice—a cheap commodity, compared with the description of rice contemplated in the contract, which was Bengal or Vergole. There is a material difference in quality and in price between the two descriptions of rice: the judgment of the court has lost sight of the difference, and awarded for an inferior, the value fixed for a superior article.

INDOLENCE.

HARK at yonder murmuring rill,
Trickling idly down the hill,
Wearying echo to prolong
Its uniformity of song!
Let rude storms augment its store,
Its murmurs then are heard no more.

Thus when life unruffled flows,
Free from care and free from woes;
Languid ease, we often find,
Sows with discontent the mind.
Then, if o'er the restless soul
Floods of real trouble roll,
Or dark tempests cloud the sky,—
Hushed is every peevish cry!

Man was never born to be
Blest in still serenity;
For his spirit and his form
Prove he's made to face the storm.

N.

LAND TENURES OF INDIA.

TELINGANA.

LESS is known concerning the ancient system of tenures in Telingana than of those in any other part of the peninsula; which circumstance is perhaps chiefly to be ascribed to the long subjection of these provinces to a Mohammedan government. The Bhamanee, Adilshahee, Khootubshahee and Nizamshahee dynasties had firmly established their power in these countries long before they were subdued by the princes of the house of Delhi; the Musulman power, accordingly, endured here long enough to subvert entirely the Hindoo institutions, leaving scarcely a vestige by which they can now be traced.

There is little doubt, however, that the tenures of Telingana were originally very similar to those in the southern or Tamil provinces.* In regard to internal constitution, and the community of interest which unites the inhabitants, a Telinga village is precisely the same as one in the Tamil country. Its lands are similarly divided into waste and cultivated; the latter are also subdivided into *mauniums*, or lands the government tax on which has been alienated; *khundregas*, or lands on which a portion only of the tax has been alienated; and lands liable to the full tax. The nature of the tax payable on land seems likewise to have varied originally with the nature of the crop. On the *maganee*, or lands cultivated with a wet crop (*i. e.* paddy lands), the *koroo*, or government-share of the produce was taken; on the remainder, being the ryot's share, or *madepaloo* (share of the plough-handle), and on lands with dry crop, or gardens and plantations, a fixed money-rent was generally paid, as in the southern provinces, though sometimes the revenue was rendered in kind.

On condition of the due payment of these taxes and the office-meerassy fees, as in the Tamil country, the exclusive right to the hereditary possession and usufruct of the soil in each village seems originally to have been vested in certain classes of Hindoos of Sudra caste, whose descendants are now known by the appellation of *cadeems*,† or representatives of the ancient inhabitants, and who continue to be the principal cultivators in every village of Telingana.

From the distinction still existing between these cadeems and the pyacarry ryots of the Tamil provinces; from the potail mauniums of the Ceded Districts, and those of the head Reddies and Naicks, or Pedda Caupoos, in the northern circars, being often held in shares (like the *grama maunium* of Tondei Mandalam); from the general resemblance of the village institutions of the two countries; and from the term *cawniatchy* being employed in Telingana to denote private landed property (though this sort of property is now unknown there); it may be assumed that meerassy, or a very similar tenure, once prevailed throughout the northern districts.‡ Private property in land, however, had ceased to exist long before our acquisition of the country: there has not been discovered a single deed of sale of landed property in any of the provinces throughout Telingana. The cadeems, on the cession of the Telinga provinces to the British Government, were found to be in possession of no other rights than those of the oolcoody pyacarries in the Tamil country. They continued the *permanent* hereditary farmers of their villages, and so long as the dues were paid, their lands (from the possession of which they could not be ousted), though not saleable, descended from father to son. This hereditary right

* See p. 170.

† *Cadeem* signifies *ancient*.

‡ For an explanation of the above terms, see the article referred to in the preceding note.

right seems to have been the only distinction remaining between them and the pyacarry ryots: for the public dues had here been raised higher than in any other part of the peninsula.* One-half (in some cases only one-third) of the wet crop; two-thirds (or even one-half) of the dry; and from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the garden crop, has been calculated as the nominal share of the ryot; but, in fact, the demand on him was limited only by the supposed extent of his means: his share was often reduced to a fifth, or even a sixth of the produce; and over assessment had every where levelled the cadeem to the condition of the pyacarry.

"It does not appear to have been customary," says the Madras Board of Revenue,† "for the cultivators in the northern circars to take the Government portion of the produce at a fixed price. The cadeem inhabitants have seldom been renters of their villages, and a difficulty is now experienced in prevailing on the cadeem inhabitants of the Chicacole estates to rent their villages even for a grain-rent. The public revenue has very generally, and for a long period, been paid through intermediate renters, not only in the havelly lands, but in the zemindarries. These renters take the Government portion of the crop in kind, and make the most of it, paying an equivalent in money to the zemindar or collector, as the case may be."

Where the ancient system subsisted, each ryot occupied and cultivated the lands which had been ploughed by his fathers, rendering to the Government, or its representative, a portion of the wet crop, and a fixed money tax on the dry and garden lands. But long anterior to the date of British authority, a species of arrangement known in the northern circars by the name of the *veesabudy* settlement had been introduced, either by some of the great revenue-officers under the native governments, as an improved system of administration, or by the ryots themselves, in order, in some degree, to elude the undefined and oppressive exactions of the Mohammedans. According to this system, a fixed sum of money was assessed on the whole village, for one or more years. A certain number of the most respectable ryots became responsible for this amount, each for his own separate portion, and all for each other; and the lands were divided by lot, as in the *Samadayem*‡ villages of the Tamil country; the portion of land, to be occupied by each individual, being determined by the proportion of the rent for which he was answerable. Thus, if ten ryots obtained their village for a certain period at a veesabudy rent of one hundred pagodas, the first binding himself as security for twenty, the second for forty, and the other eight for five pagodas each; the lands of the village would be divided into ten equal shares, of which the first would be entitled to two shares, the second to four, and each of the others to half a share: from hence the settlement took its name of *veesabudy*, which implies a village-settlement *by shares* in ready money.

Owing to the obscurity which prevails in Telingana as to private property in the land, it has happened that the class of actual labourers, which, in the Tamil country, are in a state of bondage, being villeins, attached to the soil, and sold or mortgaged therewith, are here considered free. In Telingana, however, a labourer cannot remove from one village to another, pending engagements which he has not fulfilled; but he is free to make his own terms, and, after performing the engagements into which he voluntarily enters, becomes again the master of his own labour. It is believed, however, that the labourers in

* See Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.
† Minute 5th January 1818. Selection of Papers, &c. vol. 1. p. 910.
‡ This term, in Sanscrit, implies a collective proprietary right.

in Telingana generally remain in the same village, and attached to the same family, from generation to generation. "It is a curious circumstance," as remarked by the Madras Board of Revenue,* "that in these provinces, where the severe and arbitrary system of the Musulman Government was established at the most early and for the longest period, where consequently the public assessment on the land is the most high, and private property in the soil the most rare and least valuable, the labourer should also be the most free; while his condition is the most abject in those countries (*e. g.* Malabar and Canara) where the ancient institutions of the Hindoos have been the least disturbed, where the public demand on the soil is the most light, and private property in the land is universal and of the highest value."

When British authority was first introduced into this country, much was necessarily left to the discretion of the different local authorities deputed to take possession, and to regulate each district on its transfer to our possession; but from the uncertainty as to the nature of the rights possessed by the cultivators, and from other causes, the arrangements were various, fluctuating, and ill-defined. At length a regular system of revenue administration was adopted, by the introduction, successively, of the zemindarry, the ryotwar, and the village settlements.

* Selection of Papers, vol. I., p. 887

SUTTEES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I am not aware that any writer upon the custom of voluntary immolation amongst the widows of the Hindoos has noticed, that it is mentioned as a practice sanctioned by the law of India in the time of Alexander the Great, or at least of his successors (about B.C. 300), by Diodorus Siculus in his history, *lib.* xix. As the incident which leads this author to advert to the fact is not uninteresting, I have extracted the narrative from Rollin's translation of it, in his history, *tom.* ix. *sec.* 5. After the battle between Antigonus and Eumenes, the latter obtained permission from the former to bury his dead.

"During this ceremony, a singular dispute occurred. Among the dead was an Indian officer, who had brought with him his two wives, one of whom he had but recently espoused. The law of India permitted no woman to survive her husband; if she refused to be burned with him on the pile she was for ever dishonoured, and obliged to remain a widow during the rest of her life, not being allowed to be present at sacrifices or any other religious ceremony. The law mentioned only a single wife; here were two, each of whom claimed the preference. The eldest alleged her right from antiquity; the youngest replied that the law itself excluded her rival from the pile, because she was pregnant; and so it was decided. The former retired in grief, bathed in tears, rending her clothes and tearing her hair, as if some great calamity had befallen her; the other, on the contrary, in triumph, attended by a numerous body of relatives and friends, decked in her richest ornaments, as on her wedding day, advanced with firmness to the place of the ceremony. There, after distributing her jewels and trinkets among her relations and friends, and bidding them a last farewell, she was placed upon the pile by her own brother, and expired in the midst of the applause and acclamations of nearly all the spectators: some of them, however, adds the ancient historian, regarded this strange custom as inhuman and barbarous."

The fidelity of the details is remarkable. I am, &c.

MALAYAN PHILOLOGY.*

THE Government of Java, since the restoration, has given a liberal and enlightened encouragement to investigations into the natural history of the varied and extensive regions subject to its authority, as well as to the study of the native language; a branch of knowledge which, whether as an object of philosophical curiosity or practical utility, can no where be pursued with greater advantage than in the Eastern Islands. In the department of philology, the first fruits of this patronage is a translation of the valuable and laborious Malay Grammar of Mr. Marsden into the Dutch and French languages. This work, which required a critical acquaintance with four different languages, a gift rarely to be found in one individual, appears, as far as we can judge, to have been executed with infinite skill and fidelity. We are indebted for it to Capt. Elout, A. D. C. to His Exc. Baron Vander Capellen, Governor-General of the Dutch Indies, and son of the present acute and experienced colonial minister of the Netherlands.

We shall take the present opportunity of offering a few remarks upon the Malay language, in elucidation of the valuable labours of Mr. Marsden and Capt. Elout. A knowledge of the Malayan language is indispensably requisite to every person who visits the eastern Archipelago, either for purposes of profit or curiosity, or who is charged with the details of any branch of its government within the European settlements. It is not only the speech of a numerous race of inhabitants, but, to a singular degree, extensively diffused over the coasts of the different countries and islands. It always forms the medium of intercourse between strangers and the native inhabitants, and very generally between those strangers amongst themselves.

The character and genius of the Malay language have greatly contributed to its diffusion and its utility. For the purposes of a *lingua Franca* it is perhaps more suitable than any other known tongue, being of a structure simple to nakedness itself, and of enunciation liquid and easy beyond example. The Malay, in fact, possesses naturally the character of a conventional dialect, invented, like the jargon of the Levant, by two races of men, strangers to each other, for the convenience of occasional communication on ordinary matters; and has all the look, as far, at least, as the oral tongue is concerned, of a selection of useful words, despoiled of the terminations which mark the tenses and the cases. It is impossible to conceive a language less complex or less artificial. Juxta-position is every thing with it; and so loosely does it hang together, that, in writing, it is scarce possible to compose an intelligible period of the length of ten words. Of these—nay, even of the clauses of a sentence, it is often necessary to mark the beginning and end by expletives, almost exclusively appropriate to this particular purpose. There is no inflection of any part of speech to express relation, number, gender, time, or mood; a word will often be used, without change, as a noun, an adjective, a verb, or an adverb. The tenses of a verb are sometimes expressed by auxiliaries, sometimes by adverbs; but not unfrequently both are omitted, and the reader is left to collect the sense, as he may, from the context. In this language, in short, sentiments and ideas are rather hinted at than fully expressed; and more is left to be understood than in any other. No doubt a good deal of this is attributable to the uncultivated state of the language, but much, we think, also must be ascribed to its inartificial and unskilful structure, if such expressions be allowable.

The

* Extracted from the *Singapore Chronicle*.

The real grammatical changes which take place in the Malayan, differ widely from those which characterize the languages of Europe and Western Asia, especially those of complex structure. There are known, established, and constant rules (in the written language at least) for changing nouns into verbs, verbs into nouns, and both into adjectives; for converting neuter into transitive verbs, and active verbs into passive; but after those few principles are known, a few plain rules of syntax laid down, and some anomalies of no great extent explained, Malayan grammar has not much to teach.

On this view of the genius and character of the Malayan language we are inclined to consider that, in Mr. Marsden's grammar, abounding as it does in sensible and judicious observations, the subject is, upon the whole, too much laboured, and, in fact, made too much of. Mr. Marsden's rules of orthography and syntax are indeed lucid, instructive, and accurate. Many of his rules of etymology are also judicious; but there are others which appear to us mere labour to supererogation; and in this last light we are inclined to consider the greater part of what he has said on the subject of prosody.

On the question of etymology, our objections chiefly apply to the account given of the verb. Mr. Marsden, not indeed without some misgivings on his own part, treats the verb of this naked dialect under all the classical heads of imperative, assertive, conditional, and infinitive moods; and with present, past, indefinitely past, and future tenses. The Malayan verb, however, never expresses either mood or time by inflection, properly so called, nor by prefixing or affixing a particle. It has no means, at all, indeed, of expressing a mood, and when it does express time, it recognizes but two tenses, a simple past and a simple future, expressed by an auxiliary, or indicated by an adverb. In short, to describe this dialect in the phraseology applicable to the complex languages of Greece, Rome, Arabia or Hindustan, appears to us like describing a Malayan distaff with all the technicalities requisite to explain one of Arkwright's cotton-machines.

Of the opinions entertained by Capt. Elout on the question now treated of, we have but one example, but of this we consider favourably. The inseparable particle *di*, one of very frequent occurrence in the Malayan language, both oral and written, is considered by Mr. Marsden to partake of "the nature of the Greek aorist." Capt. Elout views it as expressing simply a passive verb; and in this explanation, corroborated as it is by the uniform analogy of the cognate language of Java, we entirely coincide.

We shall take the present opportunity of noticing that there is one other specimen of Capt. Elout's etymological skill of which we do not think so favourably. He praises Mr. Marsden for an opinion which the latter has hazarded, that in the Malay language "the noun, in its simple state, without any accompanying term to limit or extend its signification, is more properly to be considered as plural than singular." Capt. Elout calls this—"*Cette idée lumineuse, et qui paraît fondée sur le génie de la langue.*" Now, for our own parts, we do not consider the idea in question to be either luminous, or founded upon the genius of the Malay, or of any other language. In the progress of speech, individual names are used before appellatives, objects considered separately before they are considered collectively, and the singular number naturally invented before the plural. A savage is surely acquainted with the river, on the banks of which he was born, before he knows the second, or third, or all the rivers of the island or continent he inhabits. This is indicated by all languages that are sufficiently varied in their structure to afford evidence of it; the plural being generally a formation from the singular by the addition of a letter or

syllable. Ought the matter to be supposed otherwise in the Malay, merely because the poverty of the language withholds the proof of it?

Our objections to Mr. Marsden's rules of prosody are founded on the same grounds as our objections to his treatment of the Malayan verb. He analyzes Malayan metre on the principles of Greek and Latin prosody, and speaks (although, indeed, with diffidence, modesty and discretion, according to his custom) of *dactyl*, of *trochæus*, and of *amphibrachys*; but the bare and meagre language of the Malays, still less [more] than the modern languages of Europe, is a stranger to what is called *quantity* in verse. In Malayan metre, the ear cannot detect what syllables are long and what are short, and the *feet* of the languages of antiquity can, therefore, have no existence in it. The essentials of the Malayan measures are rhyme, and the *cæsura*, or point of rest, in the middle of the line, always clearly determined by the sound and sense. Even the number of syllables is not regarded, as in the modern languages of Europe; for the same poem will be found to contain lines of eight, and lines of thirteen syllables, with every intermediate number.

Considering the great simplicity of the Malayan language, what appears to us to be chiefly required towards its successful study, either with a view to philosophical curiosity, or the common business of the world, is a copious and accurate dictionary. Mr. Marsden has effected a great deal, but probably, after all, not embraced above one-half of the language. Even in what he has done there are many errors—the necessary consequence of compiling his work in Europe, without native assistance. For this reason, with all the care, discretion, and sagacity bestowed upon its composition, it is greatly inferior, in accuracy, comprehensiveness, and utility, to the Hindustanee dictionaries of Gilchrist and Hunter. A valuable and nearly perfect dictionary of the Malay would be composed, by a man gifted like Mr. Marsden, sitting down in an European establishment within the Archipelago, and enjoying all the necessary leisure and requisite assistance. He would require, besides Malayan teachers, and an ample collection of manuscripts, the aid of a native well-skilled in the Arabic language, of one skilled in the Sanskrit, of one skilled in Javanese, with occasional assistance in the Telinga, the Persian, the Bugis, the Chinese, and the Portuguese. We are not quite sure that the Malayan words would not be written with more advantage in the Roman than in the Arabic character. All the languages of the Indian islands are composed of few elementary sounds, not exceeding in all, consonants, vowels, and diphthongs, twenty-seven in number; and these are expressed, with great precision, by an appropriate selection of Roman letters. The Arabic character, on the other hand, is very ill-suited to this purpose; for it leaves the vowels and diphthongs in a state of perfect ambiguity, of which inaccuracy we shall give one or two examples. Four distinct words, pronounced very differently in Malay, and which would be accurately expressed in any native alphabet of the islands, or in the Roman character, and expressing such distinct meaning as "to upbraid"—"a certain weight of gold"—"a knob or excrescence from a tree," and "the country of Bengal,"—will, very generally, be all written in the same way in the Arabic character. The words which express "to spread or extend,"—"a star,"—"a rampart," and "pregnant, or with young," are all commonly expressed by the Aranic alphabet exactly in the same manner.

Whether the Roman character be adopted or not, to render the work valuable to a scholar, each derivative word should be written in its native character, as so satisfactorily effected in the dictionary of Hunter. We should certainly be for rejecting all quotation as unnecessary, since there are no beauties in this barbarous and uncultivated language to transcribe, and since the paltry scraps which are likely to be admitted will tend much more to overlay and incumber the work, than to serve the purposes of illustration. According to our conception, quotations tend to throw an air of ridicule over the labours of the most respectable scholars. Even the fine varnish of Sir Wm. Jones's translations is not always capable of hiding the deformity of his originals; as, for example, when he makes known to us that the mistress of a Hindu bard walked as "gracefully as a young elephant, or a *phenecopteros*" (the flamingo, a species of stork!). Of what consequence is it to a civilized reader how the puerile imagination of some unknown Malay scribe made *Dewa Indra* and *Sita Dewi* express themselves upon some topic of love or murder; or what Meer, or Suoda, or Tupish, or Taban, or any other equally well known writer, may have said on the suspicious question of Hindu morality; or even how the poets of Persia themselves may have described the loves of roses and nightingales, or sung the praises of tulips and bad wine? It is far from our object in these remarks to decry the study of eastern literature, which is indispensably necessary towards the acquisition of the native languages; but we think the time is gone by when eastern writers, even in their own style, are to be held up as objects of admiration or imitation; and we think, in the present day, few will be prepared to deny that the real treasures of Moore and Byron are not to be prefered to the fanciful pearls of Hafiz and Ferdousi.

A dictionary, upon a more comprehensive scale than that to which we have now alluded, might, we think, be composed with much advantage, and without any extraordinary difficulty; we mean a combined dictionary of the principal insular languages. The dialects of the Archipelago are indeed innumerable, but those spoken by powerful and populous tribes, and which have received a considerable share of cultivation, are but three—the Malay, the Javanese, and the Bugis. These, which have the same elementary sounds, and which contain a vast number of words in common, might as easily and as conveniently be united in one work, as Meninski joined the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish in his lexicon—or as Hunter and Shakespear have, in a great measure, combined the Arabic, Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindee in their Hindustanee dictionaries. Such an undertaking will be worthy of the present Government of Java, whose means and situation afford them the best opportunities for patronizing it.

A HINDU SONG.*

I've wandered over sandy plains,
Where dreary desolation reigns;
Yet whereso'er my footsteps rove,
I bear the piercing thorn of love.

Life's various torments well I know,
Familiar with the face of woe;
Condemned, perhaps till death, to roam,
Far from my love and far from home.

Just as the shuttle's forced to fly,
For other's pastime,—so am I.

* The original words are in Sir Wm. Ouseley's *Oriental Collections.*

JOURNEY TO KHOKAND.

In the first number of M. Klaproth's *Magazin Asiatique* is an account of a journey from the frontiers of Siberia to the capital of Khokand, performed by Philip Nazaroff, who accompanied some envoys from that country on their return from Russia. Nazaroff, who was an interpreter in the service of the Russian Government, states that he could speak the dialect of Khokand as readily as his mother-tongue; the facilities he possessed for acquiring a knowledge of the imperfectly known state of Khokand were, consequently, considerable.

A brief notice of this journey, extracted from the Russian, in which language the author composed and published his narrative, under the patronage of Count Romanzoff, appeared some time back in the *Quarterly Review*.* A more copious abstract of the work, with some illustrations, furnished from the extensive philological researches of M. Klaproth, may be acceptable.

Nazaroff and the envoys left Omsk in May 1813, with a detachment of Cossacs, entrusted with the protection of a caravan of merchants, whose object was to open a commercial intercourse with Khokand. Passing by Petropaulovsk, a Russian fortress, they entered the steppes of the Kirgheez. This extensive country is a sandy plain; few parts of it are susceptible of cultivation, and still fewer adapted for the growth of trees. The climate in the north is humid; the winter lasts about six months; the summer season is almost always hot. The inhabitants are of a middle height, and a swarthy complexion; they live continually in the air, and bear cold and heat extremely well. Their food is coarse: koumiss and milk in summer; in winter, horse-flesh dressed with meal. Their chief employment is rearing cattle. The Kirgheez nation is divided into three hordes, each subdivided into tribes, consisting of from 3,000 to 5,000 tents: each horde is under the command of a sultan; the tribes are again distributed into villages of from thirty to seventy tents each. They pay no tribute, but are entirely independent; they profess the Musulman religion. Marriages take place amongst them at a tender age. The father of the intended bridegroom sends proposals to the father of the intended bride, with the promise of a *kalum*, or marriage present, consisting of Calmuc slaves, horses, or oxen. If the latter consents, he receives a part of the kalum in advance, and when the parties arrive at the age of puberty, a moullah performs the ceremony of marriage.

Hunting is one of the amusements of the Kirgheez: they hunt wolves, foxes, and badgers in the forests near Tchoubar-Aigr. They are mounted on horseback, accompanied by dogs and large eagles, called *berkout*, which are hood-winked, and placed on the pummel of the saddle. When an animal is perceived, the hood is removed, and the bird darts rapidly upon its prey, which it holds in its talons till its owner arrives. The Kirgheez prize the berkouts so highly, that they will give several horses, and even Calmuc prisoners, for a single bird.

Kirgheez cemeteries were met with in the steppes; the tombs were of wood, and of a square form. Upon the mounds which covered some of the graves, lances were observed stuck into the earth, and eagles carved in wood. The travellers were told, that the lances indicated the graves of renowned warriors; the eagles those of expert bird-catchers. The devout amongst the wealthy Kirgheez convey the remains of their parents into Turkestan, for interment

* Vol. xxvii. No. 53.

interment near the tombs of the saints. As these journeys, however, cannot be performed in winter, owing to the want of pasture, they hang the corpses on trees till the spring. In traversing these steppes during winter, says the writer, one is sometimes shocked by the hideous aspect of these suspended bodies, covered with snow and agitated by the wind.

Although theft is not, generally speaking, a crime amongst the Kirgheez, they may not steal from individuals of their own tribe. Nazaroff was present at the trial and execution of a criminal guilty of stealing two sheep from a man of his tribe. The oldest chiefs of villages, assembled by order of the khan, were gravely seated on carpets stretched upon the grass. Their decision having condemned the culprit to death, the sentence was carried into execution in the twinkling of an eye. A rope was thrown round his neck, and fastened to the tail of a horse; and the animal being immediately set on a gallop, the wretched criminal was dragged about till dead.

As the party advanced beyond the boundaries of Russian influence, they became exposed to attacks from these tribes. They endeavoured to procure guides and a safe conduct from the sultan of the Koput tribe, but in vain. The travellers were the *property* of the Kirgheez amongst whom they then were, and the chief was afraid of displeasing them: they were consequently constrained to send back for a reinforcement of Cossacs.

In the course of their subsequent journey, the men and beasts belonging to the caravan were seized with weakness, want of appetite, and disorders of the head and stomach, occasioned by the bad water they had been compelled to drink. They were all cured, however, by mixing some earth brought from the Russian frontier with the water, and boiling it.

Crossing the river Tchoui, they traversed parched and sandy deserts till they reached Souzak, the frontier town of Turkestan, formerly an independent state, but since 1814 subject to the khan of Khokand.

The course of the Tchoui, according to M. Klaproth, is very badly described in our charts. It originates from the western angle of the great lake Touz-koul, and proceeds towards the north-west, receiving a considerable number of small rivers, the chief of which is the Khorkhotou. It continues its course in the same direction as far as the 46th degree of latitude, when it turns to the west, forms a chain of lakes, and ends by discharging itself into lake Kabak Koulak. The upper part of the Tchoui, as represented in the charts, is not that river, but the Adji Bak-boulan, or Khar-khaitoui.

Souzak consists of about 500 houses, built of stone, close to each other. It is situated on high ground, and surrounded by a wall also of stone. The inhabitants are industrious; they are employed either in agriculture, or in commerce with the Kirgheez who inhabit the banks of the Sary-sou and the Tchoui.

The caravan proceeded, by the way of Tchoulak-achi and Tchimket (a town situated on the river Bodam or Boulat, and then reeently taken by the Khokanians) to Tachkend, formerly called Tchatch or Tchadj. This territory, which is bounded to the north and west by Bokhara, to the south by a chain of mountains called Kyndyr-tau, and to the east by the black ultramontane Kirgheez, was formerly independent, but now forms part of Khokand. The climate is delightful, producing whatever can contribute to luxury and enjoyment; vines, orange-trees, peach-trees, and fig-trees are found in profusion. The inhabitants are vigorous and polished, but indolent and sensual. The city is full of bustle; its streets are crowded with passengers; some of the people dance before their houses—others have music in their gardens: it is, as it were, a continued scene of gaiety. Artizans are few in number; most of the

the people live without work on the produce of their gardens. Their religion is Islamism. A sight of the women is forbidden, under severe penalties: a man is not even allowed to enter the chamber of his parents. Each house has apartments for receiving visitors.

By the treachery of the governor, Nazaroff was compelled to leave the caravan at Tachkend, and to proceed to Khokand with a diminished escort. They crossed with difficulty the Tchirchik, a rapid river issuing from the lofty Kyndyr-tau, and passed Khodjand (a *mountain*, in the original—a *town*, according to M. Klaproth); they perceived, around the *mountain*, excavations dug by the inhabitants of Turkestan in search of turquoises. They crossed the Syr-daria at a place where this river was 500 toises wide. They were conveyed in large *bateaux* capable of containing seventy camels each, which were urged across by horses swimming, two before and two behind, whilst a fifth was employed as a helm. Each horse was guided by a man, who held the animal by a bridle. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the stream, and the great weight of the cargo, the horses drew it across without fatigue.

Twenty versts from this river, the road passing over sandy and naked mountains, they reached the village of Karapoli, and next day arrived at Khokand, the capital.

The Russians and the envoys were conducted through the city; the former were lodged in a garden, with strict injunctions not to leave it, and a guard of fifteen men was placed over them. The aged vizir visited Nazaroff to inquire the objects of his visit; and in the course of a few days the Russian envoy was permitted to attend the Amir Valï-miani,* and deliver the letter and presents from the Emperor of Russia. The cavalcade was preceded by an officer, in a coat of mail, accompanied by a man beating kettle-drums, and the streets were lined with troops. At 150 toises from the palace the Russians dismounted, and marched to the gate of the great wall which surrounded the residence of the sovereign. After waiting for half an hour, amidst a vast concourse of people, two officers appeared at the gate, and conducted Nazaroff into the court, and shewed him a window of the palace, where the prince was placed, whom he saluted according to the European mode. The vizirs and nobles sat upon raised seats covered with carpets.

The envoy was then conducted into the royal apartment. The prince was seated on an elevated throne to which there was an ascent by steps: he appeared to be but twenty-five years of age. On reaching the throne, Nazaroff was directed to kneel, and the Amir took the letter, which the envoy held over his head, and gave it to a vizir near him: he then rose from the throne, and held out his hand, which Nazaroff, agreeably to etiquette, pressed gently between his own. All this passed in profound silence. The two vizirs, who had conducted him, then took the Russian envoy by the arms, and made him retire backwards to the door. The prince then addressed him, inquiring after the Emperor's health, &c.

Besides the Russian, there were present ambassadors from China (M. Klaproth thinks they were not deputed from the Emperor of China, but from Mandarins, respecting objects connected with their local governments), and also from Khiwa, Bokhara, &c.

The prince, to testify his particular satisfaction, gave a splendid entertainment

* "The author wrote *Amir Valliani*, and took the two words for the name of the prince of Khokand; they are in fact merely his title, which ought to be written *Amir Vali-miani*, prince protector (or lord) of the middle."—*Klaproth.*

ment to the Russian and the other ambassadors, as well as the most distinguished persons of his court. The repast consisted of rice stained a rose-colour, and horse-flesh, "which we," says Nazaroff," refrained from eating, alleging that our religion forbade us."

After the repast, the cavalcade returned to their garden in the same manner they came. In passing along the line of troops, some of the Khokand horsemen amused themselves by giving a blow now and then to the Cossacs of the escort, whose strange dress excited their wonder. One of the Cossacs took umbrage at this mark of politeness, and gave his aggressor a violent blow in the stomach with his musket, which knocked him off his horse. The troops, instead of feeling resentment, applauded the Cossac's courage, and laughed heartily at their fallen comrade.

They were now allowed to leave their garden, and to visit the bazar. Two days after, the prince directed the return of the Cossacs (except four and a subaltern), and intimated to M. Nazaroff that he must remain till the spring, when he should return with the caravan, accompanied by deputies from Khokand, to ascertain more fully the cause of the death of two envoys in Russia.

This appeared to be a trick on the part of the government; for as soon as it was known that the detachment had repassed the frontiers of Khokand, the governor summoned Nazaroff into his presence, and inquired how he proposed to make satisfaction in respect to the envoy who had been assassinated in Russia. "Are you willing," said he, "to pay the parents of the envoy the sum they demand? or do you consent to embrace our religion? Choose one of these alternatives; or you must die:" and he pointed to a gibbet. Nazaroff boldly replied that he was not in a condition to pay the ransom; that he would not betray his religion nor his emperor; and that he did not fear death, knowing that his sovereign would soon avenge it. This spirited reply, and the firmness of the Russian, induced the government to treat him not only without rigour, but with some civility. Yet fearing he would attempt to escape, the prince invited him to a hunting party near a city called Marg-liand, according to M. Nazaroff, but which M. Klaproth states should be written Marghilan, about 250 versts from Khokand. The real object of this invitation was to remove him from Khokand; he knew this, but was obliged to comply.

On the journey he learned that the officer who attended the Russians had orders to lodge them in the fortress of Yarmazar, on the eastern frontier of Persia. After skirting the mountains of Kachkar-divan (the western part of the lofty chain called by the Chinese Thsoung-ling, according to M. Klaproth) which extend from China towards Samarcand, they reached a vast steppe, about forty versts in extent. Here M. Nazaroff seized the officer who conducted them, and drawing his sabre, made him confess where he was carrying them, and consent to alter their course to Marghilan. Throughout this *sandy* steppe, populous villages were seen; the inhabitants were contented, their countenances expressing perfect satisfaction. Their employment consists in cultivating their fields and vineyards, manufacturing cotton cloths and rearing silk-worms.

On arriving at Marghilan, they were so incommoded by the throng of the multitude, to whom they were objects of great curiosity, that they were almost suffocated. A Chinese envoy, who was in the city, recommended Nazaroff to employ the four Cossacs in beating the people off—an office which they executed with great alacrity. They were placed under guard, but were allowed to pay a visit to the Dat-khan, or viceroy, Moulla-Chai, who expressed his regret that they had come thither contrary to the wishes of the government of Khokand.

kand. The viceroy, however, interposed in their behalf with the Amir, and procured permission for their return to Khokand by a different route from that by which they came to Marghilan. In the mean time, they were allowed to walk in the city; but the people, finding them unaccompanied by the officers of government, followed them in a mob, pelting them with stones, crying out "*cafirs! cafirs!*" i. e. *infidels.*

This city is about thirty versts in circumference; it is not fortified, but is protected by the fortress of Yarmazar, about five versts distant, which is garrisoned by 20,000 men. The houses of Marghilan are built of earth, without windows; the streets are narrow. Numerous remains of antiquity are found in it, some in a fine style of architecture. In the centre of the city is an edifice resembling an open temple, within which is placed a standard of red silk, which tradition tells belonged to the Padishah Iskander (Alexander the Great), who, it is said, on his return from India, died in these steppes, and was buried here! This colour is carried round the city in procession at the inauguration of a new governor.

There are several manufactures of gold and silver cloths, velvets, and stuffs of various kinds, which are sent for sale to Bokhara and Cashgar. The latter province supplies Marghilan with tea, porcelain, silver in ingots, dyes, damasks, and Chinese fabrics of the first quality.

On their return, the travellers were first conducted to Andudjan, on the Syr-daria, near the Chinese frontier, and about fifty versts from Marghilan. On the road, in a narrow valley of the Kachkar-divan, were seen two ancient edifices, beneath which there was a vast cavern, called, as their guide informed them, the Takht-i-Souleiman, or throne of Solomon. The mountain so denominated, however, according to M. Klaproth, is situated near a populous city called Och, or Ochi, in the Chinese charts. Upon the summit of the mountain is a building with a cupola, to which many pilgrims resort in the spring.

Andudjan adjoins the Cashgar territory; the inhabitants follow agriculture, rear silk-worms, and manufacture cotton cloths. It is ill defended: the garrison consisted of 10,000 men. Each soldier is housed along with his wife and his horse: the latter occupies the first chamber; the wife has the second, which is less convenient. From hence they proceeded to Namanghan, about 120 versts distant; and thence, 100 versts further, to Yana-kourgan, at ten versts beyond which town, they reached the Syr-daria, which they crossed, and passed for twelve versts the habitations of the Karakalpaks, a nomade tribe, when they again arrived at Khokand.

M. Nazaroff had, on this occasion, a better opportunity of observing the place. The climate is mild: on their first arrival it was the winter, but the leaves were on the trees, and the meadows were verdant. The city is very large and populous; but the streets are narrow and unpaved. It is built upon a plain, and without fortifications; it contains about 400 mosques; many ancient monuments are standing in various parts of the city. Cotton-trees and mulberry-trees are common in the fields and villages adjoining. The inhabitants make cotton cloths, which they barter in Bokhara for Russian commodities. The mode in which the silk-worms are reared is as follows: the women purchase the eggs in the bazar, wrap them in moistened linen, and place them in small heaps for twelve days; as soon as the worms are hatched, they are put into baskets covered with wet linen, and exposed to the sun, with some mulberry-leaves for food.

Judicial proceedings are very compendious at Khokand. Writing is not employed therein; the evidence of two witnesses on oath is sufficient to establish

a fact. The judges are priests assembled by order of the governor, who presides. The iman of the mosque to which the accused belongs examines the affair, administers the oath to the witnesses, and pronounces the sentence, which, if approved by the other imans, the governor orders to be carried into execution. Adultery is capitally punished. Nazaroff was present at an execution of a female for this crime. She had been married by her parents, at the age of seventeen, to a man she disliked. She left her husband, quitted the female habit, shaved her head, and lived with her lover as his male servant. The husband discovered her, and acquainted the governor; the lover fled; but the poor woman was taken, and confessed her guilt. The prince had not the power to save her life; yet, touched with her youth and beauty, he secretly advised her to withdraw her plea of guilty, and declare that she had lost her hair through disease. She replied to this suggestion, that, separated from the object of her love, existence had no charms. A vast concourse of people attended her execution. A hole was dug, in which she was buried up to the chest; the executioner threw the first stone upon her head; the people followed his example, till the head of the unhappy woman was crushed to pieces.

The Government also punishes with great severity dealers who are guilty of fraud in their weights and measures. The punishment is as follows, according to the testimony of our traveller, who was present at its infliction. The culprit is conducted naked into the streets, where he is flogged—being forced to exclaim, at the same time, in a loud voice, that he had used false measures.

M. Nazaroff and his companions were at length permitted to return home, by a circuitous route, apparently (in the opinion of M. Klaproth) that the Russian might perceive the extensive territorial conquests of the Amir of Khokand. They set off in the month of May. The heat was then excessive; the thermometer of Reaumur was at 40°; equal to about 120° of Fahrenheit.

In the month of March, vegetation springs up, flowers of various hues and of delicious fragrance overspread the earth; three months later every vegetable is burnt up by the heat and dissipated by the wind, so as to leave no trace behind: all is dreary sand. Hence but a very small number of cattle is reared in the country; the horses are fed with straw and plants carefully cultivated for that purpose, and frequently watered to prevent their decay.

On arriving at Tachkend, our traveller was witness to a political revolution there. The inhabitants, taking advantage of the absence of the governor, who was at Khokand, revolted in favour of their legitimate sovereign, Rustam-beg, who had concealed himself, after the subjugation of Tachkend by the Khokanians, in the steppes of the Kirgheez Kaissaks. The conspiracy became known at Khokand; the governor, returning with a reinforcement of troops, seized and hanged the conspirators. Rustam-beg himself, who had gone to Bockhara to obtain succours, was arrested on the frontiers, imprisoned, and condemned to death. M. Nazaroff, however, by dint of entreaties, and presents supplied by the friends of Rustam-beg, procured his release. War took place between Khokand and Bockhara through this event, which delayed the Russian travellers some time. They at length resumed their journey, and arrived on the Siberian frontier in October 1814.

THE VOYAGE TO INDIA.

[*Continued from page* 178.]

PASSAGE TO MADEIRA.

I think, as Horace thought—and thousands more—
  Hard was his heart, in triple brass encased,
Who first invented ships, and from the shore
  Launched the frail fabrics on the watery waste—
  A liquid desert, by Heav'n's arms embraced!
What are a sea-life's joys?—Hear seamen tell:—
  To feed on past delights by memory traced;
On distant scenes and future hopes to dwell—
The present is a blank, as seamen know too well.

Ne'er with impunity gregarious man
  Can court seclusion from the kindred herd:
The social compact with the world began
  When the Omnipotent pronounced the word—
  (Which to the sole the social life preferred)
"It is not good for man to be alone."
  This law, by our progenitor first heard,
All tribes, all races, all conditions own,
The tenant of the wood, the hovel, and the throne.

Durst monarchs frankly all their grief reveal,
  Did shame not quell the risings of complaint,
And check tormenting thoughts, that else would steal
  Upon their festive scenes with harpy taint,
  They'd tell us, though a monarch were a saint
(And few are such), a palace is a gaol—
  A king a wretched exile;—they would paint
A sovereign's joys as shewn in Crusoe's tale:
Monarchs are, like him, sole—and solitude is bale.

A ship's a gaol, guarded by grinning Death
  With arms of fearful potency; the air,
The sky, the shore, the sea, the rocks beneath—
  His ministers—their implements prepare
  To gorge the monster's maw with human fare.
The growling thunder and the shrieking wind,
  Like jackals rousing lions from their lair,
Are Death's vaunt-couriers—he stalks behind,
Pleased with the vent'rous madness that tempts weak mankind.

Who, that has seen the horrors of a storm,
  Can e'er forget them?—when the yawning deep
Discloses ruin in its ghastliest form;
  When o'er the toppling waves the whirlwinds sweep,
  With blustering rage; when the soft hand of sleep
Forgets its needful office; when despair
  Reigns in each face, and makes the bravest weep:
The idiot-smile and maniac-yell are there,
The cry of blasted hope—the long-neglected prayer.

Such

Such is a storm!—But lo! what dingy speck
  Is that beheld to leeward?—"Land!" they cry.—
The cabins pour their tenants on the deck,
  Each with a throbbing pulse and straining eye.
  From restless ocean's bed upshooting high,
It seems a rock o'erhung with frowning mist:
  But, as the dancing ship approaches nigh,
Its aspect lovelier grows; fears are dismissed,
And dismal doubts and dreams—like ghosts by exorcists.

Madeira! how we hail thy welcome port,
  Fair even to the practised eye of taste!
Thy lofty mountain-range appears to court
  Acquaintance with the heavens; its broad waist
  By vines in countless multitude embraced,
Or mounting up its steep acclivities,
  All tangled, intertwined, and interlaced,
With human habitations mixed, which rise
High up the soaring hills, that seem to kiss the skies.

Ah! who can tell, when the dull scene is changed,
  The joy that fills the soul, the ecstacy,
Of those whose gaze for dismal weeks has ranged,
  Daily and nightly, over sea and sky
  Alone! What sweet relief it is to fly
From such monotony, to hill and dale,
  Where nature's verdant garb salutes the eye!
To hear the lark—the zephyr's breath inhale—
Safe from the perils of the deep, and stormy gale!

TO A MOTHERLESS INFANT.

In that bright eye, so soft and fair,
Methought the mother's look was there;
And on that open brow serene,
Was stamped her mild and gentle mien.
Young bud of promise! may the ray
Of joy beam on thy opening day;
And when thy riper growth is seen—
O, come no envious frost between,
To nip thee in thy brightest hour,
Thou scion of a much-loved flower!
Ah, yes;—may happier days betide
Than did the stem that nursed thy pride!
Let not the fury of the storm
Come in its terrors to deform
This only solitary flower
That blooms to deck a father's bower!
Long may'st thou live to picture o'er
The worth of her who is no more—
To give thy joyful friends to trace
Thy mother's image in thy face,
And thus, at least in part, restore
What ne'er shall glad our vision more!

O. G.

HINDU ASTRONOMY.

MR. COLEBROOKE'S REPLY TO THE ATTACK OF MR. BENTLEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Mr. John Bentley, of Calcutta, in a posthumous work, which I heard of some time since, but have had only recently an opportunity of seeing, made an unjust and virulent attack on me, which, averse as I am from controversial writing, I think it nevertheless right to notice; and shall do so, as briefly as the nature of the subject will permit.

Mr. Bentley was, as his writings evince, a good hater. He bore animosity to me, and to every one who did not implicitly adopt his opinions concerning Hindu astronomy, nor concede to the authority of his conclusions respecting it. In early communications, before he had manifested his hostility towards me, I was enabled to convince him, upon evidence to which he yielded reluctant and ungracious assent, that he was wrong in regard to some of his positions. He has in a former publication (an essay in the eighth volume of the Asiatic Researches) made an acknowledgment of the evidence in one instance; and he has used other information which he derived from me in the first part of his posthumous work. Several points of difference, however, remained to the latest period at which I had any communication with him: but he has not stated them correctly in the concluding section of his work, where a direct and personal attack is formally opened against me.

In many instances Mr. Bentley has altered his opinions, but without the candour of acknowledging the change. On the contrary, he continues to manifest unrelenting animosity towards those who controverted positions which he himself has now relinquished. In not a few cases, he has abandoned error; but in some he appears to be still more wrong than he was before. I shall, however, for the most part confine my remarks to those matters in which my name has been introduced, or in which I am pointedly marked.

In his treatise on the antiquity of the *Súrya Siddhánta*, inserted in the sixth volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Bentley affirmed that *Varáha Mihira* was author of that *Siddhánta*. He insisted that the astronomical period, which he said was expressly called "the Calpa of *Varáha* the fair," derived its name from this author. He deemed it probable that the name of *Varáha Mihira* must have been affixed to the *Súrya Siddhánta* when it was first written. These positions he supported by asserting, that, in the commentary on the *Bhásvatí* it is declared that *Varáha* was the author of the *Súrya Siddhánta*. The *Bhásvatí*, Mr. Bentley said, was written in the year 1021 *Saca*, by *Satánand*, who, according to Hindu accounts, was a pupil of *Varáha*, and under whose directions he acknowledges he wrote that work. Consequently *Varáha* must have been then alive, or a short time before it. That *Varáha* was the real author of the *Súrya Siddhánta* is still further confirmed (as Mr. Bentley argued) by one of his works entitled *Játacárnava*, the age of which comes out by computation 739 years (before 1799). The age of the *Súrya Siddhánta* itself Mr. Bentley determined, by computation on the same principles, to be 731 years nearly. It evidently appeared, he said, from a comparison of the two works, that one person must have been the author of both.

In an essay on the Hindu systems of astronomy, inserted in the eighth volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Bentley again affirmed, that the system contained in the *Súrya Siddhánta* was originally invented by *Varáha Mihira*, and now called from him the *Calpa* of *Varáha*. In the same essay Mr. Bentley strenuously

strenuously maintained, that there is not a Hindu astronomer, who has the smallest pretension to the knowledge of the history of astronomy in India, that does not know that *Varáha* was the real author of the *Súrya Siddhánta*; and not only of that work, but also of the *Brahma*, the *Rómaca*, the *Vasishtha*, and the *Paulastya* (should be *Paulisa*) *Siddhántas*, which are called the five *Siddhántas* of *Varáha Mihira*.

Observe, that Mr. Bentley had given a different account of the *Brahma*, the *Rómaca*, and the *Vasishtha*, amongst other *Siddhántas* in his former essay.

The passage which Mr. Bentley relied upon in the *Bhásvatí*, or its commentary, did not appear to me conclusive: nor could I find any other sufficient evidence that *Varáha* was the real or reputed author of the *Súrya Siddhánta*, nor of the rest of the five *Siddhántas* attributed to him by Mr. Bentley.

In my treatise on the notions of the Hindu astronomers concerning the precession of the equinoxes, I shewed that *Varáha Mihira* was not reputed to be the author of those five works: but of a treatise concerning them; one of several single works, so Mr. Bentley describes them, written under the title of *Pancha Siddhántas*, as supposed to contain the essential parts of those five treatises.

Nor could I find any evidence that the *Calpa* of *Varáha* was so called, with allusion to the astronomer of that name. It rested on a bare surmise or conjecture, for which Mr. Bentley never adduced any proof.

All these positions are abandoned in Mr. Bentley's posthumous work. *Varáha Mihira* is now not the author of the *Súrya Siddhánta*, nor of any other of the five *Siddhántas*. The *Pancha-siddhantiká* of *Varáha Mihira* is an unseen and unheard-of work, which he is disposed to think never existed. The *Calpa* of *Varáha* may not have taken its name from this astronomer; who did not flourish at the age assigned by Mr. Bentley to the *Súrya Siddhánta*, but so recently as twenty-six years before the accession of the Emperor Akber, an interval of nearly five centuries.

The *Játacárnava*, which was proved by the same train of computation which determined the age of the *Súrya Siddhánta*, and that of *Brahmagupta*, to have been composed 739 years before A.D. 1799, is still maintained to have been the work of *Varáha Mihira*, but written 300 years ago, instead of 750. Consequently, all the evidence and reasoning to which Mr. Bentley had trusted for determining the age of any Hindu astronomical work, falls to the ground. It is of no more validity to determine the age of the *Súrya Siddhánta*, than that of the *Játacárnava*; which he maintained to have been contemporary, but which he now affirms to have been 450 years distant.

The *Bhásvatí*, which he considered to have been written about A.D. 1099, is now brought down to the reign of the Emperor Akber.

Bháscara, who was stated in Mr. Bentley's first essay to have been born in 1036 *Saca*, and to have written or compiled his great work, the *Siróniani*, in 1072, is now a contemporary of Akber. The *Carana Cutuhala* of the same author, in which the epoch for the position of the planets is given for the year 1105, is also a fabrication of the same period.

The *Graha lágharn*, which, in his first essay, Mr. Bentley said was written by *Ganésa*, son of *Césava*, in the year 1442, is now considered as merely feigned to have been written by him.

Lacshmídasá is a feigned grandson of *Césava*. The calculations of places of planets, and cosmical and heliacal risings of stars for A.D. 1500, as found in his commentary, were done with a view to make it believed that he lived and wrote at the epoch for which he made the calculations.

The

The date of *Gangádhara's* commentary on *Bhásvara* (A.D. 1420), is equally rejected as incompatible with the age newly assigned by Mr. Bentley to *Varáha Mihira* (A.D. 1528).

In short, all is a heap of fabrication and forgery. Every thing is imposture which opposes Mr. Bentley's new hypothesis; for which, however, he has no sort of evidence, nor any other foundation but vague conjecture, as fanciful and groundless as the story he has invented of a pretended forgery passed on my credulity.

All is confusion worse confounded. Every thing which Mr. Bentley had before done, all which he had achieved in two laboured essays, goes in the general wreck. Every thing has passed away, except his wrath against his opponents.

I now proceed to Mr. Bentley's direct attack on myself in the sixth section of the second part of his posthumous work.

His position is that the longitudes of stars reckoned from the beginning of the Hindu sphere must be the same whether given by an astronomer who lived a thousand years ago, or by one who only lived fifty years since; because they are reckoned from the same point.....Hence he affirms "Mr. Colebrooke's notions are altogether unfounded."

I have shewn in my treatise on the Indian divisions of the Zodiac (As. Res. vol. ix.), that the longitudes given in the Indian tables are the longitudes of the stars' circles of declination, and not of the stars themselves. It is distinctly so said by the Hindu writers cited by me in that essay. The manner in which they direct observations to be made confirms the conclusion; for the intersecting circle, which they use on an armillary sphere to make the observation, is a circle of declination. I have repeatedly and explicitly so affirmed. I never maintained that tables of true longitudes would vary with the time for which they are prepared. But surely tables of the longitudes of circles of declination are affected by precession, and require correction accordingly.

Mr. Bentley was aware of the distinction drawn by me, and has more than once noticed it in his posthumous work; but he suppresses that essential distinction in this place. I again assert, that the tabular longitudes and latitudes, given in the *Súrya Siddhánta* and certain other Hindu works, are not the true longitudes and latitudes of stars; nor did I speak of the stars' true longitudes in the passage in question. The computation which Mr. Bentley has himself exhibited from a Hindu author (at page 176) evidently shows, that the tabular longitude is that of the star's circle of declination; and not the star itself, which must be deduced from it by computation.

In fact, I have no where endeavoured to deduce the age of any Hindu work from longitude of stars. The passage, which I presume Mr. Bentley questions, is one contained in my essay on the Indivision of the Zodiac, where "I suppose the original observations, of which the result is copied by successive authors, to have been made about the time when the vernal equinox was near the first degree of *Mésha*;" adding, in a note, that "*Brahmagupta* wrote soon after that period, and that the *Súrya Siddhánta* is probably a work of nearly the same age. Mr. Bentley considers it more modern. It cannot be more ancient; for the equinox must have past the beginning of *Mésha*, or have been near it, when that work was composed."

This I take to be what gave offence to Mr. Bentley. But it certainly does not express, nor hint, that the antiquity of a Hindu work may be deduced from the longitude of stars given in it.

Mr. Bentley (p. 199) pretends that "I was determined to adopt a new mode (by

(by the longitudes of the fixed stars from the beginning of *Aswini*) for determining the age of the *Súrya Siddhánta*." I did not do so: and as there is no reference to any particular passage, I can only conjecture that the one just now quoted is that to which he alluded.

Mr. Bentley misrepresents the question when he takes cor leonis for an example. This star (the *Maghá* of the Indian zodiac) has no latitude in Hindu tables; and consequently the longitude of this star and that of its circle of declination are the same, and invariable according to those tables. But in the instance of stars which are distant from the ecliptic, the Hindu tables differ notably as to the longitude of stars' circles of declination.

In the instance of *Brahmagupta* I drew an inference as to the age when this author flourished, from his placing *Révati* (ζ Piscium) precisely in the equinoctial point, without latitude or declination, and with no longitude. If Mr. Bentley had an eye to this passage (Notes and Illustrations, p. xxxv), he has misrepresented my meaning; for it is not from the longitude of the star, but from the coincidence of the tropical and sidereal spheres, according to *Brahmagupta*, that I here deduce the author's age.

Mr. Bentley comes next to what he terms Mr. C.'s other point; *viz.* the inference of *Varáha Mihira* having lived 1,300 years ago, because he stated one solstice in *Careata*, and another in *Macara*. Mr. Bentley says that "Mr. Colebrooke has drawn a most incorrect conclusion."

I did not, as Mr. Bentley pretends, confound the tropical and sidereal spheres. My position was, that the passage of *Varáha Mihira* implied the actual coincidence of the two in his time. "*At present*," he says, "one solstice is in the beginning of *Careata*, and the other in the beginning of *Macara*."

Mr. Bentley, after quoting the words, says, by this passage of *Varáha Mihira*, the solstices were *always* at the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn. Are they not so now?

By that passage the solstices were *not always* at the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn. They are expressly said to be so *at present*: and a different form or position of them is distinctly affirmed in the context of that very passage. See Sir William Jones's supplement to his essay on Indian Chronology, As. Res., vol. ii, p. 391.

In another passage of the same author, similar terms occur (As. Res., vol. xii, p. 222). The solstice is then said to have formerly been in the middle of *Aslésha*; but, *now* the return of the sun takes place from *Punarvasa*. Here, then, it is clear that the sidereal, not the tropical, sphere is meant.

Mr. Bentley has imputed to me as an error, that which, were it any error at all, was Sir William Jones's, but was never impugned by Mr. Bentley, until I used the same argument. He had himself employed it to determine the age of *Brahmagupta* (As. Res., vol. viii, p. 233 and 235), who flourished about A.D. 527. When the solstitial colure cut *Punarvasa* in the tenth degree, as is affirmed by *Brahmagupta*.

When it suits his purpose, Mr. Bentley was ready enough to admit, that the Hindu sphere is sidereal. He distinctly stated it to be so at p. 163.

If the tropical sphere were intended by any Hindu astronomer in a passage relative to the position of the colures, it must be by *Brahmagupta*, who has not noticed any former different position of them; nor spoken of the precession of the equinoxes. Yet Mr. Bentley proposed the same argument, in relation to *Brahmagupta*, which he rejects, where it is more forcible, in reference to *Varáha Mihira*. The one made for, the other against, the assumed ages of those astronomers respectively.

Mr.

Mr. Bentley charges, as a mistranslation, when I put 8th for *ashtemí*, and 15th for *panchadesí*. He says these terms refer to the moon's age, and never to the day of the month. My answer to this piece of hypercriticism is, that the moon's age is the day of the month, reckoning by lunar time, which is the ordinary Hindu mode.

Another point, which Mr. Bentley has made the ground of an attack levelled at me, though I am not named by him, concerns the precession of equinoxes. The Hindu notion, as Mr. Bentley describes it, is represented by an epicycle: but it is not the less true that a libration, or oscillatory change, is meant. For what else but libration is that change which advances at an uniform rate to a certain limit, then decreases at the same uniform rate to the like limit on the other side; and so on, backwards and forwards, alternately affirmative and negative, or additive and subtractive? Now, whether this change be represented by an epicycle or an oscillation, matters little: it is but a dispute about words, whether it should be termed a revolution in an epicycle, or trepidation in longitude, or libration. Mr. Samuel Davis termed it libration. I followed him in using the same term, which had been unquestioned. I shewed that the same notion was to be found in the writing of Arabian astronomers.

The Hindus have not contended that their epicycles represent truly the *theory* of the celestial motions. In this instance, in particular, an epicycle does not well show the uniformity of the motion. For, the annual precession being uniform in the case of the great circle, the motion is not uniform in the epicycle by which it is represented.

Mr. Bentley objects (p. 192) to *Vishnu Chandra's* number of revolutions of the equinoxes in a *Calpa*, concerning which, he says, I altered my opinion; and stated it to be right, having previously questioned it: if tried with the years now elapsed of any of the known *Calpas*, Mr. Bentley remarks, it will not give the quantity of the precession for the present time. The answer is very simple: the *Calpas*, by which Mr. Bentley tried the rule, are not *Vishnu Chandra's*. The expired years of that cycle, by him admitted, are yet unascertained. The system of one author is not to be tried by the numbers of another's.

Concerning Mr. Bentley's story of the fabrication of a spurious *Brahma Siddhánta* to impose on my credulity, I need only say, that it is an idle guess, destitute of the smallest probability, and untrue in all particulars. The manuscript, which he treats as a fabrication, has been long deposited with the whole of my collections in the East-India Company's library, where it may be inspected and examined by any Sanscrit scholar, who will pronounce, without difficulty, on the likelihood of its genuineness or imposture.

I might retort on Mr. Bentley that the *Arya Siddhánta*, described by him in the third section of the second part of his posthumous work, is not improbably a fabrication. No one but himself has yet seen it: the manuscript of it is not forthcoming: he did not understand Sanscrit, and therefore he was very liable to imposition: his notions, not to say prejudices, were well known to the natives who attended him; and he was as likely as his friend Col. Wilford to have fabrications imposed upon him. According to the quotations of authors, *Aryáshtaca* and *Dasagitiká* were the titles of *Aryabhatta's* works, and not *Arya Siddhánta*. It is, in all likelihood, pseudonymous.

In reference to this matter I should here add, that, after the essay in which I quoted the *Brahma Siddhánta* had been presented to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and while the question of its insertion in the Society's volume was yet

yet under consideration, Mr. Bentley submitted to the committee of papers the sketch of an intended answer. There was in that sketch a gross error concerning the mean motions of planets; which I noticed in a short reply. The answer has never appeared: it was suppressed, as I infer, in consequence of that confutation of one of its main arguments.

The next important point regards the question whether the heliacal or cosmical rising of Canopus be intended in rules delivered by Hindu astronomers for the computation of the *Agastya Udaya*, which governs certain religious ceremonies that are to be performed when the star appears.

Mr. Bentley says, the rules give the cosmical risings of Canopus, and not the heliacal: and this, he adds, is evident from the authors themselves, who only state that, when the sun is in the longitude given by the rule, then the star rises with the sun; and not a syllable about its being visible.

The words in my translation, which is what Mr. Bentley uses (he himself was ignorant of Sanscrit), are, "when *Agastya* rises or appears in the south at the close of the night." Surely it cannot be said, that there is nothing about the star being visible; for what else does its appearance in the south intend?

Varáha Mihira's rule of computation, as Mr. Bentley acknowledges, relates to the heliacal rising of Canopus; the instance which he exhibits of a computation by *Lacshmidása*, gives the heliacal rising of the star. It is the heliacal rising, not the cosmical, which governs certain religious rites, for the sake of which the computation is instituted. Yet, in the face of all this, and much more, Mr. Bentley chooses to understand the rule given in the *Bhásvatí*, and other works, as relative to the cosmical rising, that he may strain it into an argument for his new hypothesis of extensive forgeries in the time of Akber.

The truth is, that the observations of Hindu astronomers were ever extremely coarse and imperfect, and their practice very inferior to their theory of astronomy. An improved theory, or the hint of it, was borrowed from the west: but they did not learn to make correct observations. They were content, in practice, with a rude approximation.

Varáha Mihira teaches two rules, which give results widely different for the rising of Canopus; yet he marks no preference for one above the other.

The Hindu observations of this star are so discordant, that the longitude of its circle of declination differs 10°, as given in various tables. It is 90° in one, 87° in two others, and 80° in a fourth. We are not to try their rules by the test of their agreement with accurate observation at any assignable moment, and thence conclude that the rule and its correct application are contemporaneous.

This has always been the point at issue between Mr. Bentley and me. He mentioned, in his first essay, that the age of an astronomical Hindu treatise can be so determined *with precision;* I have always contended, that their practical astronomy has been too loose and imperfect for the application of that test, unless as an *approximation.*

In one instance, by the rigorous use of his test, he would have had to pronounce that the work under examination is of an age yet to come (1454 years after A.D. 1799): see As. Res., vol. vi, p. 570. To avoid so monstrous an absurdity, he rejected this case, and deduced a mean from the whole of the other results, varying from 340 to 1105 years. He should have done the same with *Varáha's* two rules for the heliacal rising of Canopus: he should have taken the mean of the two; or, what would be more consonant with his own method of proceeding, he should have deduced the mean of all the data which any one work (*Varáha's*, for example) furnished, and not garbled it by selecting

selecting the case of Canopus singly, and drawing an inference from one out of two rules given.

The absurd conclusions at which Mr. Bentley has arrived by the limited and exclusive application of his test, the utter confusion which ensues, sufficiently demonstrate that it is not to be safely and implicitly trusted.

He pretends (p. 199) that I saw this mode of determining the antiquity of astronomical books by the positions of the planets sufficiently correct, when it suited my purpose, in the case of *Brahmagupta*, but would not admit it to be so with respect to the *Súrya Siddhánta*. This is utterly untrue: I never admitted it (though I am ready to do so as an approximation) in the case of *Brahmagupta*. I explicitly did so admit it, in the instance of the *Súrya Siddhánta*. (As. Res., vol. xii, p. 226). I distinctly there said that "I accede to the position, that the date of a system for the computation of the places of planets is deducible from the ascertainment of a time when the system gave results nearest to the truth." Mr. Bentley then has, contrary to truth, represented me as indisposed to admit that, which I expressly acceded to, explicitly declaring that I did so.

I have been no favourer nor advocate of Indian astronomy. I have endeavoured to lay before the public, in an intelligible form, the fruit of my researches concerning it: I have repeatedly noticed its imperfections; and have been ready to admit that it has been no scanty borrower as to theory.

The Hindus, as I have elsewhere remarked, cultivated astronomy for the sake of astrology, and for the regulation of their religious feasts. They have been content with a very inaccurate practice of it; which, however, was sufficient for the purposes of divination and a festal calendar.

Mr. Bentley concludes forgery and imposture where I only infer carelessness and inaccuracy.

I here take leave of Mr. Bentley. I am precluded by his death from saying all which I might say were he living.

I never spoke nor wrote of him with disrespect; and I gave no provocation for the tone of his attack on me.

I am, &c.

H. T. COLEBROOKE.

THE JOYS OF LIFE.

(Imitated from the Latin.)

THESE are the genuine joys of life:
A virtuous, kind and cheerful wife;
An income not procured by toil;
A small estate in fruitful soil;
An ever-blazing hearth; no jars;
No Chancery-suits, nor legal wars;
A healthy frame; a quiet mind,
Where frankness is to prudence joined;
Friends like one's-self; a sprightly guest;
A table furnished with the best;
Evenings consumed in harmless sport;
Sleep which makes night seem wondrous short;
Content, that courts not wealth or power,
Nor fears, nor seeks the dying hour.

POLITICS OF SIND AND CUTCH.

THE marauding system which has been for some time past pursued by certain tribes which inhabit the territories situated on the extreme western frontier of British India, has at length attained such a serious height, as to render it indispensable to the interests of our Government to give an effectual check to these destructive inroads, and establish tranquillity in this quarter. The countries which are the scene of these transactions are so little known, and their political relations to each other and to the British Government are so little understood, that it may be desirable to furnish our readers with such information on these subjects as we have been able to collect.

The country called Cutch seems to be divided into two provinces or principalities, named, from their respective capitals, Cutch Gundava and Cutch Bhooj. Cutch Gundava, the northernmost, is considered as a division of Beloochistan, and is subject to that government, under the immediate control of the Khan of Kelat, who resides here in the cold season. Its utmost length, from north to south, is about 120 miles, and the habitable part of its breadth is little more than sixty. It confines immediately upon Sewestan on the north, Sind on the south, the Brahooick mountains on the west, and a desert tract, lying between it and the river Indus, on the east. The great bulk of the population consists of Juts, descended from the aboriginal Hindus, but who have embraced the Mohammedan faith; they reside in villages and cultivate the soil, which is rich and productive, under conditions prescribed by the Beloochee and Brahoohee chieftains, to whom the government has granted the lands in fief. There are also a few Hindu settlers in the town of Gundava, who carry on a trade by barter with the cultivators, who raise grain, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The climate during the summer is oppressively hot.

Cutch Bhooj, which comprehends the southern part, including the sea-coast on the gulf of Cutch, adjoins Sind on one side, and Guzerat on the other. This is an independent state connected by a subsidiary alliance with the British Government.

The Rao or Rajah of Cutch Bhooj is nominally an absolute and despotic sovereign; but seems in reality possessed of but little authority. There is a body of powerful and almost independent nobles, termed the Bhyauts or Bayauds, who acknowledge indeed the supremacy of the Rao, but are able to overawe him; and there is a warlike tribe in the country, the Meyannas, to whom the sovereigns of Cutch have been obliged to concede privileges of a humiliating nature (such as a right to plunder with impunity), altogether inconsistent with absolute authority. This exemption from restraint is said to have been granted to the Meyannas in consequence of services rendered to one of their princes, named Khingur, who reigned about four centuries back. These authorized plunderers, who may be assimilated to the Bhills so well described by Sir John Malcolm, have long harassed our military posts on the borders of Guzerat, from the territory of Sind—whence their predatory incursions originate.

In 1819, the Rao, having become obnoxious to the Bhyauts, he was deposed by them, and his son, a minor, was raised to the throne; the sovereign authority was vested in a regency composed of four of the nobles, with the concurrence of the East-India Company, with whom the Cutch Government then entered into a treaty, which was renewed in 1822. A subsidiary British force is, we believe, stationed at Bhooj, the capital.

The country is described as naturally strong, abounding with hills and impenetrable jungles; and it has many hill-forts and fortified villages in the interior which are assailable only by artillery. The country is also, in a great measure, isolated by the Run, or Erun, an extensive swamp, impassable during a great portion of the year. Their peculiar natural advantages for defence, therefore, somewhat countenance the assertion of the inhabitants, who are a warlike race of people, that their country has withstood all attempts at invasion since the creation of the world. They are Hindus of so scrupulous a temper, that in the treaty with the Company in 1819, a stipulation was inserted that cows, bullocks, and peacocks, should not be slaughtered in the territories of Cutch.

The neighbouring state of Sind, which has long been regarded with a jealous eye, not only by the British Government, but by that of Cutch—on which country it has been, with good reason, suspected to entertain designs—is subject to a very peculiar and anomalous form of government.

This state is bounded on the north by Cutch Gundava, the district of Skikarpore, and Daood Putra; on the south by the Indian ocean, and a part of Cutch Bhooj; eastward by the desert; and westward by the provinces of Lus and Jhalawan. The population now consists of a medley of Hindus, Juts, and Beloochees, with their mixed races. The Government manifests such an extraordinary jealousy towards strangers, that little can be known of the internal character of the country. The territory of Sind, under the Moghul emperors of Hindustan, was governed by Nawaubs, who, in the convulsions of that empire, frequently enjoyed an independence, till the death of Nadir Shah, and the dismemberment of his vast conquests, when it became a dependent province of Cabul. The Nawaubs of Sind were at this time chiefs of the Kulora tribe, a religious sect, sprung from the Abasside dynasty. In 1779 a tribe of Beloochees, called Talpoories, headed by four chieftains, who were brothers, expelled the Kulora Nawaubs, and though the former were obliged to retire in their turn, they eventually succeeded in establishing their authority; by a treaty with the Cabul Government in 1786, the eldest of the Talpoorie chiefs, Meer Futteh Alee, was recognized as the Ameer or ruler of Sind, on condition of his discharging arrears of tribute, and of paying thirteen lacs per annum to Cabul. This chief, however, in less than three years, refused to pay tribute, and although portions have been discharged, the stipulated payment has been long withheld, and the disorder in Cabul, and the weakness of its Government, effectually prevent the enforcement of the claims.

After the decease of Meer Futteh Alee, the other three brothers made a division of their revenues, and entered into the singular compact of governing the province conjointly, under the designation of Ameers of Sind. On the death of Meer Gholam Alee, the next senior brother, in 1812, his eldest son succeeded him, taking the lowest rank in the triumvirate.

The Ameers, by the accumulation of treasure through the non-payment of the tribute, by the long internal tranquillity of Sind, and by the annexation of a part of the territories of the Rajah of Joudpore to their own, have reached a high pitch of power and arrogance. They once made preparations for the invasion of Cutch Bhooj, in which project they would probably have succeeded, but for the firm interference of the British Government.

The East-India Company once had a factory at Tatta, the ancient seat of Government (which the Ameers have removed to Hyderabad, some distance higher up the Indus on the opposite bank); but in 1801-2 the commercial resident was expelled, and a vast quantity of public property was seized by the Ameers.

Ameers. In the year 1808, the Bombay Government deputed an envoy to Sind to establish a good understanding betwixt the two Governments; the envoy (who seems to have exceeded his instructions, by concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with Sind) was treated by the Ameers with great haughtiness. In the following year, the Supreme Government of British India despatched a mission under Mr. Nicholas Hankey Smith, the objects of which were to annul that treaty, as well as to debar the agents of France from getting footing in Sind, and to re-establish the proper relative rank of the British and Sindian Governments. An account of the incidents attending this mission has been published by Lieut. Pottinger,* one of the assistants.

Upon the arrival of the mission at the port of Kurachee, the envoy met with great incivility from the local authorities, and were addressed in a strain of arrogance and superiority by the Ameers. As he had pointed instructions to resist any mark of disrespect towards the British Government, and any assumption of superiority, the authorities, and the Ameers themselves, eventually adopted a more endurable style of behaviour. The envoy was introduced to the princes in full durbar; and the scene is described as splendid and gorgeous. The brothers were habited alike, in fine muslin tunics, with costly loongees, and were covered with jewels.

Since this period, further intercourse has taken place between the two Governments, and in 1820 a treaty was entered into by the Company, on the one part, and a deputy appointed by the Ameers, on the other, whereby the Sindian Government stipulated to prevent inroads upon the territories of the Company or of its allies.

The predatory warfare in Cutch and its vicinity is supposed to be now carried on by fugitive Meyannas, resident in Sind, and by a rebellious Bhyaut who has taken refuge in the same country, where he has collected a large body of followers. The hostilities cannot, therefore, be expected to bring the British and Sindian Governments into collision, unless, as it is conjectured, the latter has connived at and encouraged the insults upon the territory of the former, or of its allies. The Bombay Government seems to have prepared for the worst; the force assembled for taking the field is estimated at 7,000 strong.

The features of the Government of Sind are darkly drawn; but the traces of individual character amongst the people are still less pleasing. The Sindians are described as avaricious, deceitful, cruel, ungrateful—and such strangers to veracity that, amongst the people of the countries bordering on Sind, "Sindian dog" is an opprobrious term, synonymous with "treacherous liar." They are brave, abstinent, active, and submissive to their rulers. Their manners are forward and unpolished; they are dull in intellect, and as deficient in hospitality as in fidelity.

The majority of them are Soonnee Mohammedans; but the Ameers, and some of the great men about the court, are of the Sheeah persuasion.

* Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde: 1816.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It was with extreme concern and surprise I read the statements in Mr. Hume's speeches, in the debates on the subject of "Education of Cadets," as published in the *Asiatic Journal* of this month—statements so contrary to fact, and so exaggerated, that I consider it a duty to offer my information on the subject, to prevent the very wrong impressions which such extraordinary assertions might make on the public mind.

With deference to Mr. Hume's military services with a native regiment, I must think that that gentleman has been a long while from India, since he exhibits such ignorance of the present economy and discipline of the native army by such a series of mistakes; and that his zeal for the public good has warmed him into those eloquent exaggerations—for I believe him to be a staunch friend to our Indian interests. I shall perhaps serve the cause of truth best, by answering categorically the successive assertions made by that gentleman.

Mr. Hume notices a pamphlet, recently published, which states the inconveniences suffered by King's officers in India, in consequence of their ignorance of the language; but what have we to do with King's officers, I ask?—troops who are employed a few years in this country, and a few years in that; for they do not properly belong to India: moreover, they command English soldiers, and generally keep servants who speak English; their courts-martial are all conducted in English, and they have no need to know Hindoostanee but for the rare duty of mounting an occasional gate-guard with only sepoys. I shrewdly conjecture, the said pamphlet is intended to stir up a feeling against the Company's officers, to rob them of their right to fill all staff appointments—a right which I hope will never be disturbed; for who so deserving as that class of men who are exiled for life, as it were, from relatives and native country? But if it be attempted to prove that "the Company's officers are those who suffer inconvenience in consequence of their ignorance of the Hindoostanee language," I shall show that the contrary is the fact; and that such an assertion can only arise from envy. As to the King's officers filling staff appointments, I trust the day is very distant which shall see such a dangerous experiment tried; it would not only fill the native army with discontent, and be an injustice to our body, but it would place in situations a class of men whom the sepoys, and natives generally, feel no attachment for; and on the other side they must acknowledge they care as little for the sepoys and natives. Those only who are identified as *Kompanee officers* by the natives will be regarded with confidence by them, and their orders or instructions fulfilled with alacrity.

Mr. Hume says, "nine out of ten of them (oriental scholars) had made some progress in the language before they left this country." I marched with nearly thirty cadets, who all landed from the same fleet, and not one knew a word of Hindoostanee, and joined a body of two hundred cadets, who had been in the same predicament, but were, at the time I allude to, acquiring that language by regular study.

If one-third of the Madras officers are employed on the staff, they have obtained their situations by the very qualification which Mr. Hume accuses them of not possessing, *viz.* a competent, and more than that, an extensive and perfect, knowledge of the Hindoostanee; for the Government of the Madras

Madras Presidency issued an order or regulation, that the acquirement of the native language should be a *sine quâ non* with the aspirers for such promotion. I will not echo Col. Lushington's speech, but will here simply mention, that our officers are obliged to stand the ordeal of an examination also, before they are entitled to any situation they may afterwards be appointed to.

Interpreters to regiments appointed by the Marquess of Hastings are not "interpreters between the native troops and their European officers," as construed by Mr. Hume: a misconception so extraordinary is almost incredible in a gentleman who has served in India. I can inform Mr. Hume how that new rank arose in the army. The duties of adjutants had become so multifarious and slavish in a native corps (an adjutant having to conduct the proceedings of all native courts besides his other duties), that, by the appointment of interpreters to regiments, the whole and sole conducting of courts-martial was entirely given to them, and adjutants were relieved from that fatiguing duty. It served also as an additional reward or excitement to young officers to learn the language.

As to "some officers who had been nearly fifty years in India, and not acquainted with the native tongue," perhaps they were such men as one or two of my young acquaintances, who always made it a matter of boasting, "that they never would learn Hindoostanee." But, I am happy to say, few such perverse and foolish characters disgrace our army; I may say, not one in a hundred.

All the young officers who joined at different times the regiment I served with, were severally attached to such companies as had an experienced subaltern with them, which I know is the custom throughout the service, and not "entrusted with the command of a company, although he might then be only sixteen or seventeen years of age." They are necessarily posted to command companies at drill and parade, in order to learn the battalion movements, &c.; but in the course of my service I do not recollect a detachment being sent from head-quarters under any other than an experienced subaltern, though a young officer has been permitted occasionally to do duty with it.

It is true that either the native commissioned or non-commissioned have to report every occurrence twice a day to their officer, but I have seldom known him "incapable of understanding the report as the statue in that niche;" on the contrary, when I first arrived in India, and had made myself fluent in Hindoostanee (for I passed a severe examination), it constantly excited my admiration to hear the long conversations in that language between every officer in the 2d regiment and their native reporters; and occasionally I had opportunities of making the same observation in other native corps which were encamped with ours.

The Madras officers are generally very able to attend to all complaints; and when they appear on parade, they are equally able to inquire into all the details connected with their corps or company, and never was an army more happily efficient in respect to a mutual intercourse between the superior and inferior ranks, through the very general knowledge of Hindoostanee possessed by the former.

It is a very common thing for a native officer to come and sit with a Madras subaltern for an hour or two, when off duty, and to keep up a conversation in the native language upon almost every topic in the world, except the abstruse sciences. Every one knows how interested and inquisitive the natives are; and details respecting our king and country, government, climate, ships, and

even

even religion, are never tiring subjects to them. One of my native officers would sit with me a whole morning, and converse about the Christian religion; and another used to be as much interested in my description and plans of European fortification, and the art of attacking forts: they were both Rajapoots. I have served with two native regiments, and been on intimate terms with the officers of above twenty others, and yet never knew above one or two officers in any corps who were not able to converse in Hindoostanee on all subjects connected with duty. It is also more usual for officers to keep servants who do not know English, for the purpose of talking in Hindoostanee to them; they are preferred on many accounts; in fact I know there is a general dislike to having spies over our own conversation at the mess. The acquaintance with English by the natives is not so general, up the country, as it may be thought to be: if a private in a native regiment understands a little English and writing, he is sure to be selected for a "sepoy writer."

Our disciplined officers and sepoys do not require more checks than our praiseworthy Governments abroad have instituted, nor are "bodies of armed men let loose on the natives." The British Governments of the three presidencies are as paternal as the state of our Indian empire will admit, and a stranger need only travel through India to be convinced of it by the natives themselves. I will venture to say there is not a more happy class of human beings, individually and collectively, on this globe, than the millions under the rule of the East-India Company: nor dare an officer or sepoy inflict an injury on any one without being visited with condign punishment. In fact, I almost think the native inhabitants are beginning to lose a little of their ancient respect for us, from the *attention and partiality* shewn to them by the civil courts whenever any case of aggression comes before them.

European officers are always obliged to give up a private, or any individual in their corps or company, on presentation of a magistrate's summons. It is useless for Mr. Hume to say they "wished to keep their men under their own exclusive jurisdiction, and they are very unwilling to bring them before a civil court." It is not a matter of option or choice with us, for we have no control whatever over matters not purely military.

In a case of military crime, a court-martial is assembled for the trial of the culprit; but I must inform Mr. Hume, that no English is required in these courts-martial, and therefore no "false version" can be given of the case. All the members of the court, including the president, are natives; all the witnesses are natives—unless, indeed, a European officer or soldier is the accuser; the priests who administer the oaths, the attendants and spectators, are all natives. It is the officer who holds the new rank of interpreter who sits at these courts-martial and conducts the proceedings, giving instructions occasionally during the trial to the president and members, and writing down the whole proceedings in the English language. I said there was no English used at these courts, nor is there, except that of the interpreter writing in English what he listens to in Hindoostanee; and the interpreters all know that language nearly as well as their mother-tongue, otherwise they could not have passed their severe examination. This is the whole and sole use of an interpreter to a regiment, and a most arduous and destructive duty it is, to sit, day after day, bound and swaddled in full uniform, from eleven o'clock until three, in a crowded court, the atmosphere heated to 100 or 120 degrees. I have conducted the proceedings of several native courts-martial, and well know what the duty is. The office of quarter-master is united in the same officer

officer who is interpreter, a more pleasing and active situation than the latter, and a kind of "set off" against the sedentary hours passed in the trial of prisoners.

Mr. Hume mentions "European serjeants who had acquired considerable intelligence in the Hindoostanee;" but if Mr. H. had ever heard these serjeants stammer out their smattering of the native tongue, I am sure he would laugh. Men who do not even know the thirty-two characters of the alphabet, and use one word for another, should not be ranked before a body of officers who have acquired the language grammatically, and in the Persian character, which is the way it is taught in India, and the way it ought to be taught every where.

When I went to France, at the age of fifteen, I scarcely knew a word of French, although I had been learning it seven years in England, so different did it sound when spoken on the continent: but I was able to comprehend a Frenchman in three months there. And thus, I conceive, it will be with all those who learn Hindoostanee in the English character: when they arrive in India, notwithstanding the acknowledgments of some, who profess to be well acquainted with it by means of the latter.

There never was such a fact, as that "the Government of India, seeing the lamentable state of ignorance which prevailed among the European officers there, had been obliged to appoint an interpreter to every regiment." The new rank of interpreter was instituted, as I have already said, as a relief to adjutants of regiments, as a reward to our distinguished army, as an additional staff appointment to excite industry and emulation among the junior officers, as an extra emolument to help those poor fellows who were in debt and backward in promotion, and last, but not least, as a highly necessary office in the present enlarged and improved state of the British native army. Such were some of the reasons adduced in the "general order" which established that rank.

Mr. R. Jackson is in as great an error on the subject as Mr. Hume. Mr. J. says, "if every officer understood the language, there would be no occasion for interpreters." The truth is, the officers have nothing to do with the interpreters now they are established, nor are they in any way "a medium of communication between the officers and the natives." And "each of the officers composing the courts-martial are able to understand all that is said in the native language," because they are native soobadars and jemadars. "Every court-martial has the benefit of an interpreter," because, as I have already shewn, he sits in and conducts every regimental court.

There are subordinate courts, called "detachment courts-martial," which are assembled at out-posts when the interpreter is at head-quarters; but the experienced subaltern conducts them agreeably to the established rules of the service. Thus, when I was on command, and in a case of emergency, I received a special order from head-quarters to try a prisoner in a court composed of my own native officers, *viz.* a soobadar and two jemadars. I wrote the proceedings in English, and forwarded them to head-quarters for confirmation, when two additional drummers were sent from thence to assist mine at the punishment, at which a native doctor attended.

So far from our Government not "watching over the life of a fellow-creature," even the most trifling sentence of a court must not be inflicted until the proceedings have been confirmed at head-quarters, and sometimes, instead of an order for punishment, a pardon comes back.

It is so generally known, "that the native language can be best acquired in India," that I should not have noticed it here, but to advert to a pecuniary reward which the Madras Government formerly granted to young officers for passing an examination. I believe it was 500 rupees for each language, and it was the only resource many officers had of wiping off their debts, and I, for one, sincerely regret that Government ever did it away; for although the officers of the army could converse fluently in Hindoostanee, yet "there never was a period in our rule in India, in which the native languages were so superiorily understood by them." An honourable desire to pay their debts was what induced numbers to study several languages, nor did the stimulant—money, quench the natural desire for that glory which "actuates the members of the Madras army."

I think Mr. Hume is under a great error when he says, "but it is well known that, in the Madras regiments, the native officers were obliged to act as interpreters for their European officers." If such has been the case with one regiment, I must infer that that regiment was unusually long in garrison at the presidency, where the natives may pick up a little English; but I do not know a corps of native officers who understand English sufficiently to assist an ignorant ensign. I know that our young men, on joining the corps, had the usual reports made to them, and when they did not perfectly understand the reporters, their own native officer, or any other present, would take pains to explain it in Hindoostanee, more deliberately than a havildar or writer; but there was not a native officer in our corps who knew a word of English except the words of command at drill.

I am much inclined to think that Mr. Hume's information comes from a King's officer, among which class there is a good deal of ill-feeling towards the Company's service, on the score of not sharing the staff appointments; but he who would foment discord between the two services is no patriot. If the King's officers must share, let it be in such staff appointments as have no connexion with the native troops or commissariat.

The sebundy corps belongs to the civil service, and I believe their privates are not under martial law, but are punished at the discretion of their own soobadars and jemadars; they are not officered by English officers, and consequently cannot require interpreters. The battalion of kolkars, and many other irregular troops, are governed in the same manner: the golandauze and artillery are regular troops, subject to the Articles of War, and cannot be tried without an interpreter or judge-advocate.

In the Madras army there are always several candidates (who are well acquainted with Hindoostanee) for every vacant staff appointment that occurs. This is one great stimulus to the junior officers; and I wish Mr. Hume would exert his influence for the restoration of the pecuniary rewards abroad; it would be another stimulus, and a humane one.

I fear I have already extended my information to too great a length; I forward it, however, for insertion in the *Asiatic Journal*, and remain,

Sir, your's, &c.

Colchester, Feb. 15, 1826. A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER.

REVIEW

Review of Books.

Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. i, Part ii. 1826. Pp. 155–382.

THIS second pledge of the labours of the Royal Asiatic Society, we have no doubt, will be as cordially welcomed by oriental scholars, both at home and abroad, as the first part, which made its appearance at the beginning of last year. It is, as the reader will perceive, considerably larger in bulk, and it possesses, in our opinion (without meaning the least disparagement to the valuable contents of the preceding part), a superior degree of interest. As we cannot afford space for any prefatory remarks, we shall proceed at once to give an epitome of its contents.

The initial article is an "Analytical Account of the Pancha Tantra, illustrated with occasional translations," by Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This very excellent article, which affords an elucidation of the ancient manners of the Hindus by an analysis of some of their most entertaining and popular stories, we have already made our readers acquainted with,* and laid under contribution; we shall therefore confine our extracts, on the present occasion, to some of the introductory observations of the author, on the origin of fabulous composition.

It is now too late to inquire, whether we are to consider Persia as the birth-place of fictitious narrative: for, if such narrative was cultivated there, it must have been clad in the *Pahlevi* language; and both body and dress are irrecoverably lost. We must, therefore, be content to admit the claims of the Hindus, amongst whom we may trace the original of much that has interested, and amused, our forefathers and ourselves.

The oldest collection of fables and tales, of the class here intended, is the work that passes by the title of the Fables of *Bidpai*, or *Pilpay*. The history of this work is too well known to require any elucidation. Mr. Wilkins, and Sir William Jones, brought to light its original, from amongst the hidden stores of Sanscrit literature; and Mr. Colebrooke gave the text itself of the *Hitópadésa* to the public. The learning and industry of the Baron de Sacy have finally traced the work through all its stages; and there are few subjects of investigation, the history of which has been more successfully ascertained, than the bibliographical adventures of the salutary instructions of *Vishnu-sarmá*, or *Fables of Pilpay*.

Although the stories of the *Hitópadésa* are undoubtedly identical with most of those, which are found in all the forms of Pilpay's fables, yet it has been clearly shewn by Mr. Colebrooke, that it is not the source from which its successors have been directly derived. It is, in fact, itself but a scion of the same parent stock, and in common with the rest, originates, as it indeed admits, from an older collection, the *Pancha Tantra*. The text of this work is not very rare in India, and it were therefore to have been wished, that it had been selected for translation, in preference to the *Hitópadésa*; but the opportunity has passed. The identity of the two works, for the greater part, renders the translation of both a work of supererogation: and, fully as the topic has been developed, it is likely that the main defect will long continue to mutilate it, at the very outset. The deficiency has, in some measure, been supplied by the sketch, given by Mr. Colebrooke, of the contents of the *Pancha Tantra*; but, as his chief object was only to substantiate the greater affinity between it and the *Kalila Damana*, than between the Arabic work and the *Hitópadésa*, he has not prosecuted its details farther than was sufficient to effect his purpose. In the want, therefore, of a full analysis, and in the little likelihood that exists, of a translation of the entire work being now published,

* See the article, p. 189.

published, it has been presumed that a more minute account of the *Pancha Tantra*, than has yet been given to the world, will not be an unacceptable communication to the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

The second article is entitled "Inscriptions upon rocks in South Bihár, described by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, and explained by Henry Thos. Colebrooke, Esq." These inscriptions are found amongst the fac-similes collected, with other antiquities, by Dr. Hamilton, whilst engaged in statistical researches in the Bengal provinces. The first inscription is taken from a rock named Tarachandi, near Sahasram, in South Bihár, dated 1229 Sanvat (A.D. 1173); and is the same appealed to by Mr. St. George Tucker as an evidence that the people of Bengal not only possessed private property in land, but resisted their sovereign's attempt to usurp their possessions.* The inscription contains the protest of a chieftain named Pratapa Dhávala Deva, bearing the title of Raja of Japila, against the usurpation of two villages by certain Brahmins, under colour of a grant surreptitiously obtained from the Raja of Canouj, the celebrated Vijaya Chandra, or Jaya-Chaud. The denunciation or protest is first expressed in verse (in two stanzas of the *Vasanta-tilaca* metre) and is then repeated in prose. The following is Mr. Colebrooke's translation:—

"Pratápa dhavala, wholly divine *(déva)*, possessor of happily risen and celebrated glory, addresses his own race. In these villages, contiguous to *Calahandí*, that contemptible ill copper [grant], which has been obtained by fraud and bribery, from the thievish slaves of the sovereign of *Gádhinagara*, by priests sprung from *Suvalluhala*: there is no ground of faith to be put therein by the people around. Not a bit of land, so much as a needle's point might pierce, is theirs.

"*Samvat* 1229. *Jyéshṭ'ha badi* 3d Wednesday.

"The feet of the sovereign of *Japila*, the great chieftain, the fortunate Pratápa dhavala déva, declare the truth to his sons, grandsons, and other descendants sprung of his race: this ill copper [grant] of the villages of *Calahandí* and *Badayilá*, obtained by fraud and bribery, from the thievish slaves of the fortunate Vijaya Chandra, the king, sovereign of *Canyacubja* by *Swalluhaníya* folks: no faith is to be put therein. Those priests are every way libertines. Not so much land, as might be pierced by a needle's point, is theirs. Knowing this, you will take the share of produce and other dues; or destroy."

"[*Signature*] of the great *Rájaputra* (king's son), the fortunate SATRUGHNA."

This inscription, it appears, was strangely interpreted by the Pundit attached to the survey in which Dr. Hamilton was engaged. He supposed the chieftain, Pratapa Dhavala, to premise an intention of commemorating his descendants, and to proceed to the mention of Vijaya Chandra, proprietor of Canyacubja, or Canouj, and Satraghna, son of the Maharaj: whence Dr. Hamilton was led to infer that Vijaya Chandra was son of Pratapa Dhavala! This circumstance should teach Europeans not to rely implicitly upon the versions which even pundits give of what is written in their sacred language.

Mr. Colebrooke observes that the style of the protest is singular; and he adds that it serves to show that the paramount dominion of Canouj extended to the mountains of South Bihar, and presents an instance of the characteristic turbulence of Indian feudatories.

There are two more inscriptions which possess no other chronological value, but as they corroborate one, possessing more historical interest, noticed in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. ix, p. 441.

The third and fourth articles may be classed together: they relate to an inscription

* See *Asiatic Journ.*, last vol., p. 823.

inscription upon marble at Madhucarghar, and three grants inscribed on copper,* found at Ujjayani, or Ujein. The communication is from Major Tod; to which are added notes and translations of the grants by Mr. Colebrooke. Fac-similes of the three copper-plates, beautifully printed from stone, are appended to the volume.

These documents are of material importance to history, as they fix, it appears from the comments of Major Tod, the period of the celebrated Pramara or Puar dynasty, one of the most distinguished of the royal races of India, and including the celebrated Chandragupta, or Sandracottus of the Greek historians. Some writers have even identified the name of *Porus* with that of *Puar*, but this rests alone upon the very uncertain basis of slight etymological resemblance.

The historical dissertation with which Major Tod has accompanied this communication, discovers great diligence of research and extensiveness of reading. Mr. Colebrooke's account of these inscriptions, prefixed to his translation, we here insert, to show more distinctly the result to which these documents have led:

One of these grants or patents, records a donation of land made by the reigning sovereign of *Dhárá*, on the anniversary of the death of his father and predecessor, in 1191 of the *Samvat* era; confirmed by the prince, his son, at the time of an eclipse of the moon, in *Srávána* 1200 *Samvat*. It appears from calculation that a lunar eclipse did occur at the time; *viz.* on the 16th day of July A.D. 1144, about 9½ P.M. apparent time, at *Ujjayani*.

This date, so authenticated, becomes a fixed point, whence the period, in which the dynasty of sovereigns of *Dhára* flourished, may be satisfactorily computed. The series of four princes, whose names are found in these patents, two of them anterior to A.D. 1134 (1190 *Samvat*), and two of them subsequent to that date (for the anniversary of *Nara varma's* funeral rites in 1191, determines his demise in 1190 *Samvat*;) may be taken to extend from the latter part of the eleventh century of the Christian era to near the close of the twelfth. It is carried retrospectively, through a line of three more princes, to *Sindhu*, grandfather of *Rájá Bhója*, by the marble at *Madhucara-ghar*, and other evidence; as shown by Major Tod.

The earliest of the three patents inscribed upon copper, which were procured by Major Tod at *Ujjayani*, bears the date of 3d *Mágha sudi* 1192 *Samvat*, answering to January A.D. 1137. It has the signature of *Yaśóvarma déva*, who, in the preceding year, 1191 *Samvat*, had made a donation of land on the anniversary of the demise of his father, *Nara varma déva*, which was confirmed (apparently in *Yasóvarma's* lifetime), by his son, *Lacshmí varma déva*, in 1200 *Samvat*: as above noticed. The latest of the three grants is by his successor *Jaya varma déva*, and, being incomplete, exhibits no date. Both these patents agree in deducing the line of succession from *Udayáditya déva*, predecessor of *Nara varma*. There is consequently this series perfectly authenticated:

Udayáditya déva
|
Nara varma déva
|
Yaśó varma déva
/ \
Jaya varma déva. *Lacshmí varma déva.*

The fifth article is entitled "Some Account of a Secret Association in China, entitled the *Triad Society*." By the late Dr. Milne. This paper contains

* This is a practice conformable to the Hindu law, which directs that such grants should either be written on silk, or inscribed on copper.

contains some particulars respecting the name, object, initiatory ceremonies, secret signs, and seal, of a singular association existing amongst the Chinese, not merely in their own country, but extending to almost every colony of that nation in the east. The name, or title, of this association, is not known with certainty, but seems to be *San-hŏ-hwuy*, or The Society of the Three United, or the Triad Society. The three referred to are *T'heen*, *te*, and *jin*, i. e. heaven, earth, and man, the three great powers in nature, according to the Chinese doctrine of the universe. This, or a similar society, had, by its secret machinations, nearly produced a revolution in the Government during the reign of Kea King, by whom it was persecuted, and the principals were seized and put to death. The seeds of this association still survived, and the objects of it continue, though the operations of the members are conducted more secretly than before. The design of this association, at first that of mutual assistance, degenerated, at length, into theft, and the overthrow of regular government: it seems, in fact, to have been of a decidedly revolutionary character. It includes amongst its fraternity the idle part of the community, who aid each other in the perpetration of crimes, and in escaping from the hands of justice. What they obtain by plunder is divided amongst the members according to rank. They are well known in Java, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, where, when a Chinese stranger arrives, he is either laid under contribution, or exposed to their annoyance. The direction of the society is vested in three persons, called *Ko*, or elder brothers; the members are called *Heung-tĕ*, or brethren. The rules of the association are said to be contained in a book, and written on *cloth*, with ink of peculiar quality, so that the writing is not obliterated by being concealed in a well or pond.

The initiatory ceremonies are secret, and therefore little known. They are said to consist of thirty-six oaths, or imprecations, to secresy; and there is a ceremony called "crossing the bridge." This bridge is formed of swords, held in a peculiar manner, under which a new member takes an oath, sanctioned, in the usual form, by the decapitation of a cock.

The signs consist of mystic numbers, particularly *three* and its multiples: they also prefer odd to even numbers. The peculiarity of the language, which admits of analysis of individual characters, assists this object. For example, the word *Hung*, in the title of *Hung-kea*, or Flood family, another name by which the society is distinguished, contains the number *three hundred and twenty-one*, and is often used by the members for particular purposes. Certain motions of the fingers constitute a second class of signs; and odes and pieces of poetry are employed as a third.

The seal of the society is of *quinquangular* shape, and the characters engraved upon it are supposed to contain some occult or mystic sense. This seal it is impossible to explain without reference to the engraved representation given at the end of the volume, and which (as well as the other specimens of Chinese writing there) exhibits a fine specimen of caligraphy.

Dr. Milne institutes a comparison between this society and that of the Freemasons, though we are bound to say the points of resemblance are not very striking; they consist, 1st, of their pretensions to antiquity; 2d, their mutual benevolence and assistance rendered to each other; 3d, the oath, the arch of steel and bridge of swords, used at initiation; 4th, the three ruling brethren, like the three masonic orders of apprentice, fellow craft, and master; 5th, the signs, particularly motions with the fingers; 6th, the dogma of liberty and equality, in which "some have affirmed," says Dr. Milne, "that the grand secret of free-masonry consists," and which the Chinese term *Heung-te*, may be

be said to imply. But the subordination of ranks, mentioned by Dr. Milne, as recognized in the division of plunder, is opposed to this definition, if his gratuitous assumption of what constitutes the grand secret of free-masonry be correct.

This association assures us of one important fact; namely, that the Chinese constitution is not so firm as some eulogists have appeared to think. The Government are so well aware of the dangerous character of the Triad Society, that to belong to it is a capital crime.

The sixth paper is "A short Account of the Sauds," a religious sect or community, chiefly found in the vicinity of Delhi, Agra, Jayapur, and Farrukábád; by W. H. Trant, Esq. This paper had been previously in print; it is appended to Mr. Chas. Lushington's work on the Institutions of Calcutta.*

The seventh article consists of extracts from Peking Gazettes, translated from the Chinese, by Mr. J. F. Davis. One of these extracts refers to a *tribute-bearer*, i. e. an ambassador, from the Mëen-tsëen nation (identified by Mr. Davis with a people situated within the Burmese territories), who had been escorted back to his native country in April 1824. The object of his mission, which it would be curious to ascertain, the gazette does not state. Another extract relates to the depreciation of the currency (namely the *tchen*, or *cash*, composed of base metal) in comparison with silver, in the Fŭh-këen and Che-keang provinces. This depreciation arose, it would appear, from overcoinage, whereby the tael of silver, which should be equivalent to 1,000 tchen, at which rate the military were paid, became exchangeable in the market for 1,240 or 1,250 tchen. There is indeed another reason assigned for the excess of coin, and the disproportion between its value and that of silver: the merchants who resort with their goods from distant parts to the maritime province of Fŭh-këen, finding it inconvenient to carry back a ponderous load of tchen, exchange it for silver, as more portable, and would probably prefer *paper-money*, if such existed in China. The remedy proposed for the evil is to suspend the coinage (which amounted, on an average, to 43,200,000 tchen per annum), and pay the soldiers in silver, until the proper relative values of silver and currency are restored: a proposition which was adopted.

The eighth article is a "Memoir on Bundelkhund," by Capt. Franklin.

This country is included between 77° 48′ and 81° 33′ of east longitude, and between 24° 3′ and 26° 26′ of north latitude, being 165 miles long by 232 broad, and containing 23,817 square miles, with a population of 2,400,000 souls. Of this territory the British possess 4,685 square miles, on which the number of the inhabitants is estimated at 700,000. The remainder is parcelled out into numerous small states, each under the dominion of an independent chief or raja, who enjoys the protection of the British Government.

Capt. Franklin prefaces his account of these petty principalities, and of the tenure by which they are holden, with a general view of the history of the whole province. The Chandéla dynasty is the most ancient known in Bundelkhund. This was finally destroyed by Mahmúd of Ghizni at the beginning of the eleventh century. After a long interval of anarchy, the chief of a tribe of warlike Rájpúts, named Déwádá Bár, succeeded in establishing his authority throughout the province, and founded the Bundéla dynasty. During the reign of Sháh Jehán, the then chief of Bundelkhund, Jajhár Singh, revolted from the Mohammedan Government; in consequence of which he was obliged,

A.D.

* Appendix No. iv. This work was printed at Calcutta in 1824. The article is there entitled "Some Account of the Sauds," and is dated 2d August 1819.

A.D. 1633, to fly into Gondwáná, and the power of the Bundéla dynasty was broken. The struggles of succeeding chiefs of that dynasty were at length rewarded by the restoration of its representative, Pehár Singh, to the possessions of his ancestors. From this period, the rajas of Bundelkhund became the feudatories of the Mohammedan government, until Brikramajít, who, in 1812, concluded a treaty with the British, by which his territories are protected by that government from molestation.

Such is the history of the country termed Bundelkhund Proper, situated to the west of the Désán river. But during the contests with the Mohammedans, subsequent to the flight of Jajhár Singh into Gondwáná, a Bundéla chieftain, named Chhatrasál, succeeded in wresting from them a portion of territory to the east of the Désán, and assumed the title of raja. He was defeated and deprived of his conquests; but by the aid of the Peshwa, Sewai Bájiráö, was enabled to recover them, and he bequeathed his extensive territories to his posterity, with the exception of a large portion which he ceded to the Peshwa; this was the earliest territorial acquisition of the Mahrattas in Hindustan, and which, in after times, was transferred to the British. The other portions of the territories, divided between his two sons, after a long series of domestic troubles and civil wars, were parcelled out into a multitude of sub-divisions, which eventually gave rise to the numerous petty states now existing, the progress of which Capt. Franklin minutely traces.

The rest of the paper is devoted to details regarding the geographical features of Bundelkhund, as well as its mines, minerals, and manufactures, its soil, productions and mode of husbandry, its remarkable buildings, ruins and natural curiosities, and its inhabitants and religious establishments. The superior classes consist of the descendants of Yaduvansi Ahírs, the descendants of the Chandéla race, the Raghuvansi tribe, the Bundéla race (who are always in the capacity of chiefs), the Püár tribe, a tribe called Dhandélas, the Gujer tribe of Lampthír, the Mahratta Pundits of Jaláwan, and lastly the Chóbés. Of the inferior tribes, the most common are the Lód, Cúrmi, Cúlí, Canghán, Ahír, Chamár, and a caste called Banáfers.

The Bundélas have been generally allowed to be a brave race of men; and there is something rudely haughty about them to the present day. They are certainly attached to the soil they inherit, and have a term, *Bhúmiyádi*, which may be translated patriotism, and which they use to express their exertions in behalf of their country.

The principal Hindu religious establishment is at *Chitracote* on the *Paisuní* river, where *Ráma Chandra* is said to have rested on his way to *Lancá*. There are also some *Jain* temples at *Senáwal* and *Kandalpur* for the worship of *Buddha* (*Jina*). But the most singular religious establishment is at *Panná*, and was founded by an enthusiast named *Jí Sáheb*, who emigrated from the *Panjáb* in the time of *Rájá Chhatrasál*.

This man assumed the appellative of *Pránanát'h*, or Lord of Life, and declared himself to be the promised *Imám Mehedi*, mentioned in the Koran. His first attempts to set up his new religion were in the *Panjáb*, that fertile spot for religious innovation. Afterwards he removed to *Delhi*; and finally, to avoid the persecution of the Muhammedans, he fled into Bundelkhund, where he found protection under the rising power of *Rájá Chhatrasál*.

None but converts to his religion are allowed to read his book, which is entitled *Kúlzam*; but having procured some extracts from it, and other information concerning it, I ascertained that his principal arguments for the necessity of this new religion are founded on the discrepancy which exists between the practice of Muhammedans and the precepts of the Koran; and he professes to promulgate in his book the remaining 30,000 words, which Muhammed, on the occasion of his miraculous ascent into heaven, was told should be reserved for the coming of *Imám Mehedi*.

The

The followers of this sect are called *Dhamians*; and their dress is after the Hindu fashion, to favour their interpretation of that passage of the Koran which says that *Imám Mehedi* will appear in disguise. They are to be found in the *Panjáb*, in *Gujera*, *Delhi*, *Lucknow*, *Benares*, *Muthra*, *Faizabad*, and *Nagpur*; but *Panná* is their Mecca. Latterly they are said to have made some progress; but their whole number does not exceed 1,500, of which about twenty are employed at their place of worship at *Panná*, and the remainder are engaged in trade. The present establishment was endowed by *Rája Hindupati* with a small portion of the diamond mines, which affords subsistence to the devotees employed in their temple, and at the shrine of their founder at *Panná*.

The ninth Article consists of Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie's "Observations on the *Lepra Arabum*, or *Elephantiasis* of the Greeks, as it appears in India." This is a very full and excellent account of the history, character, varieties, and modes of treatment, of this frightful malady, which, it appears, "is by no means of rare occurrence in the Indian peninsula, and spares no caste nor sect, though it is more commonly found amongst the poor than the rich, owing, no doubt, to their manner of living, and consequent languid circulation." In Upper India it is supposed to be inflicted as a punishment for sins committed in this world, and that any person dying of it is liable to a return of the disease in his next birth; an evil which, it is imagined, may be averted by a voluntary death.

The tenth article is by John Francis Davis, Esq., and entitled "Eugraphia Sinensis; or, the Art of Writing the Chinese Character with Correctness: to which are prefixed some Observations on Chinese Writing." The rules prescribed by Mr. Davis are ninety-two in number, including every possible class of written character, and are exemplified by means of specimens, very beautifully engraved, appended to the volume. Skill in writing is much prized in China; but of the two points, correctness and elegance, the first only is absolutely required of students, at their public examination; and Mr. Davis mentions an anecdote, current amongst the Chinese, of a candidate who was absolutely rejected for omitting the horizontal line at the bottom of the character of *a horse*, with the remark that "it was impossible for a horse to walk without legs."

Mr. Davis makes the following judicious reflections on the necessity of cultivating the study of the Chinese language, in all its departments:

No reasonable person, at the present day, will deny the necessity that there is, for some few, at least, of our countrymen being possessed of a competent and practical knowledge of the Chinese language. He who ever carries his thoughts back to the past, will allow how ill we should have fared without it, on many critical discussions with a people, of all others the most extravagant in their assumptions, and the most difficult to manage; and he who can look beyond the present day to the future, may not only foresee (as long as our government neglects to make some sort of provision against such contingencies) the possibility of discussions still more embarrassing, and more difficult, than ever yet occurred at Canton; but when he takes into consideration the extension of our Indian frontier to the northward and eastward, he may easily anticipate the chance of our being, some day, unavoidably placed, with respect to the Chinese empire, in relations of a far more weighty and important nature, than such as are simply commercial.

The Chinese, themselves, are cunning enough to know that "knowledge is power;" and though they have, of late years, gradually relaxed in their vigilance, and may at length be considered to have relinquished the point,* the jealousy with which they, not very long ago, regarded the attainment of their language by Europeans, sufficiently shewed the importance that they attached to it, and the consequences that they foreboded, from such knowledge, to their selfish interests.

Every

* It was insisted upon by the British factory, in the discussions of 1814, and at length yielded to them.

Every step that renders us independent on native aid, in acquiring and making use of the language, may be considered as something gained: not to mention, that such aid is hardly procurable by the student in Europe. The Chinese might, at a future period, revise and greatly increase the penalties against such of their people, as give instruction to Europeans, at Canton; and the very occasions, on which the use of the language was most required, would be those on which the assistance of natives was most likely to be cut off. Besides, as experience has shewn that the local government, notwithstanding its pretended pride and indifference, has condescended to employ spies upon our actions and intentions, these persons, being necessarily acquainted, in some measure, with our counsels, would be the most convenient that it could select for the purpose.

"An Account of Greek, Parthian, and Hindu Medals found in India," forms the subject of the eleventh paper in this collection. It is from the pen of that indefatigable orientalist, Major James Tod, and is accompanied by fac simile engravings of some medals, two of which, of Apollodotus and Menander, fill up a chasm in the numismatic series of the Greek kings of Bactria. The epigraphe on each of the two medals is in the Greek language; the inscription on the reverse is in the Zend or Pehlavi character, which affords a decisive proof, as Major Tod remarks, "that both these princes held Bactria, or Balk'h, as the seat of empire; for although the discovery of these coins gives validity to the reported extent of conquest of these princes, yet had they held the seat of government within the Indus, they would have adopted the ancient Nágarí character on the reverse, not that of Parthia."

The coin of Apollodotus,* which is extremely scarce (as well as "some rare medals of a Parthian dynasty, probably yet unknown to history") Major Tod obtained from the site of an ancient capital, named Súrapura, on the Yamuná, between Agra and Etawah. The Menander† was found at Mat'hurá supposed to be the Methoras of Arrian. The history of these two princes, and the geographical details illustrative of their conquests, form the bulk of this very elaborate and erudite essay, which we should mutilate and disfigure by an attempt to compress or epitomize. It contains, as the author observes, matter for others to expatiate upon, who may thereby throw new light upon Indian history.

The concluding article is that, the importance and curiosity of which have induced us to select it for publication (in an abridged form) in this journal. It contains the particulars of one of the attempts of Capt. A. Gerard and his brother, Mr. J. G. Gerard, to penetrate across the stupendous Himalaya, extracted from the journal of the former, condensed in a masterly manner by the learned director of the Society, Mr. Colebrooke. Any remarks of ours upon this most interesting article would be superfluous.

The mass of information, which is shewn by these papers to be accumulating on every subject connected with India and the east in general, will be available by the historian, the philosopher, and the philanthropist. Our efforts at improving the intellectual condition of our Indian fellow-subjects, and our researches into their history, literature, and manners, will go hand in hand, and mutually aid each other. The tendency of both is to bring into closer approximation nations which have hitherto been more widely removed from each other, in many respects, than they ought to be.

* The name of Apollodotus has been obscured by the mistake of Trogus Pompeius (adopted by Justin and Strabo), who confounded it with that of Apollodorus, the historian of Bactria.

† Plutarch says of this king, that he reigned over the Bactrians with such equity, that the cities had, in common, the care of his funeral rites; that they afterwards contended for his ashes, and at last divided his remains equally amongst them, erecting monuments to him in all.

PRO-

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

February 4, 1826.—The Society met this day, at the usual hour. The Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A donation was presented from Mr. Huttmann, consisting of a Chinese painting on glass (the portrait of a female); two scrolls, with inscriptions, from the *She-king;* and a set of coins of the *Ta-tsing* dynasty.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Huttmann.

The three following gentlemen were elected members of the Society, *viz.*—Lieut. Col. William Farquhar; John Frost, Esq.; Alexander Russell, Esq.

The reading of Capt. Delamaine's paper on the Srawacs, or Jains, was continued; the portion which was read consisted principally of the History of *Párswanát'ha;* tracing him through all his various transmigrations, till at length, having attained the age of 100 years, upon *Samét Sikhara* (which is situated among the hills between Behar and Bengal), under a *chironjí* tree, he obtained *mócsha*, or final absorption. *Párswanát'ha* is stated to have been born at *Jambu dwípa* (Benares), in the house of Rájá *Asusína*. His mother was *Brámá ráni*, who, awaking from a dream, found a snake entwined around her loins, and, after a ten months' pregnancy, was delivered of a beautiful child marked with a snake. The astrologers then announced the birth of a *Chacravarli Tirt'hancara*, who, from the circumstance of the snake being folded round the side or flank (*párswa*) obtained the name of *Párswa Nát'ha*.

February 18.—The general meeting of the Society was held this day at 2 o'clock, instead of 3, P. M.; and, in future, they will always take place at that hour.

H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:—

From the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D.; two specimens of lava, received from the Sandwich Islands.

From César Moreau, Esq., his new work, entitled "Rise and Progress of the Silk Trade in England, from the earliest Period to the present Time."

Lieut. Col. Farquhar, and John Frost, Esq., both elected at the preceding meeting, were introduced, and admitted members of the Society.

Mr. W. Huttmann, and Robert Birks Pitman, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Capt. Delamaine's paper, on the Srawacs, or Jains, was brought to a conclusion by the reading of a note of brief explanation, on the Eight Carmas.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Capt. Delamaine, and also to Sir John Malcolm, by whom the memoir was communicated.

The Director then commenced the reading of the third and concluding part of his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus. Four of the six systems of Hindu Philosophy have been already noticed by Mr. Colebrooke in the first and second parts of his essay, which were published in Part. I. of the Society's Transactions. That to which the present portion is devoted, is the practical *Mímánsá*. Should it appear expedient to pursue the subject, the theological *Mímánsá*, usually called *Védánta*, is reserved for a future disquisition; but much on this subject being already before the public, no expectation is held out that this will be the case. The object of the *Mímánsá* is the interpretation of the *Védas*.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of 7th December.—The following persons were admitted members: M. François Erdman, professor at Casan; M. Julius Rosenstock, doctor in philosophy and philology at the university of Erlang; M. Stahl; M. Guill. Stan. Trebutien of Caen; Mr. Orr.

M. Chezy wrote to the council to request that the text of the drama of *Sacontala* might be printed at the expense of the Society. An estimate of the cost of printing was annexed to the letter; and two of the seven books of the work are to be ready against the next general meeting. The proposition was referred to the consideration of a committee consisting of Count Lanjuinais and Messrs. Amedée Jaubert, and Kieffer.

M. Feuillet, librarian of the institute, was nominated by the council a member of the finance committee, in the room of the late M. Boulard.

M. Stanislas Julien presented the text and translation (printed) of the second part of his *Mencius*.

M. Klaproth stated that the Georgian and French Vocabulary was printed, and that the French and Georgian part would go to press this week.

M. Abel Rémusat, in the name of the committee nominated last meeting, read a report on the manuscript work of Messrs. E. Burnouf and Lassen, entitled "Essay on the Pali."

Conformably to the report, the work will be printed at the expense of the Society.

M. E. Coquebert de Montbret communicated two chapters of his translation of the prolegomena of Ibn Khaldoun.

M. Dumoret read a translation of the Turkish account of the embassy of Dervish Effendi to Petersburgh in 1754.

The council of the Society intimated to the Baron d'Altenstein, minister of public instruction at Berlin, a wish to offer to his majesty the King of Prussia the *Journal Asiatique*, and the annual reports; his majesty has not only condescended to accept the present, but has been pleased to add to the other motives of gratitude, with which he has inspired the members of the Society, by addressing the following letter to the president of the council.

"I have received the journal and report which the Asiatic Society of Paris has been pleased to transmit to me through you. I am sensible of the mark of attention which your illustrious Society has afforded me on this occasion; though I have no need of these proofs to give me an idea of the importance of the labours which engage its attention. The name of its president alone would suffice to guide my opinion in this respect. Continue, you and your associates, to enrich the world by your discoveries, and may heaven grant you, for a long time to come, the health and strength which your researches require!

(Signed) "FREDERIC WILLIAM."

"*Berlin, October* 26, 1825.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society was lately held, when a paper was read by Mr. T. J. Buckton "On the Origin of the Americans." The object of Mr. B. was to prove that the American tribes originally proceeded from the north-east of Asia. He founded this hypothesis chiefly on proofs derived from physiology and languages. He showed, from a number of independent authorities, that the varieties observable in the physiological characters of the American tribes are so inconsiderable, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained of their identity; and that the general character of the Americans strikingly indicates their close affinity to the Mongols, or to a mixture of the Mongols and Tartar races of the north-east of Asia. After observing that the American languages possessed great variety of inflections, and an intricate syntax, he concluded, that the American tribes are the remnants of one or more nations who had attained a considerable degree of civilization; and he introduced a number of proofs of the extensive cultivation of the arts in the new continent. He produced comparative tables of the American languages, and also of the Coptic, Japanese, Malay, Sanscrit, African, Basque, Celtic, and Caucasian, which he considered, however, too limited in the number of affinities to afford any satisfactory result. But he established the *identity* of the languages spoken by the Tshutshi in the north extremity of Asia, by the inhabitants of the north-west coast of America, and of the Aleutian islands, the Greenlanders, and the Esquimaux. He also showed that striking affinities subsist between the languages of the Samoyedes, the Tongoose, the Yakutes, the Calmucs, the Mantchoos, the Ainos of the Curile islands, the Ostracks, and the Tartars and Mongols generally, and also those of the various tribes of America, from Nootka Sound and Greenland, through Mexico, to Peru and Chili. He then alluded to the traditions of the American tribes, and to the Mexican histories; and concluded, that America was peopled from Asia, by wandering tribes of Mogul race, who passed thither by Behring's Straits, by the Aleutian islands, and probably by some northern course yet unknown to Europeans.

BOTANICAL COLLECTION FROM MADRAS.

A most valuable and extensive collection of the vegetable materia medica of India has been presented to the University of Edinburgh by his Excellency Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Madras. Its selection evinces both intimate acquaintance with the subject, and very great industry on the part of Dr. Shuter, naturalist and botanist at Madras, to whom it was entrusted; and the whole was received in such excellent condition, that a portion of many of the seeds, and some of the roots, have been given to the professor of botany, with every prospect of their vegetating and increasing the fine collection of tropical plants already in the royal garden. Besides this extensive addition to the museum of materia medica, it has lately been enriched by curious and valuable specimens presented by John Crawfurd, Esq., resident at Singapore; the late lamented Dr. Schetky, from Sierra Leone; and other *alumni* of this university.—[*Caledonian Mercury.*

EGYPTIAN MARINE.

The Ptolemies kept up a formidable marine in the Red Sea and Mediterranean to protect the Egyptian merchants. Theocritus affirms they had ninety-seven first-rate ships, several of which were 200 feet long, besides a multitude of small vessels, and 4,000 barks to bear orders throughout the Empire.

Under the reign of the fourth Ptolemy were built vessels of so enormous a size that they have never since been equalled. Plutarch describes one of his vessels with 40 benches of rowers, 373 feet long, and 64 high at the poop. This enormous ship, beside which our three-deckers would seem small frigates, contained 400 sailors to work her, 4,000 rowers, and about 3,000 fighting men.—[*Savary's Letters on Egypt.*

FOG-COMPASS.

Lieut. Lindesay, R.N., has discovered a simple method of ascertaining the situation of a ship in a fog, when the sun can be seen, but no horizon, by means of an instrument he terms a *fog compass*, which entirely abolishes the use of false horizons at sea, particularly that of the spirit-level. Lieut. Lindesay's invention has, we understand, been submitted to the Admiralty and Board of Longitude.

INDIAN GYPSIES.

The Nuts, or Tumblers, are a people totally distinct from all the other inhabitants of the country, and correspond in a number of instances with the gypsies of Europe. This caste or tribe generally affect to follow the Mahomedan faith. They have so few religious ceremonies as to render it doubtful whether they profess more than may save them from the imputation of atheism. They inter their relations in a very slovenly manner, and are often found lying drunk about the grave. Their marriage forms are extremely simple: the bride and bridegroom mutually mark each other's faces with red ochre, after which they lock their little fingers together, and avow their union. Regular debauchery, added to violent exercise during their early years, reduce the period of life among these people to a very short compass. Few live beyond the age of forty, and by far the larger portion die before their thirtieth year. The women generally fall victims after having borne four or five children.

CLIMATE OF ARRACAN.

According to a register published in the *India Gazette*, the fall of rain at Arracan, in the month of July, was nearly 60 inches; in August it was rather more than 43½. There was a "good deal of rain in April, and much more in May and June;" but the rain gauge was not ready before the end of June, and the actual fall was not measured in consequence. The greatest height of the thermometer in July, as given in the register, appears to have been 89; and the least height 77: in August the greatest height registered was 94°; the least 77°.

FECUNDITY OF THE COTTON PLANT.

One stalk of black seed cotton, planted on the 15th May last, by a gentleman for ornament in a garden, in a rich soil, to which no hoe was ever used: height of the plant eight feet; commenced picking 25th October and ended 9th January; gathered 420 pods, 56 pods injured by the frost and remain on the plant; produce 7¾ oz. of clean, and 2 oz. stained; hand picked; weight of seed 19½ oz. There were a number of flowers plucked off early in the season, or the produce would have been more.—[*Charleston Paper of Jan.* 11.

SARACENIC REMAINS.

Fragments of Arabian armour have been dug up in a field near Tours in France. These remains are described as being of very beautiful workmanship, in steel and silver, and are conjectured to be of the time

time of the Sultan Abderame, defeated by Charles Martel.

MAJOR LAING.

Accounts from Tripoli announce that Major Laing had reached Gadamas in November, and calculated on being at Timbuctoo by the 10th of December.

THE SNAKES OF SINGAPORE.

Among the novel objects which the natural history of this island offers to the scientific observer, snakes are amongst the most curious and interesting. From forty to fifty distinct species have already been collected, among which many are believed to be entirely new. The Malays, who are particular to redundancy in small matters, have a name for every one of them. Among them is the python, or ular sawah, improperly called the boa constrictor, although we have met with none of extraordinary magnitude, and two curious species of hooded snake. In so great a variety six poisonous species only have been found; nor is the bite of these in the highest degree venomous, as the worst of them seldom destroy a fowl in less than half an hour, and we have not yet heard of a death from their bite among the inhabitants. The mischievous or worthless part of the creation is not less numerous than various in Singapore, so that a naturalist is presented with daily opportunities of observing their habits and manners. We may notice two examples of these habits which fell under our own observation. The most poisonous of the whole is a green snake, spotted black and yellow, with a triangular shaped head, and a pair of formidable fangs on each side of the mouth. This animal, in its habits, is so sluggish and so little irritable, that we have seen the Malays sport with it in their naked hands, without the fangs being extracted. We have seen the same animal die in three hours from the bite of a hooded snake, to which it had offered no resistance, although the most poisonous of the two. Two days ago a Malay brought to a gentleman a couple of snakes of different species, tied by the neck and body to one pole, the largest about six feet long, and the smallest about four. In this situation the former took the head of the latter in its mouth, and there held it fast, being unable to swallow his prey from the tightness of the ligature round the neck. As soon as this was undone, however, he commenced the process of deglutition, and by slow means swallowed the whole in about half an hour, not in the least disturbed from its purpose by the presence of a number of persons, nor by being frequently handled and moved, his whole beastly existence being apparently absorbed in the one appetite of satisfying his hunger.—[*Singapore Chron.*, *June* 23.

RECEIPT FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* contains the following mode of treatment for the cholera, communicated by one of the missionaries at Serampore. "I now send you the receipt for the cholera medicine, which, if properly administered, will always be found effectual. Not one had died out of sixty to whom I have administered it, except one woman who had previously received poison from a Bengalee doctor. The receipt is this:—take 80 drops of laudanum, a wine glass of brandy, and two table spoonfuls of castor oil, mix them together in a small bottle, and give it if possible at once, if not, in succession, one desert spoonful after the other, until it is all given. This is the dose for a man; but for females, girls, and boys, 60 drops of laudanum, the brandy and oil the same quantities as for men. Should not this be effectual, give a second dose of 40 drops of laudanum, and one wine glass of brandy, but no oil. With children you will give, consequently, less. In case of this medicine failing, a wine glass of Drogue-amère will be very effectual; we have tried and found it very useful.

"You can administer this medicine in almost all stages of the disease; even when the limbs were already cold, and death had taken hold on them, I have known it to be effectual. As soon as the vomiting, &c. ceases, give them some warm rice water, or congee, and after that, either boiled sago, or *soogee* (flour). The patients ought to be kept on a dry place and warm."

CHINESE METAL TYPES.

Some metal types of the Chinese character have been cast in Paris, and specimens, we understand, have reached this country. They cannot be intended to supersede the use of blocks (either wooden or metal), as from the number and complicated form of the characters (the component parts of which vary in size and shape according to circumstances), moveable types could not be substituted. The only practical substitute for blocks, in printing Chinese, would be lithography; but this expedient (it is remarked by Dr. Morrison) can only be employed when the work is entirely in the Chinese language.

GENDER OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Writers indiscriminately employ both the masculine and neuter gender (*they* and *it*) with reference to the Company. In some parts of the East the feminine gender is used. Capt. Pottinger relates that in Beloochistan it is believed that the Company is an *old woman*, and that he was plagued with questions as to her age, &c. It is curious that there is an officer of the Company in London, who is styled the Company's husband.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. T. XIMENES.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sep. 1*st* 1825.—At an European general court-martial, assembled in Fort William, on Tuesday the 16th Aug. 1825, of which Lieut.-Col. W. Collyer, 67th regt. N. I., is president, Lieut. H. T. Ximenes, hon. Company's 20th regt. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, *viz.*

"For gross and wilful neglect of duty, in having absented himself, without permission, from the garrison of Fort William, on the 29th inst. (July), he having been duly warned in garrison and reserve orders of the 28th inst. (July), as subaltern officer for the main guard on the following day."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with all that the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he, Lieut. H. T. Ximenes, 20th regt. of N. I., is guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him.

"The court, having found Lieut. H. T. Ximenes, 20th regt. of N. I., guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him, do sentence him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the space of six calendar months."

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

Remarks by his Excellency the commander-in-chief.

"Lieut. Ximenes is to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for the space of two calendar months.

"The Commander-in-chief, in consideration of his youth and the expression of his contrition, is induced to remit the remainder of the punishment so justly awarded by the court.

"Lieut. Ximenes' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances is to commence from the date of the publication of the above orders in Fort William."

CAPT. J. LANE.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 13, 1825.—At an European general court-martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Monday the 22d of Aug. 1825, of which Lieut.-Col. W. Collyer, 67th regt. N. I., is president, Capt. John Lane of the 7th regt. L. C., was arraigned upon the following charge, *viz.*

"In having, on the 24th of June 1825, at Calcutta, on the high road leading from the course, where Capt. Eckford was taking his evening drive, having his wife in the buggy with him, rode upon horseback close to the side of the carriage where Mrs. Eckford was seated, and there addressed Capt. Eckford in the most brutal and indecent language.

"Such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, having maturely deliberated upon the evidence adduced for and against the prisoner, together with the substance of his defence, are of opinion, that he, Capt. John Lane, of the 7th regt. L. C. is guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The court, having found Capt. John Lane, of the 7th regt. L. C. guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him, do sentence him to be discharged from the service of the hon. Company."

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

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

"The Commander-in-chief approves the finding and sentence of the court; but there are circumstances in Capt. Lane's case, which, coupled with his former good conduct in the field, and with his having been wounded in the service, have determined his Excellency to submit to Government his recommendation that he may be placed on the pension list."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 8. Mr. C. Barwell, superintendent of police for divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, and chief magistrate of town of Calcutta.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, judge and magistrate of Sarun.

Mr. John Master, ditto ditto of suburbs of Calcutta, and superintendent of gaol at Allypore.

Mr. H. Moore, judge and magistrate of 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Benson, register of Civil Court in northern division of Bundlecund.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 8. The Rev. Thomas Robertson, district chaplain at Bareilly.

The Rev. James Whiting, ditto at Cuttack.

MILITARY

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 26, 1825.—Assist. surg. C. Renney to be surg., v. Napier dec., with rank from 22d July, v. Proctor dec.

Lieut. Kirshaw, H.M.'s 13th L.I., permitted to resign situation of assist. surveyor with Sir A. Campbell's force in Ava.

Sept. 2.—*Political Department.* Maj. W. G. A. Fielding, 8th L.C., to be first assist. to resident at Gwalior, and superintendent of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's contingent. Capt. J. D. Dyke, 4th L.C., to be second assist. to resident at Gwalior. Capt. O. Stubbs, 44th N.I., to be second officer with contingent.

Capt. Wilkie, 8th N.I., to officiate as army clothing agent, 1st div. at Futtyghur, during absence of Maj. Sackville.

Mr. J. V. Law admitted to infantry, and promoted to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 29.—Lieut. Woodward to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 2d N.I.; date 15th Aug.

Lieut. T. B. Mitchell, 9th N.I., permitted, in consideration of state of his health, to rejoin his regt. at Bareilly.

Assist. surg. Harlan directed to place himself under orders of superin end. surg. at Cawnpore.

Aug. 30.—*Appointed to do duty.* Cornet. T. Fraser with 5th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares. Ens. Nunn with 35th N.I. at Meerut. Ensigns Vicary and Peers with 20th do. at Barrackpore. Ens. Evans with 68th do. at Barrackpore.

Aug. 31.—Lieut. Ramsay to act as adj. to 62d regt., v. Smith app. to officiate as sub-assist. com. gen.; date 27th July.

Lieut. M'Grath to act as adj. to 62d N.I., v. Ramsay permitted to resign acting adjtcy.; date 7th Aug.

MISCELLANEOUS

DISPOSITION OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The following statement of the disposition of the forces under Sir Archd. Campbell, appears in the Calcutta Government Gazette.

1st or Bengal Division, commanded by Brig. M'Creagh, C. B., H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.—Artillery. Lt. Col. Pollock commands.

1st Brig. H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.; H.M. 38th reg. Major Evans, H.M. 38th reg. Brig.

2d Brig. H.M. 47th reg.; 38th reg. Madras N. Inf.:—Lt. Col. Elrington, H.M. 47th Brig. Capt. G. F. Saldlier, H.M. 47th Major of Brigade.

The Governor General's Body Guard, Bengal Rocket Troop—1st Troop Horse Artillery, and Bengal Foot Artillery.

2d or Madras Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Willoughby Cotton, H.M. 47th reg.

Artillery—Lt. Col. Hopkinson, Brig. commanding the Artillery with the Expedition. Capt. P. Montgomerie, M. B.

1st Brigade—12th reg. Madras N. Inf. H.M. 41st reg.: 18th reg. Madras N. Inf.:—Lt. Col. Godwin, H.M. 41st reg. Brig.:—Capt. A. Wilson, 10th M.N. I., M. B. (employed with Brig. Smelt, at Rangoon.)—Lt. J. Cochran, H.M. 41st, acting.

2d Brigade—1st Madras European reg.; 9th reg. Madras N. Inf.; 26th reg. Madras N. Inf.:—Lt. Col. C. M'Dowall, 1st Madras E. R. Brig.; Lt. N. Johnson, 26th Madras N. I., M. B.

3d or Light Brigade—3d reg. or P. L. I.—34th reg. or C. L. I.—Lt. Col. H. H. Pepper, 34th Madras N. I. Brig.—Capt. H. Kyd, 2d Madras E. R., M. B.—Capt. G. H. Budd, 43d Madras N. I., acting.

4th Brigade H.M. 89th reg.—7th reg. Madras N. Inf.—43d reg. Madras N. Inf.—Lt Col. Smelt, H. M.'s 41st Brig. commanding at Rangoon—Lt. Col. T. H. Smith, 43d Madras N. I. in charge—Capt. P. Young, H.M.'s 89th M. B.

6th Brigade, 28th reg. Madras N. Inf. 30th reg. Madras N. Inf.—Lt. Col. J. Brodie, 28th Madras N. I. Brig.; Capt. E. Brisco, H.M.'s 41st reg. M. B.

7th Brigade, H.M.'s Infantry or Royal reg. 22d reg. Madras N. Inf.; Lt. Col. R. Armstrong, C. B., Royal regt. Brig.—Lt. C. Lewis, H.M. Royals, M. B.

1st Bat. Madras Pioneers. The Troops are at present stationed as follows:—

Head Quarters—Prome. H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry; H.M.'s 38th reg.; H.M.'s 47th reg.; Body Guard; Rocket Troop; Horse and Foot Artillery; H.M.'s Royals, 41st and 89th regts.; 18th, 26th, 28th. 30th, 38th and 43d regts. Madras N. Inf. 1st Bat. Madras Pioneers, Foot Artillery,

Rangoon. 9th, 12th and 34th regts. Madras N. Inf.

Donabue. 1st Madras European reg. 22d reg. Madras N. Inf.—Brigaded under Lt. Col. Hastings Kelly, 1st Madras E. R., Capt. J. Kitson, M. B.

Martaban. 3d. reg. or Palamcottah Light Inf. under Lt. Col. E. Conry.

Tavoy and Mergui. 7th reg. Madras N. Inf. under Lt. Col. Court, Capt. T. G. Bishop.

MR. TROTTER'S AGENCY SCHEME.

The question, whether the Company's civil servants can legally join the concern projected by Mr. Trotter, and detailed in our last volume, p. 618, seems to be set at rest by the following opinion, which has been published at Calcutta, and which it is desirable should be known in this country.

Case.—Counsel is requested to peruse the accompanying prospectus, and to give an opinion on the legality of a company established for the purposes there described, particularly with reference to the Company's civil servants, employed in the judicial and revenue department; and counsel is informed that it may be necessary to make a public use of his opinion.

Opinion.—I can see no difficulty in the case, which has been submitted to my consideration. I find, by the prospectus, that the new society is to be composed of persons, holding certain employments under the India Company, and the various objects of the society are distinctly stated. I also find by the acts of parliament that the legislature has prohibited a portion of this class of persons from doing certain acts: and when I have thus ascertained what is proposed to be done, and what is prohibited from being done, the legality or illegality of the plan becomes an obvious deduction.

First as to the objects of the new society, they are thus enumerated in the prospectus. "The banking business—the accommodation of persons with an open cash account—the management of estates—the disposal of consignments—the purchase and sale of bullion, and also of real property—discounting bills—granting loans—insuring and agency—and a division of the profits arising from the various transactions among the proprietors." Now the language of acts of parliament is the language of the law, and there are multitudes of decisions to shew what the law defines to be trading and trafficking. With certain statutable exceptions, no man can be made a bankrupt who is not engaged in trade or traffic; and I have no hesitation in saying, that any man engaged in the various acts, detailed in the prospectus, would be amenable to the bankrupt laws, as a person engaged in trade or traffic.

Having arrived at the conclusion that persons engaged in the occupations proposed by the prospectus would, in legal language, be taken to be persons engaged in trade or traffic, I now come to the second point—which is the prohibition by the legislature. By the 33d of Geo. III. c. 52, sec. 137, it is declared "that it shall not be lawful for any Governor-general, or any member of council, or any person employed in the collection of revenue, or administration of justice, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa—or *their agents, or servants, or any person or persons in trust for them*, to carry on, or be concerned in, or to have any dealings or transactions, by way of traffic or trade, at any place within the provinces of India, or other parts."

This clause appears to me to be decisive; for it distinctly prohibits this class of persons from being engaged in trade or traffic. The language in which the prohibition is given is legal; and, by the decisions in bankruptcy cases, trading and trafficking has been defined in legal language to be those very acts, in which it is proposed that the members of the new society shall be engaged, or, in the words of the statute, "THEIR AGENTS, OR PERSONS IN TRUST FOR THEM."

But if it is possible to entertain a doubt after this, the 95th section of the same act sets the question at rest; by which it is declared, that "it shall and may be lawful for any persons residing in India in the civil service of the said Company, or by their leave or license, not being restricted by their covenants with the said Company, or otherwise specially prohibited by them or their governments from so doing; *and not being in any judicial or military capacity*, to act as *commercial agents, managers or consignees*, on the behalf of such persons as shall think fit to employ them." Here then we have persons in the judicial and military capacities prohibited from acting as *consignees*, and yet, by the prospectus, it is proposed that they shall act as consignees.

It is evident that the legislature has put the foregoing constructions on the 33d Geo. III, by the 47th Geo. III, c. 68, sec. 9, by which it is enacted, after giving power to the Company to establish banks, that, "it shall and may be lawful to and for all persons whomsoever, in the service of the Company to become members, and be elected directors of the banks—(with an exception as to the judges) *any thing in the said act of the 33d of Geo. III, or any other act of parliament to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.*"

This shews the construction, which has been put on the 33d of Geo. III. by the legislature itself; and bears me out in giving my unqualified opinion, that it will be illegal for the military servants of the Company, or their civil servants engaged in the judicial or revenue departments, to be shareholders in a society formed for the purposes detailed in the prospectus.

LONGUEVILLE CLARKE.

DISORDERS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

Preparations are now making for the reduction of Bhurtpore, Alwur, and several other places, where disorder and disorganization have for some time been prevailing. The followers of the Bhurtpore usurper are said to be committing many ravages in that neighbourhood, and the treatment of our authority, by the Ranee of Jeypore, has been such as to demand notice. It is therefore more than probable that part of India will be the scene of important operations as soon as circumstances permit.—[*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 19.

TREASURE FROM CHINA.

The Elizabeth, which may be soon expected, brings a large quantity of silver from China consigned to the different houses of agency.—[*Calcutta John Bull, Sept.* 20.

SUTTEES.

In our paper of the last week we read, under the head of local news, of no less than *seven* widows who have burned themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, and of these *three were the wives of one*

one man! If no other voice be raised against these cruelties, we will not suffer them to pass without pointing them out to public execration.

Tolerance has limits, and those limits are clearly defined. The practices of superstition ought to be as free as the speculative tenets and opinions upon which they are founded, provided they do not outrage public decency, or break through the fundamental laws of what we may call natural morality: but no religion that demands power over the life of man, and insists on human sacrifices in order to satisfy religious pride or propitiate priestly avarice, can or ought to be endured by a government anxious for the welfare of its subjects.—[*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 4.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The American brig, Governor Endicott, has arrived at Saugor, detained by H. M. ship Larne for a breach of the convention between Great Britain and America. She was boarded off the port of Singapore, and found to be bound to that port for the purposes of traffic. By the convention, it is alleged, the Americans are allowed to touch at Singapore only for refreshments; and consequently the captain of the Larne has detained the vessel and has sent her to Calcutta for adjudication.—[*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 15.

ARRACAN MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Friday last, the 24th July, being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the masonic festival was celebrated with unexpected brilliancy in this heretofore darkened corner of the globe, and recent addition to the territories of our British Indian empire. Brother Colonel Lindsay of the artillery having obligingly lent the large floored room of his bungalow for the purpose, the brethren, to the number of eight, sat down at 7 P. M. to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, and consisting of excellent beef, fowls, ham, claret, beer, &c.; and were thus enabled, agreeably to ancient custom, to do honour to the mystic rites, with a degree of fervency and spirit of convivial unanimity, rarely exceeded, and certainly never excelled. Brother Lindsay presided in the east, and received able support from brothers Tytler and Dyke, in the west and south; brother Robertson, political agent, honoured the meeting with his presence, as did also brother C. Paton, recently arrived in Arracan. Numerous toasts were drank with the *honours*, and speeches uttered in a first rate style of glowing eloquence, upon this most important and gratifying occasion of the admission of *light* into the Burmah provinces: a striking allusion to which was admirably depicted, by a rich and chaste transparency, placed in the *east*, the production of the well known elegant pencil of the worthy brother who presided in the oriental chair, and representing a radiant morning star, bursting forth in a blaze of dazzling glory, from surrounding darkness, and tranquillizing the turbulent elements with soft lambent rays of unsullied light. The decoration proceeding from the same quarter, which adorned the circular, inviting the brethren to partake of those festivities, was equally a subject of admiration. It consisted of a beautiful vignette, painted at the head of the car, and exhibiting the sun rising from darkness in the east, and dispelling with his genial beams the tempestuous clouds, and Erebean gloom which for ages have obscured the fanes of Buddah, with the motto, "*Lux ab Oriente surgens.*"*

The evening of the festival, it may be truly said, was passed at Arracan in the utmost harmony and social glee, and the brethren, it will doubtless be learned with satisfaction by the fraternity in Calcutta, separated with the determination of re-assembling on an early day, with the intention of drawing out a petition, to be transmitted to the Provincial Grand Lodge, for the purpose of obtaining a warrant, and being thus enabled to meet the wishes of their brethren and friends, by the constitution of the "*South Eastern Star*"—the Arracan lodge of "*Light and Victory.*"—[*Hurk.*

PICTURE AND STATUE OF LORD HASTINGS.

At a meeting of the committee for procuring the equestrian picture and marble statue, voted by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, held at the house of Mr. Holt M'Kenzie, this 24th day of Sep. 1825.

MR. HOLT M'KENZIE in the chair.

1. The committee, finding that Mr. Chinnery has failed to furnish the equestrian picture of Lord Hastings, within the stipulated period of two years, from August 1823, and learning that Mr. Chinnery has left India, to be absent for an indefinite period,—Resolve, that it is impracticable to procure the equestrian picture voted to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings by the British inhabitants of Calcutta.

2. The committee further resolve, that the funds formerly set apart to meet the expense of the picture be devoted, along with the surplus in the treasurer's hands, to procure a marble statue of his Lordship, to be placed in some public and conspicuous situation in the metropolis of India.

3. Resolved that the treasurer be authorized

* The British Army escaladed from the *East*, and entered Arracan by the *Eastern* gate.

thorized to transfer the sum now in his hands, under the head of "Picture Account," to the "General Subscription Account"—and that he be further authorized to remit to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling to London, to meet the necessary expenditure in procuring the statue.

4. Resolved, that the minute of this day's proceeding be forwarded to the absent members of the committee for their signature, and published in the newspapers for the information of the subscribers, along with the treasurer's account of the money in his hands.

JAMES BRYCE, *Secretary.*

Statement of the funds, collected for Lord Hastings' picture and statue, on the 24th Sept. 1825.

Cash bearing interest, at 6 per cent. from 30 April.	Sa. Rs.	17,422	6 7
6 per cent. gov. notes.....		4,600	0 0
5 ditto ditto.....		3,300	0 0
	Sa. Rs.	25,285	6 7
Outstanding subscriptions.	Sa. Rs.	750	

COLVIN and Co., *Treasurers.*

SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by the sheriff, was held this morning in the town-hall, to take into consideration the propriety of paying some appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. The chair was taken by Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart. who opened the proceedings of the meeting in a speech, in which he paid a well merited tribute of applause to Sir David, as a soldier and a statesman, dwelling on his services to his country in the field and in the cabinet, as alike entitling him to the highest honours that can be paid to the public officer. In alluding to the private virtues which distinguished Sir David Ochterlony, the chairman was peculiarly happy; and, in a strain of very warm and feeling eloquence, spoke of his own experience of the illustrious hero's worth in private life, and appealed to all who had ever had the happiness of knowing him to bear their testimony to the amiable and endearing qualities, that never failed to win, and when won, to preserve, the affections of all who knew him.

It was moved by Maj. Gen. O'Halloran, and seconded by Dr. Gibb, that a monument to the memory of Sir David Ochterlony be erected in St. Paul's, or Westminster Abbey, and that a columnar trophy be also raised to him in the capital of India. A committee was appointed to carry these measures into effect; and to procure subscriptions towards their accomplishment.—[*Cal. John Bull, Sept.* 26.

*** *Erratum.*—By an unfortunate typographical error in our last Number, p. 233, the price of the Sicca Rupee (in the article "New Loan") was stated at 2s. 6d. instead of 2s.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 12. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Biden, from London and Madras.—14. *Lady Flora*, M'Donnell, from London and Madras.—13. *Governor Endicott*, Baker, from Boston and Malacca (under seizure), and *Royal George*, Reynolds, from London and Madras.—15. *John*, Popplewell, from London and Madras; *Hercules*, Heron, from Madras; and *Hamilton*, Sever, from Boston.—16. *Mary*, Jefferson, from Liverpool.—18. *Eliza*, Sutton, from London and Madras.—26. *Guildford*, Johnson, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Sept. 22. *Indian*, Shannon, for London, also *Bombay Merchant*, for Sumatra.—23. *Marquis of Lansdown*, Cornfoot, for Batavia and eastward.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 21. At sea, the lady of Capt. W. Logie, H. M.'s 97th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 14. At Simlah, the lady of Capt. A. Roberts, of a son.

24. At Korah Factory, Mrs. C. Jadowin, of a daughter.

25. At Howrah, the lady of W. Durham, Esq., of a son.

27. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. W. Alexander, 5th regt. L.C., of a son.

31. The lady of L. D'Souza, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 1. In Fort William, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., H.M.'s 87th, of a daughter.

5. At Nuddeah, Mrs. M. A. Godfrey, of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of Capt. Terraneau, district barrack master, of a son.

6. Mrs. Louisa Mann, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. W. Glasgow, of a son.

7. At Agra, the lady of James Fraser, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Moffatt, wife of Mr. J. Moffatt, of the Mint, of a son.

8. At Cuttack, the lady of W. S. Stevens, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

9. At Sulkeah, Mrs. J. Guthrie, of twin boys.

10. At Purneah, Mrs. G. Shillingford, of a son.

13. Mrs. Jane Hume, of a daughter.

14. The lady of the hon. C. R. Lindsay, civil service, of a daughter.

15. The lady of Capt. E. C. Sneyd, of a son.

19. The lady of W. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.

20. Mrs. H. G. Brightman, of a daughter.

— At Jessore, the lady of R. B. Francis, Esq., of a daughter.

22. Mrs. W. H. Bolst, of a son.

— Mrs. A. Willson, of a daughter.

23. At the Mint, the lady of D. Ross, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 5. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Wood, assistant in the military department, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. L. Burlini.

7. At Chandernagore, B. Hartly, Esq., indigo planter, to Miss L. C. Gentelhomme.

8. At the Cathedral, R. Winter, Esq., barrister at law, to Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith, Middlesex.

— At the same place, J. Platt, Esq., of the military service, Bengal establishment, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Atkinson, Esq.

12. At Agra, Lieut. Col. J. Delamain, commanding the troops and garrison, to Miss H. M. Norris.

13. At the Cathedral, Mr. C. F. Vonlintzgy, to Mrs. I. Andrews.
16. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. B. Saxton, to Mrs. M. Taylor.

DEATHS.

July 31. At Prome, Mr. F. C. Minchall, in charge of the 7th division of Arracan gun-boats.
Aug. 5. At sea, on board the Lord Amherst, J. W. Carroll, Esq., M.D.
15. On board the Indiana, hospital ship, in the Arracan river, Lieut. G. Fenton, H.M.'s 54th regt.
18. At Ramree, Capt. J.O.D.M'Grath, 40th regt. N.I., of a bilious fever.
— At Arracan, J. W. Boyd, Esq., assist. surg., son of James Boyd, Esq., of Woodside, Linlithgowshire.
20. At Furruckabad, Mr. L. Dyce, registrar to that collectorship.
21. At Saugor, William Douglas, infant son of A. Garden, Esq., of the medical establishment.
23. At Bareilly, R. J. Marjoribanks, eldest son of W. F. Dick, Esq., of the civil service, aged two years.
24. In the Arracan river, Lieut. White, 6th extra regt.
25. The infant son of W. Durham, Esq.
26. At Calcapore, Mr. J. J. Martinelly, aged 42.
29. At Nusseerabad, the infant daughter of Lieut. S. Thompson, 56th regt. N.I.
— At Patna, John Mountstuart, infant son of the hon. J. Ruthven and Clementina Elphinstone.
30. At Patna, Mr. E. Bunny, aged 60.
Sept. 2. At sea, on board the Hydery, Capt. B. Wooley, of the 59th N.I.
3. At Mehidpore, the lady of Capt. W. Bell, Bengal horse artillery.
4. At Arracan, Lieut. G. Ross, adj. 3d Light Inf. Bat.
— At Arracan, of fever, Lieut. F. Considine, H.M.'s 54th regt., aged 20.
6. At Deenajpore, Norman Macleod, Esq., acting judge of circuit.
— At Dacca, Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. C. Bowman, deputy commiss. of ordnance, aged 47.
7. Mr. T. C. Fitzgerald, aged 36.
8. Miss Emma Begbie, aged 19.
— Lieut. Col. N. Bucke, 26th regt. N.I., commanding 1st Light Inf., Arracan, aged 45.
— H. C. Darwall, Esq., attorney at law, aged 30.
— At Arracan, Superintending Surgeon W. L. Grant, of apoplexy.
— At Dacca, Henry, son of Mr. J. Hollow, aged 32.
— Mr. H. D'Souza, late an assistant in the office of the secretary to government in the Secret and Political department.
9. Lieut. C. Brown, R.N., late commander of the ship Lotus, aged 30.
11. At Dacca, Ann, the wife of Mr. James Sullivan, aged 34.
— Mr. J. G. Elliott, aged 24.
12. At Dacca, the infant son of John Drew, Esq., civil service.
13. At the General Hospital, Thomas Brown, Esq., of the civil service, aged 37.
14. At Mirzapore, Rawdon Hastings, son of J. M. Macnabb, Esq., of the civil service, aged 11 months.
15. At Dum-dum, the infant son of Capt. C. Graham, horse artillery.
— Isabella, the wife of Mr. J. Walter, aged 41.
16. In Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. W. S. Beatson, dep. adj. gen., aged 28.
— On board the Hydery, Maynard Varden, son of Capt. Varden, of the brig Guide, aged about 12 years.
17. Of a fever, R. Meiselbach, Esq.
18. Master L. F. Meiselbach, aged 16.
19. At Allipore, Helen Mackenzie, infant daughter of John Moore, Esq.
— Mr. John Gresham, late 2d mate of the ship David Clark, aged 22.
20. Thos. Brae, Esq., of Kishenaghur, aged 69.
21. Rosalind Maria, infant daughter of Mr. J. Greenway.
22. At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. R. Brown, 27th regt. Bengal infantry.
— Mrs. A. P. Jaubert, aged 57.
23. C. J. Fox, Esq., merchant, aged 34.
24. William Trower Esq., of the civil service, aged 42.
25. Capt. J. L. Garrick, of the ship Hero of Malown, aged 34.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONING FUND.

Fort St. George, July 8, 1825.—With reference to G. O. under date the 17th ult., and under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the amount of the annual advance to be made to officers who may succeed to half shares of off-reckonings between the 1st of May 1824, and the 1st of May 1826, shall be the same as they would have received on the old system, *viz.* £543 from the fund, so long as they would have continued on the junior list, and that £750 shall be the amount of the advances from the date when they would have passed through this list.—Of the last advance £400 is to be made from the fund: and £350 from the hon. Company's treasury.

Those officers, who may succeed to half shares after the 1st of May 1826, and who will not be entitled to the benefits of compensation for the difference between a half and a full share, are to receive an advance from the fund, at the rate of £400 per annum.

ALLOWANCES OF BRIGADIERS.

Fort St. George, July 26, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to attach the allowances of first class brigadiers to the commands of the second class, enumerated in the 18th para. of the G. O. of 3d Dec. last. The allowances attached to the command of the light field division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force and of all field brigades, and other commands, remaining as at present. The above increase of allowances to have effect from the 1st of March last.

ALLOWANCES OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, July 26, 1825.—1. Circumstances having led to a reconsideration of the instructions of the hon. the Court of Directors, published in G. O. of 3d Dec. last, regarding the pay and allowances of the army: the Hon. the Governor in Council has determined, pending a reference to the hon. Court, that commanding officers of corps, under the rank of regimental colonel or lieut. col. commandant, shall not be entitled to full batta, except when the whole of the troops under their command receive that allowance.

2. It has also been determined that when officers commanding corps may be detached or in any manner separated from them by duty, they shall not be entitled to the regimental staff allowances attached thereto during their absence, unless specially selected for the detached duty, which in each case will be specially considered by government, it being a principle of the hon. Court's orders that the regimental staff allowances shall be payable to the officers in actual command only.

3. In the cases of absence on duty, referred to in the preceding paragraph, when the parties may not come under the special exception alluded to, they are to receive, in common with the officers serving under them when similiarly circumstanced, travelling batta and court martial allowance, or full batta, according as they may be detached from garrison or the field.

4. The Governor in Council has further determined, with reference to the pay table published in G. O. of 3d Dec. last, that officers of European infantry, serving regimentally with their corps within the limits of the centre division of the army, at the depôt at Poonamallee, at St. Thomas's Mount, and within the presidency command, shall receive only half tent allowance; but when marching they are in all cases to receive full tent allowance.

5. The above provisions to have effect from the 1st proximo.

PAY OF ADJUTANTS.

Fort St. George, July 29, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to rescind the 56th para. page 310, of the code of pay regulations by which an allowance of 17½ rupees per month was authorized to be drawn by adjutants of native corps, when no serjeant-major should be attached. The continuance thereof is considered unnecessary, in consequence of the subsequent reduction of the duties of adjutants and the increase to their office allowances.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 5, 1825.—With reference to the G. O. of 28th May 1824, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the corps of artillery shall be organized and composed as follows, and shall consist of two brigades of horse artillery, *viz.*

1st or Europ. brigade, and 2d or native brigade—four troops each.

Four bats. of foot artillery, *viz.* 1st, 2d and 3d bats. of Europeans, 4 companies, with 4 companies of gun lascars each; and 4th or golundauze bat. 10 companies, with 10 companies gun lascars.

The officer, commanding the army in chief, will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for completing the organization of the artillery by drafts from the present corps, and for fixing the head quarters of the brigades and battalions as follows:—1st or Europ. brigade of horse artillery, Mount; 2d or native ditto, Bangalore; 1st bat. of artillery, Nagpore; 2d ditto, Secunderabad; 3d ditto, Mount; 4th or golundauze ditto, Mount.

The artillery being considered as one corps, officers commanding the artillery, with subsidiary field forces and divisions, are likewise to exercise the regimental command of their respective corps, and are to draw, in lieu of their commanding allowance of 400 rupees per mensem,

	Rupees per month.
In the field and full batta stations	600
In garrison or cantonment ...	500

The commandant of artillery, being in general command, is not to command regimentally.

Eight field guns, with eight ammunition tumbrils, are to be considered the established proportion of ordnance attached to a company of foot artillery, whether Europeans or natives.

Each troop of horse artillery, when detached, is allowed an adjutant to act as staff officer.

Each officer, holding a general artillery command, is to be allowed a brigade major in the field, and an adjutant in garrison or cantonment, with a serjeant major, and quarter-master serjeant in the former case, and a serjeant major in the latter.

The hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the 1st and 2d regts. of Europ. inf. shall each consist of the following establishment formed into five companies, *viz.* 1 grenadier, 1 light and 3 bat. companies, with reference to the establishment of officers assigned to them, the complement of each company to be 6 serjeants, 7 corporals, 3 drummers, 100 privates, and 2 puckallies.

The head-quarters of the 1st Europ. reg. is on foreign service, and that of the 2d Europ. reg. is fixed at Nagpore until further orders.

The following staff is allowed to each regiment, *viz.* 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master and paymaster, non effective; 1 surgeon, and 1 assistant surgeon; 1 serjeant major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 drill corporal, 1 drum major, 1 fife major, 1 pay serjeant, and 5 colour-serjeants; non effective on the usual rates of staff and pay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, July 1, 1825.—Lieut. W. S. Hele removed from horse brigade to 4th bat. of artil.

Lieuts. W. Gompertz, 44th, and J. S. Sherman, 13th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers.

Lieuts. M. Stephenson, 36th, and R. Blanch, 44th N.I., appointed to 2d bat. pioneers.

Assist.surg. R. Wright posted to 33d N.I., and Assist.surg. D. Vertue removed from 33d to 42d N.I.

July 6.—Ens. A. Brady removed from 6th to 33d N.I., and will rank next below Ens. H. Marshall.

July

July 13.—Ens. H. T. Ogilvie, 23d, or W.L.I., to do duty with 22d N.I. at Rangoon.

Cornets G. Dunsmure and H. Welsh (recently arrived) to do duty with 2d L.C.

July 14.—Lieut. Osborne declared qualified to perform duties of a regimental staff officer.

July 16.—Ens. R. Scott removed from 1st Europ. regt. to 3d, or Palamcottah L.I., and will rank next below Ens. G. T. Pinchard.

Assist.surg. W. Browne removed from 21st N.I. to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Fort St. George, July 8.—Lieut. J. R. Sayers, 5th N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast. to inf. recruiting depôt, v. Ely.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. Grant, C. C. Cotterell, G. Dunsmure, and H. Welsh, for cavalry, and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. A. J. Begbie, M. Watts, and J. C. M'Nair for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. C. T. Kynaston, C. Taylor, G. De Blaquiere, T. G. Silver, J. F. Kellett, J. J. G. Congdon, and G. Forster, for inf., and prom. to ensign.

July 12.—Lieut. G. J. Richardson to be adj. to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Bevan resigned.

July 15.—Lieut. Gen. E. Trapaud, from engineers, placed on senior list, v. Laland dec.

Engineers. Sen. Lieut. Col. W. Farquhar to be lieut. col. com., v. Trapaud placed on sen. list; date 8th Sept. 1824. Maj. J. Cotgrave to be lieut. col. in suc. to Farquhar prom.; date 8th Sept. 1824. Maj. J. R. Cleghorn to be lieut. col., v. Cotgrave dec.; date 14th April 1825. Capt. W. Garrard to be maj., and 1st-lieut. W. T. Drewry to be capt. in suc. to Cleghorn prom.; date 14th April 1825.

July 19.—Surg. W. C. Stirling to be superintend. surg., v. Jones dec. Sen. Surg. T. Trotter to be act. superintend. surg. in northern div. of army. Sen. Assist.surg. J. Stevenson to be surg., v. Jones dec.; date 1st July 1825.

Mr. A. Warrand admitted an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under cantonment surg. at St. Thomas's Mount.—Messrs. G. W. Schnelman and W. G. Owen admitted ditto, and app. to do duty under gar. surg. of Fort St. George.

July 22.—Lieut. J. Woodgate, 36th N.I., to be assist. of first class in survey branch of quart.mast. general's department with Madras force in Ava.

Lieut. A. Pictet, H.M.'s 1st regt. to be aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Bowser, commanding army in chief, v. Murcott.

10th N.I. Lieut. W. Cotton to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Wright permitted to return to Europe.

Surg. M. S. Moore to be staff surgeon to field force in Dooab, v. Trotter.—Surg. S. Dyer to be act. staff surg. in Malabar and Canara.

July 26. — Maj. Gen. Sir John Doveton re-appointed to staff of army of Fort St. George, from 6th July.

Capt. J. Purton, superintend. engineer in centre div. to act as superintend. engineer in Mysoor.

Capt. T. K. Limond, 31st L.C., to have temporary charge of superintend. engineer's department in southern div.

Capt. W. H. Rowley, 11th N.I., to have temporary charge of ditto in northern div.

Capt. T. Youngson, 48th N.I., to have temporary charge of ditto in ceded districts.

Lieut. Col. H. Swayne, of Inf., transferred to Inv. estab. from 31st July.

July 29.—*Engineers.* Sen. 1st-Lieut. J. J. Underwood to be capt., v. Grant dec.; date 21st May.

1st Europ. Regt. Sen. Ens. F. B. Doveton to be lieut., v. Grubb dec.; date 4th June.

28th N.I. Sen. Ens. E. Willis to be lieut., v. Stokes dec.; date 23d May.

Mr. C. W. Hodson admitted to Inf., and promoted to ensign.

Head-Quarters, July 21.—Ens. J. J. G. Congdon removed from 13th to 2d N.I., and will rank next below Ens. R. N. Faunce.

July 25. — *Removals.* Lieut. Cols. H. Durand from 16th to 5th N.I. G. Cadell from 5th to 20th do. G. L. Wahab from 39d to 35th do. C. Brook from 35th to 16th do. J. Nixon (late prom.) posted to 32d do.

July 26.—Surg. W. Horsman removed from 16th to 9th N.I., and Surg. Stevenson (late prom.) posted to 16th N.I.

Fort St. George, Aug. 2.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. J. Briggs, from 29th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Swayne invalided; date 1st Aug.

29th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Scott to be maj., Sen. Lieut. J. Rickards to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. H. Symes to be lieut. in suc. to Briggs prom; date 1st Aug.

Aug. 5.—Capt. J. Crokat, 50th N.I., to be paymast. in Mysoor div., from 1st prox., v. Crewe res.

Capt. A. Bentley, 25th N.I., to be paymast. to Nagpore subsid. force from 1st prox., v. Crokat.

Lieut. N. M. Burt, 8th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to hon. the Governor.

Capt. Milbourne, in charge of office of chief engineer, to have a seat at Military Board.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, 1st L.C., permitted to resign hon. Comp.'s service.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 1.—Lieut. Col. H. Swayne, lately transf. to Inv. estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. R. J. Marr removed from 3d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Aug. 8.—Capt. R. Murcott, dep. judge adv. gen., appointed to centre div. of army.

Ens. E. J. Gascoigne, 30th N.I., appointed to 2d bat. pioneers.

Aug. 9.—Ens. N. Burrard, 1st N.I., removed to 1st Europ. regt., and will rank next below Ens. W. J. Manning.

Aug. 16.—*Postings in Corps of Artillery.* [Inserted in our last number, p. 238.]

Removals. Surg. R. Prince from 2d to 8th L.C. Surg. J. Smart from 48th N.I. to 2d L.C. Surg. J. Annesley from 8th L. C. to 48th N. I. Assist.surg. J. G. Malcolmson from 45th N.I. to 3d L.C. Assist. surg. J. R. Alexander from horse brigade to 45th N.I.

Postings. Ens. G. P. Vallencey, 36th N.I., posted to rifle corps. Ens. W. B. Pyper, 18th N.I., do. do. Ens. W. H. Moore, 37th N.I., do. do. Ens. J. Coles, doing duty with 31st L.I. do. do. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Locke, 50th N.I., to do duty with Seringapatam local bat. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Bevan, 27th N.I., do. do. Capt. J. Ward, 39th N.I., do. do.

Assist.Surgs. directed to join. J. Lamb, the A troop 1st brigade horse artil. at Nagpore. D. Falconer, the B. troop ditto at Jaulnah. J. Macfarland, the C. troop ditto at Bangalore. D. Archer, the D. troop ditto at St. Thomas's Mount. E. Finnerty, the A. troop 2d brigade horse artil. at Nagpoor. D. Vertue, the B. troop ditto at Secunderabad. J. Smith, the C. troop ditto at Belgaum. J. Ricks, the D. troop at Bangalore.

Fort St. George, Aug. 9.—*Engineers.* 2d-Lieuts. W. G. Nugent, C. E. Faber, and C. J. Green to be 1st-Lieuts. from 1st May 1824.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, L.C. to be Persian interp. to head-quarters of army, v. Nixon resigned.

8th L.C. Lieut. E. H. Raymond to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Burt.

33d N.I. Lieut. T. M'Clellan to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Bradford returned to Europe.

Lieut. J. Morison, 2d L. C., to be brev. capt. from 31st July.

Artillery. Sen. 1st-Lieut. R. S. Seton to be capt., v. Ware dec.; date 3d Aug.

Messrs. F. J. Brown, J. Maitland, and A. E. Baillie, admitted to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieuts.—Messrs. C. Newsam and H. Colbeck admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., to be post-master to light field div. of Hyderabad subsid. force at Jaulnah, v. Bentley.

Aug. 19.—Messrs. W. S. Mitchell, A. B. Gibbings, J. Barridge, and A. E. Nisbett admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. C. H. Gibb, 23d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 17th Aug.

Col.

Col. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., to be commandant of artillery, with a seat at Military Board.

Lieut. Col. Com. J. Limond to resume office of principal commissary of ordnance in charge of arsenal of Fort St. George.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Lieut. W. Brook to be adj., and Lieut. J. Pinchard to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

2d Brigade ditto Lieut. C. Taylor to be adj., and Lieut. A. G. Hyslop to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

1st Bat. Artillery. Lieut. J. Anderson to be adj., and Lieut. F. Blundell to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

2d Bat. ditto. Lieut. J. Aldrit to be adj.

3d Bat. ditto. Lieut. T. Baylis to be adj., and Lieut. H. S. Foord to be quart. mast., interp. and paymast.

4th Bat. ditto, or Golundauz. Lieut. W. S. Hele to be adj., and Lieut. W. S. Carew to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast.

3d L.C. Lieut. J. Johnstone to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Dallas.

20th N. I. Ens. J. Forbes to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Plowden res.

Capt. R. L. Highmoor, 5th L.C., to be assist. in Quart. Mast. General's departm., v. Harris dec.

Engineers. Sen. 1st-Lieut. H. C. Cotton to be capt., v. Roy dec.; date 9th Aug.

8th L.C. Sen. Cornet J. E. Watts to be lieut., v. Harris dec.; date 29th July.

Assist.surg. R. Anderson to have medical charge of Provincial and Zillah Courts of Collectorate of Masulipatam.—Assist.surg. W. A. Hughes to have medical charge of Collectorate of Guntoor.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 13.—*Removals.* Lieut. Cols. J. Brodie from 28th to 18th N.I. C. Brook from 16th to 28th do. J. A. Kelly from 18th to 16th do. T. Smithwaite from 42d to 45th do. J. Briggs (late prom.) posted to 42d do.

Aug. 17.—Ensigns C. Newsam and H. Colbeck to do duty with 33d N.I.

Aug. 22.—*Removals.* Lieut. Cols. G. Cadell from 20th to 6th N.I., and W. Woodhouse from 6th to 20th do.

Aug. 24.— Ens. R. Donaldson, removed from 27th to 6th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. J. D. Oliver.

Aug. 26.—Assist.surg. G. Beetson directed to join Lieut. Col. Fair's brigade in Arracan.

Fort St. George, Aug. 23.—*16th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. J. K. Luard to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. Cook to be lieut., v. Randall dec.; date 21st July.

44th N.I. Sen. Ens. S. W. Ramsey to be lieut., v. Brownlow, dec.; date 16th Aug.

Aug. 30.—Capt. H. M. Wainright, H. M.'s 47th regt., to be mil. sec. to officer commanding Madras troops in Ava, from 31st March.

Sept. 2.—1st *L.C.* Sen. Cornet T. A. A. Munsey to be lieut., v. Alexander res.; date 6th Aug.

Med. Departm. Sen. Assist. surg. J. Wylie to be surg., v. Smart, dec.; date 21st Aug.

Mr. J. W. Strettell admitted to cav., and prom. to cornet, and Messrs. C. J. Farran and C. A. Cosby admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. W. Brooke, 1st brig. horse artil., to be superintendent of rocket estab. at head-quarters of artil., v. Hunter.

Artillery. Lieut. J. Anderson to be quart. mast., interp., and paym. to 2d bat. Lieut. C. Grant to be adj. to 1st bat., v. Anderson.

16th N. I. Lieut. J. Richardson to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. Luard prom.

29th N.I. Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott to be adj., v. Ricard prom.

Mr. J. T. Smith admitted to engineers, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. L. O'Brien, R. Bullock, G. A. Harrison, and W. Strickland admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. R. Murcott, 36th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to officer commanding army in chief, v. Highmoor.

Lieut. H. Inglis, 2d L.C., to be quart. mast., interp., and paym. to that corps, v. Campbell.

Sept. 9.—Assist. surgs. Taplin, Munro, Owen, and Shenlman permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Gen. D. M'Neile, from infantry, to be placed on senior list, v. Brown dec..

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Vicq to be lieut. col. com., v. M'Neile; date 5th May.

29th N. I. Sen. Maj. D. C. Smith, from 38th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Swayne invalided; date 1st Aug.

38th N.I. Sen. Capt. A. Cooke to be maj., Sen. Lieut. W. J. Butterworth to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Willis to be lieut. in suc. to Smith prom.; date 1st Aug.

Sept. 13.—*16th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. C. Wahab to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. A. Moore to be lieut., v. Howell dec.; date 10th Aug.

18th N.I. Sen. Ens. M. White to be lieut., v. Bradley dec.; date 6th Aug.

Messrs. Quintin Jamieson and J. T. Maule, admitted as assist. surgs., and appointed to do duty under garrison surg. of Poonamallee.

Sept. 16.—Surg. R. Sladen to be medical storekeeper at the presidency, v. Bruce.

Sept. 23. — *1st Europ. Regt.* Sen. Ens. W. J. Manning to be lieut., v. Greene dec.; date 23d Aug.

2d Europ. Regt. Sen. Lieut. W. Stewart to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. C. Hawes to be lieut., v. Roy dec.; date 12th Sept.

25th N. I. Sen. Ens. J. Manu to be lieut., v. Duff dec.; date 18th Dec.

43d N.I. Sen. Ens. C. P. Moor to be lieut., v. Taynton dec.; date 15th Aug.

Sept. 27.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. J. R. Sayers to be quart. mast., interp., and paym., v. Justice permitted to return to Europe.

16th N.I. Lieut. F. B. White to be adj., v. Wahab prom.

Inf. Recruit. Depôt. Ens. G. Woodfall, 1st N.I., to be quart. mast., interp., and paym., v. Sayes.

Capt. J. Tod, 33d N.I., to be paymast. at Rangoon.

Capt. G. Norman, 9th N.I., to be dep. paymast. to Madras force in Ava, v. Tod.

Capt. A. Wilson, 10th N.I., to be assist. superintend. of family payments at Rangoon.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 15. Maj. St. J. Blacker, 1st L. C.—22. Capt. H. S. Conroy, 15th N.I., for health. —Aug. 2. Lieut. J. D. Clayhill, 40th N.I., for health (via Bombay).—19. Assist.surg. R. Bathie, for health.—23. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. H. Gibb, 23d N.I., for health (via Bombay).—26. Capt. J. W. Moncrieff, 23d N.I., for health.—Ens. W. G. Cotes, 23d N.I., for health.—Sept. 1. Lieut. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., for health.—2. Lieut. Col. J. Wissett, of inf., for health (via Bombay). — 6. Lieut. Col. Cleaveland, of artil., for health.—Ens. T. R. Smith, 33d N.I., for one year, without pay. —9. Lieut. W. Justice, 5th N.I., for health.—16. Capt. R. J. Tabois, 23d N.I., for health.—Surg. G. Bruce, for health.—20. Col. T. Boles, of inf., for health (via Bombay).—23. Capt. R. Crewe, 46th N.I.—Lieut. T. Panton, 47th N.I., for health. —Surg. R. Prince, for health.—27. Lieut. W. W. Kingston, 40th N.I., for health (via Bombay).

To Calcutta.—July 22. Ens. H. Marshall, 33d N.I., for two months, for health.—Sept. 13. Cornet J. Alexander, 7th L.C., for six months.

To Bombay.—Sept. 9. Maj. W. B. Spry, 41st N. I., for six months, for health.—20. Capt. T. R. Mantell, 48th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 30. Lieut. Col. J. Haslewood, Inv. estab., for one year, for health.

To St. Helena.—July 22. Lieut. Col. A. Andrews, of inf., for health (eventually to Europe.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

The 1st and 32d regts. of N. I. now at the presidency cantonment are about to proceed on foreign services to Rangoon, and

and are expected shortly to embark. We understand the whole of the sepoys belonging to the 1st reg. volunteered to a man, and in a manner which could not fail of being in the highest degree gratifying to those who witnessed it. The 32d reg. also came forward in the most handsome manner; and only a few, not exceeding 20, including all ranks, stated their inability to go on foreign service, from age, great length of service, wounds, &c. The two regiments we understand will be ready to embark in 10 or 12 days, or sooner if required.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sep.* 29.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY.

The assembly on Monday evening was crowded, and the dancing kept up with great spirit: the new arrangement of placing the supper in the lower rooms appeared to give general satisfaction.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 6.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The sixth anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary Society for Madras was held on the 29th Sept. at the chapel, Popham's Broadway; and the weather being favourable, the general meeting was numerously attended. Preparatory sermons were delivered on the evening of the 28th. The report stated the whole number of missionaries, employed by the society in the four quarters of the world, to be 167; the number of members under their charge 32,540, and upwards of 12,000 children in the schools.

The subscriptions, &c. in Madras have increased annually since the formation of the society: the total amount for five years, ending December 31, 1824, 10,346 rupees: from that date to the present, near 3,000 rupees.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 6.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. William Harris was on Tuesday last sworn in as an attorney, and his name entered on the roll of the court.

Mr. Charles Philip Gordon was on Friday last duly admitted and enrolled an attorney, solicitor, proctor, and notary, in pursuance of his license from the hon. Court of Directors.—[*Mad. Cour., Sept.* 20.

FALL OF RAIN AT CANANORE.

Statement of the fall of rain at Cananore, from the 22d of May to the end of July: thermometer, during the interval, ranging between 77 and 88 degrees.

May.....	5.50 inches.
June 38.35	do.
July 28.80	do.
Total	72.65 inches.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

On Friday last the Hon. James Taylor took the oaths and his seat as a member of council at this presidency, under a salute of 15 guns from the fort battery.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Sept.* 20.

PIECE OF PLATE TO CAPT. POWELL.

The society at Hyderabad have voted a piece of plate, value £200, to Capt. Powell, H. M's 30th regiment, for his conduct as secretary for many years to the committee of management for public amusements at Secunderabad, which was announced to him in a very handsome letter, signed by Major Dalrymple, Dr. Meikle, Capts. Hall and Macarthur, and H. B. Wray, Esq. the secretary.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 8. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from London. — 10. *Coldstream*, Hall, from London.—14. *Woodford*, Chapman, from London.—23. *Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon.—24. *Earl Kellie*, Edwards, from Calcutta.—25 *Hope*, Flint, from Calcutta.—26. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, from Muscat and Ceylon. —28. *Rockingham*, Beach, from Calcutta, and *Golconda*, Young, from Rangoon.—29. *Broxbornebury*, Tewson, and *William Miles*, Beadle, from London.—10. *Commodore Hayes*, Moncrief, from London.—13. *Maria*, Thomson, from London.

Departures.

Sept. 7. *John*, Popplewell, and *Lady Flora*, M'Donnell, for Calcutta.—12. *Eliza*, Sutton, for Calcutta.—14. *Atlas*, Hunt, for Ceylon and London.—15. *Guildford*, Johnson, for Calcutta.—20. *Woodford*, Chapman, for Calcutta.—24. *Africa*, Skelton, for Calcutta.—25. *Coldstream*, Hall, for Calcutta.—27. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, for Calcutta.—*Oct.* 2. *William Miles*, Beadle, for Calcutta.—5. *Broxbornebury*, Tewson, for Calcutta. —9. *Hope*, Flint, and *Rockingham*, Beach, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. At Vellore, the lady of Brev. Capt. C. Sinclair, quart. mast., &c. of 24th N.I., of a son.
25. Mrs. J. R. Hogg, of a daughter.
27. At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. S. Prescott, 5th regt. N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. Tilbury of a daughter.
Sept. 2. At Arcott, the lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Hyderabad residency, Mrs. E. G. Louis, of a daughter.
3. At Fort St. George, the lady of Capt. Craster, 30th N.I., of a daughter.
— The lady of John Aratboon, Esq., of a son.
4. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. J. Buchanan, 1st cavalry, of a daughter.
6. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Brooshooft, of a son.
9. The lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a daughter.
10. At Belmont, Mangalore, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., of a son.
11. At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, the lady of W. P. Macdonald, Esq., 41st regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, of a son.
12. The lady of T. E. Higginson, Esq., of a son.
14. The lady of D. Elliott, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of A. Kerakoose, Esq., of a son.
16. The lady of J. Goldingham, Esq., of a daughter.
21. Mrs. Parr, of a son.
22. At Cochin, the lady of M. Sargon, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. C. P. Rose, 50th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. E. A. Langley, 3d regt. L.C., of a son.
27. Mrs. Wilson, of a son.
Oct. 3. At Masulipatam, Catherine, wife of Mr. Sub-Assist.surg. R. Hughes, of a daughter.
5. At Negapatam, the lady of J. C. Vanspall, Esq., late civil servant of his Netherlands Majesty, of a son and heir.
9. Mrs. T. Wilmot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. At St. George's Church, by the Venerable Edward Vaughan, Archdeacon of Madras, Martha Kerr Vaughan, his eldest daughter, to Capt. Williamson, 3d regt. N.I., D. J. A.
Sept. 1. At Secunderabad, Lieut. R. R. Ricketts, 48th regt. N.I., to Miss E. H. M. Langley, second daughter of Arnold Langley, Esq., of Golden Hill, Kent.
11. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. W. Cummings, 7th Lt. Cav., to Miss C. Peters.
13. At St. George's Church, the Hon. H. S. Græme, Esq., 2d member of council, to Miss E. A. Scott, niece of W. Horsham, Esq., Madras Medical establishment.
14. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. G. W. Isenbert, of the firm of Grostate and Co., to Miss L. E. Freedoms.
22. At the Scotch Kirk, Mr. H. Macaulay, to Miss V. Corea.
28. At Tranquebar, Lieut. W. P. Burton, 27th regt. N.I., to Miss M. H. Lutter, daughter of the late Maj. Lutter, his Danish Majesty's service.
30. At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Mr. W. Salter, to Miss E. J. Butterley.

DEATHS.

June 3. At Donabew, Lieut. John Grubb, of the 1st European regt.
July 27. At the village of Echaadah, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. E. Harris, 8th regt. L.C., and assistant in the quarter-master-general's department.
Aug. 2. In the fort of Belgaum, Capt. C. Warre, of the artillery, in charge of the G. troop horse brigade.
18. At Bimlipatam, John Suter, Esq.
19. In the cantonment near Nagpore, Harriet Frances, infant daughter of Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, commanding the rifle corps.
23. On board the William Money, Lieut. G. B. Greene, 1st Europ. regt., and dep. assist. com. gen. on this establishment.
25. At Hyderabad, Edmund Charles, son of Mr. R. H. Britain.
29. At Tranquebar, J. Panchaud, Esq.
30. Capt. Lamb, of the Madras artillery.
— At Arcot, Master George Burnell, aged 14.
Sept. 1. The lady of S. P. Arathoon, Esq., aged 28.
3. At Mangalore, Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Locke, 50th regt. N.I.
5. On board the Boyne, in Madras Roads, A. S. Ponton, Esq., aged 28.
10. At Alleppy, in Travancore, Lewis, infant son of Capt. R. Gordon, Bombay engineers.
11. At Soanpett, on his route to Nagpore, Capt. James Roy, 2d Europ. regt.
— Mrs. L. Teixeira.
12. The infant son of Lieut. Claridge, 43d regt. Madras N.I.
17. At Pondicherry, Madame Marriette.
— At Samulcottah, the infant son and only child of Lieut. H. Mimardiere.
22. At Bellary, George, second child of Lieut. John Metcalfe, fort adjutant at that station, aged 14 months.
— Rosa Anne, infant daughter of Lieut. W. Cotton, 10th regt. Madras N.I.
23. At Arcot, J. Stephenson, Esq., superintendent of the veterinary establishment at that station.
— At Trichinopoly, Gilburd Robert, infant son of A. B. Peppin, Esq., garrison surgeon of that station.
Oct. 1. Mrs. Domptine Laville, aged 52
2. W. Peacock, Esq., deputy sheriff of Madras.
3. At Vizagapatam, Eliza, second daughter of Ens. and Adj. Jones, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat., aged 13.
10. At Fort St. George, Ens. John Ford, H.M.'s 69th regt., aged 28.
Lately. At Raza, near Aurungabad, Maria Martha, infant daughter of J. R. Alexander, Esq., medical establishment.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALTERATIONS IN THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20th 1825.—The Hon. Court of Directors having approved of a proposition made by this Government for rendering the duties of field officers of engineers strictly of a controlling nature, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of an inspecting officer of engineers to each of the three divisions of the army of this presidency, *viz.*, the Presidency, Poona, and Surat.

The executive engineer at Baroda is placed under the control of the inspecting engineer of the Surat division.

The duties of these officers are to be purely of check and control.

To frame survey reports for annual and special repairs, as well as full and explanatory instructions for all other works that may at any time be required, thereby doing away the necessity and expense of committees.

To visit from time to time the different stations under their command, and afford any advice or assistance that may appear to them necessary.

To examine and report on all plans and estimates previous to the transmission to Government, through the prescribed channel, according as the work may relate to the civil or military department.

The inspecting officers will draw the personal salary of their rank, with the addition of field allowances.

A suitable establishment is allowed to each division.

The following officers are appointed inspecting engineer officers: Lieut.-Col. Drummond, Surat division; Maj. Dickenson, Presidency do.; and Capt. Nutt, Poona do.

When the want of field officers, or other cases of emergency, may render necessary the appointment of captains of engineers to be inspecting officers, as in the case of Capt. Nutt, they will be allowed to draw the personal salary and field allowances of the rank next above them.

The following further appointments are made: Capt. Remon, to be superintending engineer at Bombay; Capt. Frederick to be civil engineer at do.; and Capt. Tate to be revenue surveyor at do.

The chief engineer will regulate the period for the several officers receiving charge of their new duties according to

the convenience of the public service, and will report to the audit department (civil or military, as the case may be) the dates of the respective transfers.

Officers appointed inspecting engineers will complete such works as they may have on hand, on estimate, within their respective divisions.

ALLOWANCES TO ACTING ADJUTANTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 8, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having had before him frequent applications for staff allowances on the part of the officers nominated to act as adjutants to detachments of corps, and considering that the selection of officers for such duties should be viewed rather as affording them opportunities of recommending themselves for permanent staff employ, than as sources of immediate pecuniary emolument, claims of this description are not admissible unless the detachments shall equal the strength hereafter enumerated.

2d. Horse and foot artillery, when mixed on duty, to the extent of, European and native, rank and file, 150.

Cavalry, European..200, or 2 troops.

Do. Native.....300, or 3 troops.

Infantry, European...200, or 2 companies

Do. Native.....300, or 3 companies

3d. The acting adjutants of such detachments are to perform the duties of the quar. master's department.

4th. Acting adjutants will be allowed a monthly salary of 70 rupees, with which they must meet the charges for writer, stationery, and other expenses incidental to such temporary staff duties.

5th. Acting adjutants will be nominated by commanding officers, subject to the usual courses of confirmation.

6th. When it is found necessary to separate wings of a regiment for the purpose of giving to each a permanent station, an acting adjutant will be allowed for the detached wing; also an "acting quartermaster" when the corps is European, and an "acting interpreter" when it is native; all three on the full allowance of their respective functions.

7th. The above number (6) is not meant to apply to the wing of a regiment employed on active service until it shall have been three months in the field, after which two staff officers will be allowed.

8th. When a general of division or officer commanding a field force may find it necessary to nominate an officer to perform general staff duties, such officer will be designated "staff officer." The appointment to be submitted for the confirmation of Government, who will decide, according to the strength of the force, whether he shall be considered as coming under the above provisions specified in No. 4, or recognized as entitled to the staff pay of brigade major or line adjutant. It is however to be understood, that when the public service cannot suffer from the delays, the previous authority of Government is to be obtained for the appointment of "staff officers" of the description specified in No. 8.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Junior civil servants Mr. T. H. Binning, who arrived in India on 7th June 1824, and Mr. E. G. Fawcett, who arrived on 6th June 1825, have been reported qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 15. Mr. T. H. Binny to be assistant register to Court of Adawlut of Surat.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 19. The Rev. E. Mainwaring to have charge of clerical duties of harbour of Bombay.

Sep. 5. The Rev. C. Jackson, to officiate as chaplain of Kaira and Ahmedabad, in the room of the Rev. A. Goode, removed to Poona.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 15, 1825.—Messrs. J. Pope, C. S. Geddes, F. Mayor, and H. W. Budden admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.—Mr. C. F. Owen admitted an assist. surg.

Aug. 16.—Sub-Assist.surg. Dickson appointed to charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruizer Amherst.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. H. G. Roberts, 14th N.I., to command escort of resident in Cutch.

Ensigns permanently posted. E. A. Guerin, to 6th N.I. J. Macdonell, do. W. Chambers, 13th do. C. H. Brown, 23d do. G. Richardson, 7th do. F. D. Bagshawe, 6th do. N. H. Thornbury, 8th do. H. S. Bouchier, 4th do. C. G. Calland, 14th do. P. H. Skinner, 11th do. S. J. Stevenson, 21st do. H. James, 20th do. G. B. Lloyd, 19th do. G. Sparrow, 21st do. B. Mitchell, 1st Europ. Regt. A. Hamilton, 1st regt. N.I. G. D. Wilson, 2d Europ. regt. M. Smith, 19th regt. N.I. T. Jackson, 10th do. C. B. Raitt, 1st Gr. Bat. N.I. W. Goddes, 2d do. S. Parr, 23d N.I.

Aug. 23.—*2d Gr. N.I.* Ens. E. Neville to be lieut., v. Lascelles dec.

14th N.I. Lieut. C. Spence to be adj. in suc. to Lieut. H. G. Roberts, app. to command resident's escort in Cutch.

Portuguese Militia. Mr. J. J. Simoens to be lieut. in suc. to M. de Cruz dec.

Aug. 31. Assist.surg. C. F. Owen permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. Bartlett, 17th N.I., to be staff officer to a detachment under Lieut. Col. Salter, ordered to Rajcote on duty; dated Mow 24th July.

Sept. 9.—*Engineer Branch.* Capt. Pouget to be executive engineer in Deckan. Capt. Waddington to be ditto at Surat and Broach. Lieut. Outram to be ditto in Southern Concan (without prejudice to his present employments). Lieut. Peat to be ditto in northern districts of Guzerat. Lieut. Grant to be ditto in Northern Concan. Lieut. Forster to be assist. to ditto in Deckan, to be employed at Ahmednuggur. Lieut. Harris to be assist. superintending engineer at presidency.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 5.—Lieut. J. J. Robinson, H.C.'s marine, to officiate as assist. to superintendent of marine.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 29. Ens. P. H. Skinner, 11th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Sept. 10. Lieut. H. Stone, 17th Bengal N.I., for health.

Mis-

MISCELLANEOUS.

VACCINATION.

The following statement which we have procured may perhaps possess some interest, not merely on account of the simple facts it contains, but as it perhaps elucidates in some degree the effects of vaccination. During the months of January, Feb. March, April and May, which embrace nearly the whole period of the epidemic, out of 4,150 European soldiers, taking the average number for the five months at the different stations of the army, at all of which small-pox prevailed, only nine were affected, three of whom died. During the same period only 7 out of 30,000 sepoys, or at least enlisted men, were attacked with small pox, nine of whom died; so that though 33,000 men were exposed for five months, in situations where this disease was at one time or another epidemic, only 1 in 400 was affected, and only 1 in 2,600 died. As Europeans are generally all vaccinated, and as we believe native recruits also undergo the operation on joining their regiments, it is but reasonable to conclude that this comparative immunity of the army from small-pox, during its prevalence in an epidemic form, was owing to the preventive powers of vaccine inoculation.—[*Bom. Cour.*

DAMAUN.

The cholera morbus has in a great measure subsided, since the following method has been adopted by order of the governor, for arresting its progress. Wood and tar were burned, and gunpowder moistened with vinegar, in those parts most afflicted with the disorder. All the trees were cut down, and the ditches containing stagnant water filled up. Hospitals have also been erected for the sick, to whom every care and attention has been paid.

All waste lands have been cultivated with flax at the governor's expense, and no personal exertions have been spared to encourage the improvement of lands.

The crops at present are in a very flourishing state; and hopes are entertained that the produce will afford a considerable supply for mercantile speculation. It is the intention of the Governor to make an extensive plantation of coffee and cotton; and there is little doubt but the energy displayed will ultimately raise the territories of Damaun to a state of opulence, from the obscurity in which they have so long been immured.—[*Bombay Gaz. Aug.* 24.

CRICKET REVIVED.

We at all times feel infinite pleasure in announcing amusements, which tend to counteract the effects of this enervating climate, by rousing the spirits from apathy, and the physical powers from that feminine indolence, which is generally rewarded with premature old age, "skin hanging in drapery, and muscles reduced to packthread."

The cricket players are now preparing to resume their exercise for the cold season, and several grand matches between men in the Queen's Royals, from the famed counties of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, are on the *tapis*, &c. &c.

A meeting will take place to-morrow at four o'clock, on the ground near the Racket Court, and the play will continue at the same hour, on every succeeding Thursday throughout the cold weather.

Tents, it is understood, are to be pitched for the accommodation of ladies, and as the cricketers are all to be dressed in an appropriate uniform, we anticipate one of the most gay and animated scenes that has ever graced our island.—[*Bom. Gaz. Sep.* 17.

STATUE OF LORD WELLESLEY.

We observe that preparations are commenced on the triangular piece of ground on the esplanade, opposite the church gate, for the purpose of erecting the statue of the Marquis Wellesley.—[*Bom. Cour. Sep.* 3.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

It is highly gratifying to learn that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel experiences the warmest support at the out-stations, as well as at the presidency, The Rev. Samuel Payne has transmitted to the district committee from the Southern Concan a list of contributions exceeding seven hundred rupees, and which, according to a resolution at the general meeting, will be remitted towards the completion, in the first instance, of Bishop's College, Calcutta.—[*Bom. Cour. Sep.* 10.

THE MEYANAS.

We have frequently mentioned the depredations committed by bands of Meyanas in Cutch and on the borders of Guzerat, where our military establishment has been constantly harassed, by rapid movements, to check the progress of these numerous predatory gangs towards the interior; and we are now happy to find that effectual measures are about to be adopted for the better securing tranquillity in that part of the country, and enforcing a higher respect to the British flag, as also the treaties which have been formed under its influence.

For this purpose, we hear that a detachment is shortly to embark, consisting of the 6th King's and flank companies of the 2d European and 3d N. I. regiments,

with a suitable train of artillery, which, when joined by a body of cavalry from Kaira and other troops in the vicinity, will form a force near 7,000 strong, to be commanded, report says, by Col. Napier, as Brigadier. The Amherst H. C.'s Cruizer, and Palinurus will proceed to Mandivie; and the Bombay Castle, Glorioso, Simpson, and Caledonia, are taken up as transports for the troops.

By a letter from Perdanah, we have received information of a skirmish on the Run between 300 Meyanas, and a small party of 75 troopers and 47 infantry under the command of Lt. Fawcett; in which the banditti were completely routed, and compelled to retreat through the swamp, after losing a considerable number of men. The hurried fire of the enemy was so badly directed that no lives were lost on our side, and only one havildar wounded.—[*Bombay Gaz. Sep.* 17.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 31. *Simpson*, Simpson, from London.—*Sept.* 2. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Liverpool.—16. *Bombay Castle*, Durant, from China and Manilla.

Departures.

Sept. 9. *Asia*, Pope, for London.—21. *Recovery*, Chapman, for London.—22. Ships *Amherst*, *Palinurus*, *Simpson*, and *Glorioso*, for Mandavie (with troops).—24. *Bombay Merchant*, for Mandavie (with ditto).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 12. At Broach, the lady of R. Boyd, Esq., collector and magistrate of that zillah, of a son.

Aug. 12. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Bolton, H.M.'s 20th regt., of a daughter.

19. At Girgaum, the lady of W. G. Bird, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— The lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq., of a son.

26. At Ridgway Cottage, the lady of Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Matoongha, the lady of Capt. Barton, artillery, of a daughter.

5. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. R. S. Sutherland, 13th regt., of a daughter.

6. At Hurnee, the lady of the Rev. J. Stevenson, of a daughter.

7. At Chanda, near Nagpore, the lady of Assist. surg. A. Montgomery, Bombay establishment, of a daughter.

18. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. A. W. Browne, of a daughter.

20. The lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 18. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. C. S. J. Grant, Madras establishment, to Miss A. M. Treasure, eldest daughter of the late S. Treasure, Esq., London.

Sept. 22. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. R. Lewis, H.M.'s 4th Light Drags., to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Cotgrave, R.N.

DEATHS.

July 26. At Bhooj, Maria, infant daughter of Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 13th regt. N.I.

Aug. 3. At Tellicherry, James, the infant son of Thomas Crawford, Esq.

4. At Rajcote, of a bilious fever, Lieut. J. G. Lascelles, 2d Gr. Regt. N.I.

8. At Kaira, James Henry, only son of Capt. Roe, commanding 4th extra bat., aged 4 months.

14. At Bhooj, Miss Thompson, aged 18.

28. At Surat, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Vibart, Esq., aged 2 years.

30. At Surat, Ellen, second daughter of J. Vibart, Esq., aged 14 months.

— At Cambay, Margaret Elizabeth, infant daughter of Lieut. W. Reynolds, Goojurat survey department, aged 11 months.

Sept. 1. At Mazagon, Robert, son of Capt. J. Key, commander of the ship Elizabeth, of Bombay, aged 1 year.

2. At Baroda, Charles Robert, son of the Rev. R. V. Keays, chaplain there, aged 1 year.

11. At Bandora, Mr. B. de Mello, second son of the late Mr. A. de Mello, aged 21.

18. At Poona, Ellen Eliza, infant daughter of Lieut. Col Taylor, commanding 9th regt.

21. G. A. Bax, Esq., in his 24th year.

Lately. At Colaba, of dysentery, Ens. W. Torrens, H.M.'s 22 (or Queen's Royals) reg., aged 17.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 9. T. Eden, Esq., dep. sec. to government, to be secretary to council and registrar of High Court of Appeal, in room of G. Lusignan, Esq., dec.

C. E. Layard, Esq., to be collector of Colombo, v. T. Eden, Esq.

H. R. Scott, Esq., assistant to collector of Colombo, to be sitting magistrate of Negombo in room of J. Barnet, Esq., removed.

J. Bone, Esq., to be an extra assistant in office of chief secretary to government.

T. H. Twynham, Esq., master attendant of Trincomalie, to be master attendant at Galle, in room of F. Dickson, Esq., deceased.

R. Brook, Esq., to be master attendant at Trincomalie, v. T. Twynham, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived in Galle Roads on the 21st August, in the armed surveying ship Discovery, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Heber, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Smith. After holding a confirmation at Galle the following day, his lordship arrived at Colombo on the 30th, passing through the fort to his residence at St. Sebastian's, under the usual salute. On Sunday, the 11th September, the bishop preached a sermon at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and with especial reference to the establishment of Bishop's College near Calcutta. His lordship chose for his text Acts ii. 39, and in a powerful and impressive discourse, uniting in a remarkable degree strength of argument with beauty of illustration and energy of Christian feeling; after remarking the universal and diffusive character of Christianity, proceeded to demonstrate the obligation of all to whom the light of revelation has been given, to communicate to others what they have themselves so freely received. He answered, largely and satisfactorily, most of the prevailing objections against missions, and concluded with a forcible appeal to his audience for the support of the venerable

venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in immediate connexion with the established church. On the 14th his lordship accompanied the governor and suite on a tour to Kandy, attended by the acting archdeacon, Mr. Glenie and Mr. Robinson, whence they returned on the 20th, and on the 22d his lordship left Colombo for Galle, on his return. Previous to leaving the island, his lordship was to consecrate the church at Baddagamme.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. At Quilon, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 8. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Duvernet, of a son.

20. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. Sansoni, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 22. At St. Peter's Church, Capt. H. Forbes, 45th regt., to Margaret Flyndman, youngest daughter of Major Audain, 16th regt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28. George Lusignan, Esq., deputy secretary to government.

Sept. 3. At the Grand Pass, Mrs. A. W. Vandeputte, widow of the late Mr. A. Thomasz, aged 66.

6. At Point De Galle, F. Dickson, Esq., master attendant, aged 56.

Penang.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, 19th June, 1825.—"The promises of his Siamese Majesty respecting free trade, it now appears, are as little to be depended on as those of his predecessors. He has refused permission to M. H. &c. to form a permanent establishment, and I learn that Mr. G., who has been here a short time, is about quitting it."—[*Cal. John Bull.*

The latest accounts from Prince of Wales's Island represent the intentions of the Rajah of Ligore to have entirely subsided. The Rajah had disbanded the force collected for attacking Salangore, and had relinquished his design of engaging in hostilities with that state. It was expected that Captain Burney, political agent of the Supreme Government with the Siamese states, would proceed shortly to Bangkok, under an invitation from thence, for the purpose of entering into explanations regarding the existing war, and of discussing measures connected with the improvement of political and commercial relations between the British Government and that of Siam.—[*Ibid. Sept.* 19.

TAVOY AND MERGUI.

We understand that the charge of the conquered districts on the Tenassarim coast, including Tavoy and Mergui, has been transferred to the hon. the Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, who will proceed to that quarter in person, during the present month, to ascertain the condition and resources of the country, and to arrange measures for its future management. A commissioner and two assistants had been appointed to conduct the details of the civil administration, subject to Mr. Fullarton's orders.—[*Ibid.*

BIRTH.

July 18. The lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Aug. 30. Capt. H. Davidson, 30th regt. Bengal N.I.

Singapore.

WARLIKE STORES.

In the Penang Gazette of the 21st of May there occur two or three errors, inserted no doubt under mistake, which it may be proper in us to correct. It is stated that very large quantities of arms and ammunition had been recently sent from this port to Siam. No arms or ammunition whatever have been sent to Siam for more than eight months, and those sent previously were sent with the express sanction of the highest authority in India to answer a particular object, of which it may be supposed, without impugning the judgment of any other person or persons, that that authority was the only legitimate judge. The second assertion made is, that the ship Harriet, to shew the benefits of free trade, had imported into Singapore 1,600 barrels of gunpowder. The Harriet imported only 200 barrels. The third assertion made is, that ships resorting to this port, and bringing warlike stores from Rotterdam, had been furnished with two sets of papers. We had certainly never heard a whisper of any British merchant directly or indirectly connected with this port having been guilty of any thing so base or fraudulent, and which we presume to think is fitter subject for the cognizance of a court of justice than the conjectures of a newspaper.—[*Sing. Chron., June* 9.

BENCOOLEN.

According to our latest accounts from Java, the Dutch authorities do not appear to be disposed to appreciate adequately the value of the cessions which we have made to them on the west coast of Sumatra, albeit assured by a writer in the Calcutta newspapers, that the countries in question were the true Ophir of King Solomon. It is stated, that the first thought of the Dutch Government was to abandon Bencoolen and its dependencies altogether, after concluding an arrangement with the native chiefs of the country for the payment of a trifling annual tribute. This arrangement has not been carried into effect,

effect, in consequence of the representations of the proprietors of spice gardens; and it is now determined to place Bencoolen under the residency of Pedang—to be administered by a civil assistant. Such is the value attached by the Dutch Government to possessions which, independant of their own revenue, it cost our nation from 80 to £90,000 per annum to maintain, and the loss of which, notwithstanding some persons have taken it into their heads to bemoan most piteously, and according to our conception, most irrationally!!—[*Ibid.*

BIRTHS.

July 10. The lady of A. Farquhar, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 10. The lady of D. S. Napier, Esq., of a daughter.

Netherlands India.

NEW DUTCH COMPANY.

The agents of this association have arrived in Batavia, and if report be true, their operations are to be of a nature not very likely to relieve the present commercial embarrassments of the country. It is stated that they come from Europe vested with a recommendation to have the exclusive purchase of the Government monopoly of coffee, spices, tin, &c. The matter is bad enough in the hands of the Government alone, but must be infinitely more mischevious if shared with a joint-stock company. It was one of the most palpable oversights of the British administration of Java and the Moluccas, both as far as respects the interests of the native inhabitants and of general commerce, not to have extirpated these nuisances, which admit neither of defence nor extenuation. They not only strike at the roots of industry and production, as common sense, as well as the most obvious principles of political œconomy, clearly demonstrate, but as objects of revenue are utterly delusory, as may be shewn in half a dozen words from the example of the coffee hitherto considered the most profitable of them. The quantity of coffee annually disposed of by the Dutch government is ordinarily about 100,000 piculs per annum, for which, about four years ago, when the import trade was free from the oppression of excessive duties, a fraction above 30 Sp. drs. per picul was obtained. The price which it now fetches is a fraction above 10 dollars a picul, so that the defalcation in the public revenue amounts to the enormous sum of TWO MILLIONS of dollars per annum. Such a fluctuation is itself sufficient to condemn the whole system, but it would not be difficult to shew that the matter is much worse, and that the two millions in question are in fact a clear and permanent loss to the Government while it perseveres in its monopolies. The present prices will hardly be sufficient to pay the cultivators, even the pittance which they receive, and defray the heavy establishment necessary to maintain the monopoly, while the price of coffee having at length found its level in Europe, supplied through a hundred different free channels, there is not the slightest chance of any considerable rise in price ever taking place. At the same time, it must not be alleged that a country capable of paying a revenue of millions in coffee, would not be equally capable of paying it from other sources, were its industry unshackled. That industry, however, is locked up in the fetters of the monopoly, so that the government itself is the real source of the fiscal loss which it sustains.—[*Singapore Chron.*

HOSTILITIES IN JAVA.

The accounts from Batavia, received in Holland, are to the 17th September. The Dutch authorities claim great advantages over the natives. In one action 1,700 were stated to be killed. General De Kock is reported to be pursuing them into the interior.

[We have received a communication which gives us reason to believe that the statements respecting the transactions in Java have been much exaggerated. We have no room for it this month.—*Ed.*].

Persia.

MURDER OF SIMON HYRAPIET.

An attrocious murder has been committed at Julpha, a suburb of Ispahan, by Haji Hashim Khan, head of the Shirhoonees, and brother-in-law of the governor, on Mr. Simon Hyrapiet, a respectable Armenian, who was taken from the Armenian convent, and shot. The murderer appears by the following letter to have received condign punishment:—

Julpha, May 20, 1825.

"His Majesty the King of Persia has visited Ispahan, and I am happy to inform you of the punishment of Hadji Hashim Khan, to whose fury our poor Mr. Simon fell a victim. After a series of the most severe and unparalleled tortures, which could only be equalled by his crimes, the offender was executed soon after the festival of the Ramazan, by royal order, on the main road called Alaghapi. The body was divided into four pieces, and suspended at the four principal gates of the city. Terror and consternation are created among the people by the example of Hadji Hashim, which will probably insure the public safety, and prevent future injuries."

SCARCITY.

By a letter of July, from Ispahan, it appears that great distress prevailed amongst the inhabitants, from scarcity of provisions.—[*Bom. Gaz. Sept.* 7.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Tigris, swelled by the melting of the snow, has inundated the level country on the left bank of its stream. The Pacha of Bagdad had directed public prayers to be offered up in all the mosques, churches, and synagogues, for the purposes of averting the destruction which was threatened to the city from the inundation. He had even offered expiatory sacrifices, by the slaughter of two buffaloes, which were consigned to the swelling stream.

The French consulate general in the Pachalic of Bagdad had been abolished, and Monseigneur, the Bishop of Babylon, acted as chargé d'affaires.

The public discontent increased daily at Bagdad, and it was supposed, that had it not been for the inundation, a civil war would have been the consequence. Provisions were very dear, which was attributed to the measures of the Pacha, who has few partizans.

St. Helena.

At a meeting held at this island on 13th October last, an address to the Government was voted, the purport of which was "That the proprietors of slaves on the island were willing to emancipate their slaves, provided an equivalent, to be named by the proprietors themselves, was given by the hon. East India Company."

The Court of Directors have issued instructions to the Government of St. Helena to abolish all port charges at that island, and to limit the demand upon private ships touching there, whether British or foreign, to such sum as may reimburse the expense actually incurred in supplying water, and with the use of boats.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Despatches have been received at Calcutta, from Sir A. Campbell, dated at Prome, 18th August, the substance of which has been published in the *Government Gazette*, as follows:—

It appears that Sir A. Campbell, having obtained accurate information of the enemy's advance, and actual arrival at Meeaday, about forty miles above Prome, Brigadier General Cotton was despatched on the 13th August, in the steam vessel, with fifty men of the royal regiment, as far as that place to reconnoitre. The Brigadier General found the enemy in considerable force, probably about 20,000 men, apparently well armed, and with a large proportion of artillery, busily entrenching his position, already tolerably strong by water. The following is the substance of the report made by that officer:—

The enemy were discovered on the morning of the 15th ultimo, at Meeaday, on the left bank of the river. A large Nulla runs into the Irawaddy, immediately below Meeaday, from the mouth of which the Burman force was ranged to the extent of a mile and a half up the bank of the great river. This bank has several Pagodas upon it, for the most part near the Nulla, all of which the enemy were stockading and had entrenched; and they had thrown a ditch and breast-work between them and the river, to protect their boats, which were ranged underneath.

During the progress of the reconnoitring party along their line of defence, the Burmese opened a battery of sixteen guns, of different calibre, from four to six pounders, upon the steam vessel, but the width of the river being at least 1500 yards, their shot fell short.

The force displayed by the enemy was estimated, by Brigadier General Cotton, at between 16,000 to 20,000, who appeared to be all armed with muskets, and twenty golden chattas were counted. They had also a small force on the right bank, with Jinjals, opposite to the right of their line, as it faced the river. On the return of the party, the gun boats which the steam vessel had in tow were disengaged to cannonade the enemy's line, and made them develope their whole force, and it was then ascertained that they had an advanced party across the Nulla, already mentioned, thrown on the road leading to Prome, and occupying some pagodas which overlook it, and which they were stockading. This party were working

working also on a breastwork, on the side of the hill, which would also command the road.—Three golden chattas were visible with the latter force.

About 400 boats were seen at Meeaday, but only one regular war boat.

The chief command of the force thus collected to oppose the advance of the British troops is said to be vested in a half brother of the king, named Meana Bo. The court of Ava was reported to be making other preparations of considerable magnitude for the approaching campaign.

The *Gazette* observes: "We have great satisfaction in adding, that the accounts of the situation of Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell's force, in regard both to health and supplies, are decidedly favorable. According to to the latest official return, the sick at present in hospital scarcely amounts to one-sixth of the whole army, and the proportion of Europeans sick does not exceed one-eighth of the number present. A large proportion of the cases also were of a mild nature."

More interesting intelligence has been received by the way of Madras. It appears that a negociation has at length been opened, and an armistice has been concluded between the British commander and the chief minister at the court of Ava, which was to continue in force until October 15, to give time for the completion of the negociation. At an interview between the minister and Col. Tidy (which took place on the 2d, at a village twenty-five miles above Prome), the former used much conciliatory language, and observed that "the English had run away with the hearts of the inhabitants, and that none would oppose them." A conference was arranged between Sir A. Campbell and the minister; each party was to bring 1000 men, and to encamp within 1000 yards of each other: the conference to be held in the intervening space. The next arrivals from India will be important.

The sickness in Arracan does not appear to abate. The mortality is heavy; but the sepoys do their duty cheerfully, and without a murmur.

Extract of a Letter from Arracan, dated 26th August, 1825:—"Sickness still continues, but not to such an extent as formerly. The mortality daily is very heavy, yet not a murmur is heard; the men do their duty cheerfully, and the general routine of business is conducted with the greatest regularity. The Chittagong and Ramoo Mugs do not escape the general malady. It appears that every body requires a seasoning before the climate agrees with the constitution. Notwithstanding all the sickness and complaints against the place, I am convinced that, should it remain in our possession, by clearing the little hills round the town, and the fortified heights from jungle, draining the streets properly, and dressing the banks of the nullah, Arracan might be made certainly one of the most beautiful, and I have no doubt, as healthy a station as any of Bengal. You will be astonished when I tell you, that within the fortifications of this city we have a concatenation of low hills, covered with thick jungle and abounding with leopards, the prints of whose feet are often seen close to our houses. They keep quiet all day, but prowl during the night in search of prey."

In Assam and Cachar the troops have been generally healthy during the whole rainy season.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1825.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 28 0	Remittable Loan 6 per. ct. 27 4 Prem.
Disc. 0 12	Five per ct. Loan 1822-23 1 4 Disc.
Ditto 0 10	Four per ct Loan 1824-25 1 2 ditto.

Madras, Oct. 12, 1825.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan at 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ..... 27 per cent. Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan at 106⅔ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.... 1½ per cent. Dis.

Bombay, Sept. 28, 1825.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. and looking up, per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

DEBATE

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 8.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the "Oude Papers," which had been lately laid before the court, in consequence of the vote of a former court.

COMPANY'S SHIPPING.

The minutes of the last having been gone through, the *Chairman*, (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court, that there has been laid before it an account of the Company's Shipping, up to the 21st of December last. This account included the number of ships in the Company's service of every description, the tonnage of each, the rate of tonnage, and the number of voyages for which they were engaged, the names of the owners, and the period for which they had been engaged,—also a list of the Company's ships, purchased for India and China, since 1813, the number of voyages they had made and the expense of each voyage, the gross sum paid for them, and the amount of the expenses incurred for repairs.

Capt. *Maxfield* wished to know whether he could have access to those papers, and whether they were to be had in the Proprietors' room?

General *Thornton* suggested that the papers should be printed for the use of the proprietors.

Capt. *Maxfield* submitted a motion to that effect.

Dr. *Gilchrist* seconded this motion.

The *Chairman* begged to call to the recollection of the hon. proprietors, that this was a Special Court, and that a motion could not now be made, unless special notice of it had been given in the usual way.

Capt. *Maxfield* said he made the motion in order to save time, and that was the only reason why he pressed it. If it were not made now, it could not be till the next quarterly court, and this would be losing too much time.

The *Chairman* said all that might be as the hon. proprietor had stated it, but regularity in the forms of their proceedings was necessary to the despatch of business, and the course the hon. proprietor was now pursuing was quite irregular. If this subject had been properly noticed in the last court, it could now be moved.

General *Thornton* said it was the common practice of the House of Commons, that motions for printing documents were made at the time when those documents were presented.

The *Chairman* said that might be the practice of the House of Commons, but the practice was different in this court.

Dr. *Gilchrist* could not see why the motion should be objected to. It was made with the view to save future trouble. There was no doubt that a special court could be called within a short time for the purpose of making this motion, but that trouble might be spared if the motion were now put.

The *Chairman* said he had no doubt whatever of the spirit in which the motion was made, but the course proposed would be irregular, and he could not sanction it.

Here the matter dropped.

OUDE PAPERS.

The *Chairman* said, "I have to acquaint the proprietors that this court is made special for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition signed by nine proprietors duly qualified, which would be read."

The clerk then read the following requisition:—

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors.

"We the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified, request that you will be pleased to call a General Court upon an early convenient day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Oude Papers, published by the vote of the General Court of Proprietors.

"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"C. J. DOYLE,
"W. MAXFIELD,
"JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
"JOSEPH HUME,
"WILLIAM THORNTON,
"JAMES PATERSON,
"J. DOYLE,
"J. ADDINELL."

Sir *John Doyle* then rose and said that, before he proceeded to the business of the day, he wished to relieve the minds of gentlemen from those apprehensions which might naturally arise from the feeling, that such an immense volume of papers being made the subject of a motion would of course tend to a very protracted debate. Seeing such a mass of papers before them, gentlemen would by a very natural association call to mind the voluminous collection of Hyderabad papers which had occupied the court so long in the last year, because they resembled the present collection in number and size. There was however this distinction between them: that, on the former occasion, there was a great difference of opinion

in the court; whereas on the present, there could he believed be but one sentiment among the proprietors, and for that reason he would trespass on the attention of the court as shortly as possible.

On a former day, he hinted at the circumstances under which the present huge collection had made its appearance before the proprietors; but in order to the more full understanding of his motion, it would be necessary for him to recall those circumstances to their recollection.—When the Marquess of Hastings was on his return to England, after having resigned his high office in India, he thought the leisure time which the voyage placed at his disposal a good opportunity for throwing together the leading features of his administration, in order to render to his honourable employers an account of the manner in which he had discharged the important trust reposed in him. This he did while most of the circumstances were fresh in his recollection, but without having access to the original documents. This "Summary" was sent to the Court of Directors, but they (and he did not now intend to impute any blame to them on that account) not thinking it an official document, as the noble lord had ceased to be in the Company's employment, did not attach any official importance to it, or at all receive it as an official document. The noble marquis afterwards shewed it to some friends of his, who requested that he would allow it to be published: this the noble lord declined to do, but as he was then about to depart for a distant state, he gave it to those friends, leaving it to their discretion to publish it or not as they should see occasion. The individuals to whose care it was left were afterwards induced to publish it, by circumstances to which it was not necessary for him to allude. It happened after this that the hon. director (Col. Baillie) made a statement in giving his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of the Oude Loan, which was found to be so much at variance with part of that of the noble lord, that an hon. bart. over the way (Sir G. A. Robinson), who was a member of that committee, was induced to call for explanation, and afterwards moved for the production of some papers, with the kind view as it appeared to him of enabling the gallant colonel (Baillie) to establish a case in support of his statement: other hon. members had also called for the production of documents, and the result was the immense mass of documents contained in the volume now before them. The question now is "whose book is this?" The hon. director (Col. Baillie) rejected it—in the last, or the preceding court, he disavowed the production. The Court of Directors as a body would not acknowledge it as theirs. It could not be said to belong to the Marquess of Hastings, as he was out of the country when it was called for and published. In fact he found no one willing to acknowledge it. The hon. bart. (Sir G. A. Robinson) had some share at least in its production; he would therefore now beg to ask him if it were his?

Sir *G. A. Robinson.* "If the question of the hon. and gallant officer means to include the whole of the book, I answer—no: but I will admit that it was on my motion that a part of the documents were produced. My only object in moving for them was, to get an explanation of the statements made respecting the loans by the Nawaub Vizier. In the Summary of the noble lord (Hastings), I found it stated, that the first loan was a voluntary mark of the Nawaub's gratitude to the Governor-General, for having rescued him from the thraldom in which he had been kept. There was a statement from another quarter contradictory of this, and I wished for certain papers in order to have the matter cleared up; to those papers only did my motion refer: as to the other parts of the volume, they are not of my asking, nor would I have put the Company to the expense of printing them. I have now answered the gallant officer's question, and do not think it necessary to say more at present, but I shall be ready in the course of this discussion, should occasion require, to state more fully the grounds on which I felt myself justified in calling for some of these papers.

Sir *John Doyle* begged to assure the hon. deputy chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) that he had already acquitted him in his own mind of having given his sanction to the printing of the whole of those papers. At the same time he must say, he was not sorry that they had been printed. The publication would have the effect of shewing in a more clear light the excellent system of government adopted by his noble friend the Marquess of Hastings. He would now come to the papers, and state to the court that, in order not to mix up matters not necessarily connected, he would divide the subject into two parts. The first would embrace the circumstances connected with the loans from the Nawaub of Oude, and the second would apply to the removal of Col. Baillie from his situation as resident at Lucknow. On the first part he would submit some resolutions to the court, and when they should be disposed of, he would then submit his resolution on the second part. The papers to which he should have to allude were those sent by the Marquess of Hastings, and those written by the hon. colonel (Baillie). There was a third point (the responsibility of which would attach to that gentleman); he meant the exposing

exposing to public view of certain documents given to him, not in his character of a private individual, but in his official capacity; such conduct was, to say the least of it, unusual in public men. The publication of some of these official documents by the gallant col., which in his opinion were calculated to excite unpleasant feelings in the minds of all who saw them, was he was sorry to find approved by one gentleman, and he the private friend and confidential secretary of the noble lord to whom they had reference. He (Sir J. Doyle) did not wish to say any thing against the gentleman to whom he alluded (the late Mr. J. Adam): he did not approve of his politics connected with Indian affairs, but in private life he had ever held his character in estimation, and he deeply regretted that he had to speak of him in the past tense; but however much he respected that gentleman, he must say that the letter to which he alluded, if written by him, was a drawback on his high character, nor was it much less so, if the letter had only been seen and approved by him. He must express his regret, that as the gallant col. (Baillie) had thought it necessary to publish certain papers, he had not published certain other documents equally in his power, by which some parts of the former might be explained. As to the whole book, he must repeat that, though he disapproved of its size and of the time of its publication when Mr. Ricketts and Capt. M'Leod had left the country, yet on the whole he was glad it had appeared, because he felt convinced, that the more the acts of the Marquess of Hastings' administration were made public and examined, the more satisfied would all parties become, that whether viewed as a statesman, a financier, or a soldier, no governor-general of India had ever stood so deservedly high as that nobleman. However, he did not pretend to enter upon the consideration of those papers with any intention of defending the noble lord's system of government, or his character as a governor. That character needed no defence, but if it had, the defence was placed in much abler hands in those of the directors, who were his natural protectors. It was not, he repeated, on behalf or in support of the noble Marquess that he now stood forward; he came forward on behalf of the proprietors of whom he was one, and to uphold the decisions to which the Court of Directors had already come on the subject to which his motion would particularly refer,—namely the loans from the Nawaub: to these he would now come. It was well known that when the Marquess of Hastings left the seat of government to prosecute the Nepaul war, he found the Company's finances in a most embarrassed state. On this point he (Sir J. Doyle) would appeal to many gentlemen then in his hearing, who were well acquainted with the Company's finances, and ask whether serious fears were not at that time entertained, that the drafts of the Company could not be satisfactorily met? Under this state of embarrassment a suggestion was made, that some assistance might be derived from the new Nawaub of Oude. The Marquess of Hastings approved of this suggestion, but thought the subject was one of considerable delicacy, as the Nawaub had but recently succeeded to the Musnud; however, he would be determined on the matter by what he should see on his arrival at Cawnpore. He did arrive at Cawnpore on the 8th of September (we think). On that and the next day visits of ceremony were exchanged between the Nawaub and the noble marquess, and of course no business was then introduced; but on the third day, the Nawaub in the presence of Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Swinton, and Mr. Adam, but not of Col. Baillie, made an offer to the Governor-General, for the use of the Company, of a crore of rupees. He added that he would most willingly give the money, and he hoped the Company would accept it as a free gift. He (Sir. J. Doyle) did not state this on the authority of either of the gentleman whose names he had mentioned, as having been present at the time the offer was made: he would rather give it on the authority of the hon. col. (Baillie) himself; and for this purpose he would beg to read as part of his speech, an extract from a letter addressed by col. Baillie to Mr. Ricketts, and dated at Lucknow the 10th of Jan. 1815.—By the way, before he read this letter, he must state, that the point at issue between the account of the noble marquess and the statement of the gallant col., on the subject of the first loan, was this: the noble marquess described it as a voluntary offering made to the Company by the Nawaub Vizier, while the gallant col. (Baillie) mentioned it as obtained with great difficulty, and that in fact it came from him like drops of blood. On the one side it was described as the voluntary act of the Vizier; on the other it was set forth as exactly the reverse. He would now read the extract:—"I have had the pleasure of receiving your communication dated the 2d inst. and I shall take the first favourable opportunity of having it suggested to his excellency the Vizier, that another crore of rupees as a loan to the hon. Company would be an acceptable offering to Lord Moira, whose pleasure and convenience I am persuaded that his excellency is disposed to consult to the utmost extent of his power.

"Of the delicacy of a negociation of this nature his lordship and yourself must be aware; and I shall therefore say no more, than that my best and most zealous exertions shall be employed to ensure its success, and to accomplish his lordship's purpose.

"By the way, I have no recollection of the circumstance of his excellency's former offer of a second crore of rupees. It was certainly not made to me, nor to his lordship distinctly in my presence. The Nawaub made a general observation in the true oriental style, that his *Ián Mál* (life and property) were at his lordship's command, and an expression to the same effect was contained in one of the papers of requests which he recalled. You told me I also remember, and so did Swinton and Adam, that, at a conference from which I was absent, his excellency had offered the first crore as a gift instead of a loan, and as much more as might be wanted."

Sir *J. Doyle* continued. The court had it now from under the gallant Colonel's own hand, that an offer was made by the Vizier to the Governor-General in the presence of Messrs. Adam and Swinton, that he would advance a crore of rupees by way of gift; but he added, that the Vizier held a very different tone to him on the subject. It was immaterial to his (Sir J. Doyle's) argument what tone the Vizier held afterwards—all he contended for was, that he did make the offer, which justified the description given of the first loan by the noble Marquess. In the letter, he (Col. Baillie) said, "you mentioned a second crore instead of one." Why, was he the sole person who mentioned it? The first crore was the only sum that Lord Hastings had spoken of as a voluntary offer on the part of the Nawaub: the second was admitted by him, as it was by all parties, to have been the result of negociation. He would now read an extract of a letter from the Vizier to the Marquess of Hastings, containing the offer of the second crore, in order to let the court judge how far it was probable that the first was or was not a voluntary transaction. In that letter (received on the 18th of March 1815) the Vizier said:—

"As no separation of interests exists between this state and the British government, under this conviction, every succour and assistance which may be seasonably offered, or afforded by me and my government to the hon. Company is, in every respect, fitting and proper; and I regard it as my good fortune to have an opportunity in such times of evincing my friendship for your lordship. Impressed with this sentiment, and having heard from Major Baillie and from other quarters, that in consequence of the new levies of troops, and of the military preparations connected with the war in Nepaul, and with other measures in progress, a heavy pressure is experienced in the finances of the hon. Company, which cannot but occasion some anxiety to your lordship's mind; it has occurred to me in the spirit of the intimate union which has, from of old, subsisted between the two governments, to devise and contribute something more in the same way as on a former occasion. After maturely considering what my government was capable of doing, I have determined to afford another crore, should it be required; and I accordingly write with the pen of friendship to say, that it is forthcoming when your Lordship shall intimate a wish to receive it."

This, let it be recollected, was the letter of a man who, it was said, had most unwillingly granted the first crore. Did the extract he had read look like the opinion of a man from whom the first loan had been forced, or at least wrung with a most reluctant consent? But he would put this matter beyond a doubt, by reading another extract of a letter from the Vizier to Col. Baillie, the resident at Lucknow (received the 10th of May 1815). It was to this effect:—

"I have received the translation which you have sent to me of a letter from Mr. Adam, to your address, dated the 23d of March last, expressive of the wishes and sentiments of my respected uncle the Governor-General, with regard to the loan and repayment of a crore of rupees, &c. &c.

"The truth of the matter is this; that as I have all along made his Lordship's wishes on this subject the rule of my conduct, so also now and in future it is my intention to cultivate his Lordship's pleasure, and to do nothing contrary to his wishes. The money which I have promised to give shall be paid whenever his Lordship thinks proper, and in any manner which he may prescribe. My reliance on the friendship and kindness of the Governor-General is unbounded, and as you know that, on the occasion of the former loan, I considered an acknowledgment under the seal of the Governor-General to be unnecessary, so, in the present instance, your giving a receipt for the money till the arrival of an acknowledgment signed and sealed by the Governor-General is totally unnecessary, and my taking it would seem to indicate distrust."

Sir *J. Doyle* continued. Here then was the offer of a million sterling, not only without reluctance, but even such was his confidence in the government, that he was willing to lend it without any acknowledgment from the resident, but chose rather to wait until that of the Governor-General was sent to him on the receipt of the money. Did the letter he had read betray any unwillingness to comply with the request of government? On the contrary,

trary, was there not a great readiness to afford his assistance when he was made aware of the exigency of the Company? But it appeared from part of the hon. director's statement, that the Nawaub expressed some reluctance to lend a crore, for that before this he had wished to confine his offer to fifty lacs. This might be true; if a man thought that he could assist his friend as well by the offer of fifty lacs as by double that sum, why there was little doubt he might (generally speaking) prefer the advance of the smaller amount: but, it should be recollected, that this was after he had made the first voluntary offer of a crore, and when the loan of a second was requested. Now he begged the attention of the court to the manner in which the gallant Colonel (Baillie) spoke of this same offer of fifty lacs of rupees. In page 1034, in his letter to Mr. Secretary Ricketts, dated February 11th, 1815, he thus speaks:—"And now, dear Ricketts, pray inform me whether these fifty lacs will do your business or not; you may have them as a gift, I conceive; or at all events you may pay them when you please, and the interest will be rejected if you wish it." This was the offer of a man who was described to be most reluctant to make any advance at all. Now, either this was true or it was not: if it was true, could the person by whom such offer was made (having already advanced one million) be justly said to be unwilling to accommodate the Company? If it were not true (which he Sir J. Doyle could not believe), the gallant Colonel would have to explain to the court, the circumstances under which the communication was made. In order to shew the manner in which this assistance was offered, and the impression as to its character on the mind of Lord Hastings, he hoped he might be allowed to have read, as part of his speech, an extract from his Lordship's political letter to the directors, dated 15th of August 1815, beginning at page 846 (paragraph 9). The clerk then read as follows:—

"His Exc. the Vizier having, at a conference which I held with his Exc. at Cawnpore on the 11th October, tendered to me, as a proof of his friendship and of the cordial interest which he feels in the prosperity of the affairs of the hon. Company, an accommodation of one crore of rupees in the way of loan, I deemed it to be my duty, in consideration of the actual state of the public finances, and the probable demands arising out of the prosecution of hostilities with the Nepaulese and the eventual necessity of supporting, by military preparations, our political views with relation to Saugor and Bhopaul, to accept the offer with due acknowledgments of the cordial and friendly spirit in which it was made. At a subsequent conference, his Exc. solicited my acceptance of the sum as a free gift to the hon. Company; but for reasons which will be obvious to your hon. court, I declared, with suitable expressions of my sense of the additional proof of his Exc.'s friendship, my inability to receive the accommodation except as a loan.

"It was arranged that the sum in question should be placed on the footing of a subscription to the six per cent. loan then open; but his Exc.'s consent was subsequently obtained to an arrangement for the permanent assignment of the interest on this loan, to the payment of those pensions from his Exc.'s treasury which were under the guarantee of the British government. The correspondence with the resident at Lucknow, recorded as noted in the margin, will apprize your hon. court of the nature and details of that arrangement, and precludes the necessity of entering into the question in this place beyond observing, that the thus securing the regular payment of the above allowances was a matter of great convenience to government. Your hon. court will observe that, under this arrangement, the whole of the pensions coming within the description above stated, are transferred to the hon. Company; and I feel a confident persuasion, that it will put an end to a fruitless source of debate and vexatious discussion between the Vizier and the resident, the evil effects of which have been so frequently lamented while their occurrence was almost unavoidable.

"At a subsequent period, the heavy pressure of the war with Nepaul, and other military preparations which I had deemed it to be my duty to adopt, as fully detailed in my separate despatches on that subject to the hon. the Secret Committee, induced me to turn my thoughts to the expediency and practicability of obtaining a further pecuniary aid from his Exc. the Nawaub Vizier, whose interest in the success of our measures is closely interwoven with that of the British Government, whose attachment to the hon. Company is undoubted, and whose personal regard for myself I was disposed to think would render him desirous of contributing to the alleviation of our financial embarrassments, were he once apprized of them. A private communication was accordingly made under my orders to the resident at his exc.'s court, directing him to ascertain, as far as he might be able, the practicability of obtaining a farther loan to the extent of one [illegible] and to take advantage of any circumstance which might appear to him as affording a prospect of success, to open the matter to his excellency. His excellency the Vizier had shortly before conveyed to me, through the resident, an offer to raise for the service of the Company some battalions of Nujeebs, to act with the British troops, and

and to be paid out of his exc's. treasury, while the men should continue, and I took an early occasion of expressing to his exc. in a letter from myself, the sense which I entertained of this mark of his attachment to the British Government, declining at the same time to avail myself of the offer, as not being required in the actual circumstances of the moment. In reply to my letter, above referred to, I received one from the Vizier, in which after adverting to my declining the offer to raise Nujeeb battalions, and to the information which he states he had received from Major Baillie and other quarters, of the expense to which the Company was exposed by raising troops, his Exc. concludes by offering a loan of fifty lacs of rupees, to the honourable Company, as a proof of his friendship. The amount of this offer was not exactly commensurate to our probable wants, nor did the manner in which it was made appear to me, to be so frank as to render it advisable, that I should accept the aid on the part of the hon. Company. You will observe indeed, that it was made only under an imperfect knowledge of the actual extent of our difficulties. I determined therefore to decline it, and at the same time to authorize Major Baillie, to explain more fully to the Vizier the circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment in which we were placed, and thus afford his exc. an opportunity of manifesting his friendship by an offer more adequate to the occasion. You will I assure myself have sufficient confidence in my sense of what is due to the delicacy and character of your Government, to be satisfied that I have not committed or allowed a trespass on the kindness of the Vizier. The only influence employed was the giving him a distinct view of the embarrassments in which I stood, and thereby exciting his own feeling to come forward with a decisive proof of the attachment he professed for me. According to my expectation, the Vizier on being made master of these circumstances tendered. in the most friendly terms, a loan of a crore of rupees, bearing interest at six per cent. His excellency's former letter was withdrawn at his request. I shall in a subsequent paragraph have the honour to submit to your hon. court a plan which I have in contemplation, for redeeming the whole or a portion of this loan."

Having heard this important document read, upon which he would not make any comment, he would now beg to read a letter addressed by the Marquess of Hastings to the chairman of the Company. The hon. bart then read the letter, which was as follows:—

"*London Castle; Sept.* 14, 1825.

"Sir:—I do myself the honour of inclosing to you the copy of a paper transmitted to me, while I was at Malta, by Mr. Ricketts. The statement of Col. Baillie makes it desirable, that you and the other members of the court should peruse Mr. Ricketts' recital. You will exercise your own pleasure upon it; but I make no application for its being printed, since I cannot wish to aggravate the disadvantage (as I anticipate the case) of the position in which Lieut. Col. Baillie has placed himself by the recent publication. It is only requisite for me in corroboration of what Mr. Ricketts advances, to assert, that there never was a circumstance which could excite a supposition of reluctance on the part of the Nawaub Vizier in furnishing the first loan;—that on the contraction of that first loan, there was not the shadow of an intimated assurance against farther recurrence, and that the difficulties represented by Lieut. Col. Baillie, for negociating the second loan, were believed by me to have been imagined with the view of his claiming merit for surmounting them. It may possibly be necessary to prove these points elsewhere.

"When you were good enough to send me the printed pages (containing an anonymous expostulation with me from a native at Lucknow, which bore unfavourably on Lieut. Col. Baillie), and asked whether it were my wish that they should be published, I naturally thought that, though a complimentary attention, the option had been proffered to me, of suppressing documents, which might in some way or other bear hard against me: with that conception I could not enter upon the subject. The anonymous paper, while it afforded much information relating to the affairs of Oude, was accompanied by my distinct condemnation of its calumniatory inferences and distortions, so that I could not have a personal interest in its being produced.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"HASTINGS."

Sir *J. Doyle*, continued. The court had now heard his lordship's statement on the subject of the first loan, and he begged it to be understood, it was to that only that he wished to draw their attention. It was admitted on all sides that the second loan was the result of negociation. All he contended for was, that the first was a voluntary offer on the part of the Nawaub Vizier, and that it had been justly so considered by the Marquess of Hastings. They had heard his lordship's statement; he would now beg that a part of that transmitted to his lordship by Mr. Ricketts (and referred to in the last letter) should be read. Before this was done it might be necessary for him to state, that Mr. Ricketts was a secretary to Government, and, that in the absence

absence of Mr. Adam, he was the official organ of the Marquess of Hastings.

The clerk began to read some part of it, and to mention names not necessarily connected with the subject in discussion.

Sir *John Doyle* interrupted the reading, and said, that he only wished for such parts to be read as bore directly on the question before the court, and he had no wish that the names of any parties not actually connected with the question should be introduced.

Mr. *Rigby* rose for the purpose of objecting to the reading of partial extracts from documents not before the court. The gallant general had, in his quotations from documents that were before the proprietors, given a specimen of the unfair manner in which he made his extracts, and therefore he thought that he ought not to be allowed to read from documents to which the proprietors had not access. The gallant general had given a proof of this in his extract from page 1034. He had read a few lines which made for the point as he had viewed it; but, had he finished the sentence, it would have made strongly against him.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said it was optional with any hon. proprietor to choose his own way of opening his statement to the court. If there wre any thing wrong in the course adopted, those members who objected to it would have their opportunity of making the objection in sufficient time; but it was irregular to interrupt any proprietor for the purpose of pointing out what course he ought to take. He hoped the learned member would feel it his duty, before the discussion closed, to point out the errors into which his gallant friend might chance to fall.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. member had a right to have particular extracts read as parts of his speech. They were read by the clerk as a convenience to the gallant general.

Sir *J. Doyle* thanked the hon. chairman for allowing the clerk to read them: this attention was only a part of the hon. chairman's usual kindness. As to the interruption by the proprietor near him (Mr. Rigby), he could only express his hope that he would, in the course of the discussion, take an opportunity of replying to those parts of his statement to which he might object, and that he (Sir J. Doyle) should be permitted an opportunity of answering him.

The clerk now proceeded to read some extracts from Mr. Ricketts' statement, which was dated London, 17th Dec. 1824. It mentioned that, in conversations with Col. Baillie, explanations were given of the difficulties in which the government was placed, and he was desired to sound the Nawaub Vizier, in order to know whether he might be disposed to make a voluntary offer of pecuniary assistance. There were no written instructions to that effect, but his (Mr. Ricketts') impression was, that Col. Baillie had made no objection at the time, and that he did agree to sound the Vizier on the subject. With respect to the refusal of the Vizier to grant any pecuniary aid, he (Mr. Ricketts) had heard nothing of it at the period in question: he had, however, a recollection of its having been stated, that the Vizier wished to take credit for making an offer of a peisch-cush to government.

Sir *J. Doyle*, in continuation, referred to a letter of Col. Baillie to Joseph Dart, Esq., in 1823, in which he mentioned—that so far was the Vizier from making a voluntary offer of a crore of rupees, or any sum to Lord Hastings, it was obtained at his (Col. Baillie's) earnest solicitation, and with the utmost reluctance on the part of the Nawaub. He (Sir J. Doyle) hoped the gallant Colonel would be able to explain this to the satisfaction of the court, and prove its correctness from the documents before them. The allegations which he (Sir J. Doyle) had made or would make, he would undertake to prove from those documents, and he hoped the gallant Colonel would follow his example. Unless he did so, he trusted that he (Sir J. Doyle) would not be accused of a want of courtesy if he remained sceptical as to the correctness of the gallant Colonel's statements. He would now call the attention of the court to some other documents of importance; but before he did this he could not avoid remarking, that a large part of the first loan obtained from the Nawaub had been applied by the council at Calcutta to purposes very different from those for which it had been intended by Lord Hastings. He did not say this was done improperly by the council; but it must have occasioned no inconsiderable surprise to his Lordship to find, that while the war was raging, the money originally destined for its support should have been directed to other purposes. The court had now heard the manner in which the exigencies of the Company had been mentioned to the Vizier, and the very affectionate manner in which his offer had been made on that occasion—a manner in which it would be extremely difficult to find any thing like reluctance. The fact of the voluntary offer was, he thought, pretty clearly made out by what he had read; but he would put it in a still more clear light, by shewing not only that it was voluntary, but that it was so recognized and approved by the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and subsequently by the directors at home. At page 730 of the papers they would find the following letter from the Vice President in Council, addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, then absent from Calcutta and carrying on the operations of the Nepaul war; but before he read it he

he would again remark, that all he contended for was, that the first loan was a voluntary one on the part of the Nawaub, and that the second was the result of negociation. The letter was dated Fort William, 9th of May, and was signed by Messrs. Edmonstone, Seton, and Dowdeswell. It ran thus:—

"My Lord: We have had the honour to receive your Exc.'s despatch of the 22d of March, communicating a statement of your Lordship's negociation with the Nawaub Vizier, for obtaining a farther pecuniary advance in aid of the exigencies of the public service, and the gratifying information of its conclusion by an offer, on the part of the Vizier, of a second loan of a crore of rupees to the hon. Company, and the acceptance of it by your Lordship.

"We entertain a high sense of the importance of the arrangement concluded by your Exc. with the Vizier, which is calculated to afford such seasonable and substantial relief. We beg leave to offer to your Lordship, our sincere and cordial congratulation on the successful issue of the negociation.

"The friendly and liberal spirit in which the offer of the Nawaub Vizier was made is an additional source of gratification. We consider the amicable solicitude which the Nawaub Vizier has manifested on this occasion, and indeed during the whole course of the war, to afford a distinguished proof of his Exc.'s just and honourable attachment to the Company, and of his ardent zeal for the interest and prosperity of the British power in India, and a practical demonstration of the beneficial influence of your Lordship's personal intercourse and political transactions with the Vizier."

He would now read to the court the approval of the first loan by the Court of Directors; in which that loan was distinctly recognized as a voluntary offer on the part of the Nawaub. The following was the document:—

"We have derived great satisfaction from the communication made to us in these paragraphs of the voluntary offer, on the part of the Vizier, of the loan of a crore of rupees, and we are sensible of the zeal for the public interests which induced the Governor-General to prevail on the Vizier, subsequently, to extend that amount to two crores of rupees. We consider this important aid rendered to our finances by his Exc., as manifesting, on his part, the cordial interest he feels in the prosperity of our affairs.

"We approve of the arrangement entered into with his Exc. for the permanent assignment of the interest on the first loan, to which the farther sum of eight lacs, fifty thousand rupees, has been added, in payment of the pensions granted by the Vizier under the guarantee of the British government, which, we observe by the statement accompanying the letter from the Resident at Lucknow, of the 29th of Nov. 1814, amount to six lacs, fifty-one thousand rupees per annum. In giving our sanction to this measure, we trust that the hope entertained by our Governor-General of putting an end to a fruitless source of debate and vexatious discussion between the Vizier and the Resident, will not be disappointed."

Sir *J. Doyle* continued. The court had thus before them the letters of the hon. director himself, the statement of Mr. Ricketts, the letter of the council of Calcutta acknowledging the loan, and the letter of the Court of Directors recognizing it as voluntary, and approving of that and the second. He would now read for them a document as curious, perhaps, as any they had ever heard: one in which the writer not only attacked the conduct of the Governor-General and the council, but also that of the Court of Directors, by whom the loan was approved. This letter was written by the gallant Colonel (Baillie) and addressed to Mr. Adam, who was at that time not only the secretary to, but the bosom friend and confidential adviser of, the noble Marquess. The letter was dated March 2d, 1815, and was inserted in page 1030 of the papers. He said (after adverting to some other matters in which he supposed that Lord Hastings viewed his conduct in no favourable light),

"Have you seen all my recent letters to Ricketts" (another secretary to the Governor-General) "on the vexatious subject of extortion from the Vizier—as vexatious almost to me as the preceding one? Have you proposed a gift to his Exc. of the district of Khyreegurh, which appears to be highly expedient for the purpose of qualifying our extortion?"

He (Sir J. Doyle) had heard it said that we governed India by the force of opinion: he believed, however, that we governed it, in a great degree, by the force of our military strength, and he hoped we should be able to prove it on the occasion of our present differences there. Much, however, as we relied on the reputation of our strength and prowess, he had flattered himself that we placed some dependence on that entertained of our honour and integrity; but what must be the opinion formed of both among the native princes, when they found, from the statement now made public by our own high officer—our ambassador and resident at the court of a native sovereign—that the Governor and Council could commit, and the Court of Directors could approve of extortion on one of our allies, who had no power of resisting our cupidity? Would it add to the idea of our honour and integrity, if such principles had an influence in the support of our power in India, that we had used our

our authority in so iniquitous a manner? But see how this statement of the gallant Colonel affected himself: he described this loan as "a vexatious extortion;" and in another part of his correspondence he laid claim to the merit of having negociated it. It was, he said, obtained principally by his exertions: if so, then he it was who was guilty of extortion; he was the chief and prince of extortioners. But, he asked, what would the Court of Directors think of this mode of describing to the world one of their transactions with a native prince? Would they tolerate such a misconstruction of their conduct by their own officer? However, perhaps the gallant Colonel would be enabled to furnish them with a satisfactory explanation of this portion of his letter. He would now come to another part of the gallant Colonel's conduct, which, in his (Sir J. Doyle's) opinion, was wholly indefensible: he alluded to the publication of private letters. It would perhaps be said, and he knew it had been stated, that the gallant Colonel had obtained the consent of Mr. Ricketts to the publication of some of those letters. How far such a statement was consistent with the fact, the court would have an opportunity of judging, when they heard the letters which he should now read.

The gallant General here read two letters. The first was addressed by Col. Baillie to Mr. Ricketts: it began by recalling to his recollection a conversation which they had, on a previous night, in which he (Col. B.) had intimated his intention of publishing some private letters that had passed between them, and it referred to a promise that he (Mr. Ricketts) had made either to go and look over them himself, or send Mr. Prinsep for that purpose. The letter concluded with a request that Mr. Prinsep might go over for that purpose on the following Saturday. The second letter was from Mr. Ricketts to Col. Baillie in answer to the preceding: it was to this effect:—

"Dear Baillie: I have sent to Prinsep to go and look over our private letters, which you say it is your intention to publish. Lord Hastings is out of town, therefore I could have no communication with him on the subject; but, for my own part, I cannot avoid entering my protest against being made, in any way, a party to that publication."

This was, in his (Sir J. Doyle's) opinion, as complete a refusal of any consent to publish those letters as could well be given by one man to another. Mr. Ricketts could not prevent the publication, because the documents were not in his possession; but that he did not give his consent was most clear, from the fact of his protesting against being made, in any way, a party to such publication. It was, however, he understood, now contended, that these letters were public documents: they were either private or public—let it be taken either way; he did not care which. If they were public, what right, he would ask, had any man to remove public documents from his office after he had left it, and over which he had no control but in virtue of his official situation? He did not wish to use strong language on this occasion: when an unpleasant matter came before him, which he was compelled to touch, he would, if it had two handles, use the cleanest. If, taking even the cleanest handle of such a transaction, he were to apply it to the term by which it would be designated in common life, that term might not perhaps be legal; and as he did not wish to be uncivil he would not use it. But take the other horn of the dilemma—grant that these letters were private, and the matter was ten times worse. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not offer any comments on the principle of making use of private letters, when such a proceeding was not authorized by those who wrote them; but would leave it to the breast of every individual who heard him, to designate it in his own mind by that term which it deserved. He had trespassed, he feared, too long on the attention of the court, and would come to a conclusion. He trusted he had stated enough to make good the proposition which he had advanced—that the first loan was (as described by the Marquess of Hastings) a voluntary offering on the part of the Nawaub Vizier, and that the second was the result of negociation; that it was intended, to use the words of the lender, to assist us, because he was then apprized of the extent of the Company's difficulties. The gallant Colonel, whom he would admit to be the best of ministers—the paragon of residents, the most doughty of diplomatists—had said that the first was a forced loan. The second might have been forced; that is to say, the necessity for it was forced on the Indian government by the exigencies of the Nepaul war: but it would remain for the gallant Colonel to prove, in the face of the documents that he had read, that the first loan was not the voluntary offer of the Nawaub. He would now read the resolutions which he intended to submit, and he hoped he should be allowed the opportunity of replying to the observations which might be made on his statement.

The following resolutions were then read.

Resolved — "That it appears to this court, that the *first loan* obtained by the Governor-General in October 1814, was the voluntary offer of his Exc. the Nawaub to the Company."

"That the *second loan* was obtained by negociation, after a candid explanation of the financial embarrassments under which the government of Bengal at this time laboured;

boured; and was never otherwise represented by the Governor-General."

"That this court approve of the terms in which the Court of Directors conveyed its approbation of both transactions."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the resolutions.

Col. *Baillie* rose, and observed, that if the hon. gentleman who had seconded the motion, had any wish at that moment to favour the court with his sentiments, he (Col. B.) would sit down.

Mr. *Hume* declined saying any thing for the present, and

Col. *Baillie* proceeded—He would, he observed, endeavour on this occasion to be as brief as the nature of the case, and the number of documents to which it might be necessary for him to allude would permit, and throughout he would strive to adhere to the same fair and candid course, which, amidst some little vituperation, the hon. and gallant General had pursued. However painful some remarks on this subject had been to his feelings, it was far from his wish, while addressing the court in vindication of his own character, to inflict the slightest pain on the feelings of others; —when, therefore, in the course of his address he should have occasion to doubt the correctness of the gallant General's statements, let it not be understood that he thereby meant to accuse him of having wilfully misstated any fact; and when he disputed his inferences from facts which had been accurately stated, he would follow the same course, and ascribe the incorrectness of the inference, rather to inadvertency or error, than to intentional illiberality or injustice.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The first offence with which he (Col. B.) had been charged, was, that of being the cause of the production of the huge mass of documents (the Oude Papers) now before them. The gallant General was, however, mistaken in ascribing to him (Col. B.) the merit or demerit of that production; and, in order to convince the gallant officer that he was mistaken as to this material point, he would, before he entered on the general question, give a short detail of the facts (referring to dates and places, in which he might be easily set right if incorrect) which took place before the volume was published.

In the parliamentary session of 1822, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, praying that steps might be taken for the recovery of a debt alleged to be due by the Nawaub Vizier of Oude to some native inhabitants of Lucknow, whose claims the petitioner advocated. As the amount claimed was of considerable magnitude, the investigation of the subject was referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, of which he (Col. B.) had the honour to be a member.

In the course of the proceedings of the committee the learned counsel for the petitioner proposed to examine him (Col. B.) in support of some of the allegations of the petition; and, for that purpose, prayed the committee that they would allow him to be examined. Being thus called upon to give evidence on matters connected with the official situation which he had had the honour of holding in India, he demurred to the questions that were put to him, on grounds which he hoped that all who heard him would approve. He declined to disclose matters which had been the subject of confidential communication, or of instructions issued for his guidance in the discharge of his official duty. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The committee, however, decided otherwise, being of opinion that he ought to submit to answer all such questions as the learned counsel might put to him. He submitted accordingly, though with reluctance, having obviously no alternative but that of incurring the displeasure of the paramount authority of Parliament. Of the questions put to him on that occasion he had fortunately been furnished with a copy, which, however unwilling to trespass on the time of the court, he felt it necessary to read to them in part. The first question was: "Was there an application made through you to the Nawaub Vizier some short time after that period (that of his accession to the musnud) for a loan of a million of money for the Company?" To this question, Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, who was counsel for the East-India Company, objected, and the committee was cleared. Parties were soon after called in, and the question was put in this form:—"Whether, in consequence of any communications between you and the Nawaub Vizier (on the subject of a loan), you found him reluctant to lend any money to the Company?"—"The answer to this question" (Col. Baillie still continued to read extracts from the short-hand writer's notes) "requires that I should enter into some detail, in order to its being better understood. On the accession of the Nawaub Vizier, an intimation was conveyed to me that he wished to make an offer of a douceur to the Company, as an acknowledgment of the assistance which he had received from us in support of his rights to the musnud. I answered, that there was no necessity for such an offer; that the Company wished for no participation in his Exc.'s wealth, and that no circumstance appeared to me to require any such offer on his part."

Sir *J. Doyle* inquired—What was the date of this?

Col. *Baillie* replied—In the year 1814, soon after the Nawaub's accession.

Col. *Baillie* then went on reading.—"On a subsequent occasion, on my calling the attention of the Nawaub to the exigencies of the government, with the view of obtaining his assistance, he very naturally asked, why was not this want made known to me on my accession, when you might have had as much as you pleased? I answered, that the necessity did not then exist, nor was it contemplated by the Company."

"What was the exigency you alluded to?"—"The Nepaul War."

"Did it appear to you that the Nawaub granted the loan unwillingly?"—My answer is: "The loan of so much money by a Mussulman, whose religion does not allow him to take interest for money lent, must have been given with some reluctance."

The court would observe from what he had already read of his answers, that there had been an obvious disinclination on his part to disclose any thing more than he was compelled to state by the committee. (*Hear, hear!*) His object was to keep secret, as much as possible, the whole of the transactions referred to; and in what he said, he had no wish to impute blame to the Marquess of Hastings, nor to any other individual.

He supposed that he had now gone far enough with his evidence: but the court might hear the whole if they pleased. His object was merely to shew that his testimony (whatever it might be) was not voluntarily given, but had been forced from him by a higher authority, whose decision he could not dispute. He had no object to attain by publishing any such matters, and it was no more his duty than his inclination to have withheld information respecting them, if he had been left to the exercise of his own judgment on the question. (*Hear, hear!*)

And here he must call the attention of the court to another important misstatement on the part of the gallant General (Sir J. Doyle), with a reference to the question of dates. In speaking of the Summary of Lord Hastings' Administration transmitted to the Court of Directors, and of his (Col. B.'s) evidence in the House of Commons, the gallant General had observed that his (Col. B.'s) statement was "*subsequent* to that of Lord Hastings." This, however, was by no means the case, and the gallant General must pardon him for correcting so material an error. A reference to the dates would suffice to place this matter in its true light in a moment. The Summary of the noble Lord did not make its appearance in England till the year 1823, whereas his, (Col. B.'s) evidence before the committee, was given in 1822; it could therefore have had no reference whatever to the statement of the noble Lord, and far less have been the cause of the publication of the papers under discussion; so that to reverse the humorous figure which had been used by the gallant General, at the former general court, instead of the *mountain* producing a *mouse*, it was *the mouse* (Lord Hastings' Exposé) which produced a *mountain* (the volume of Oude Papers). (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*)

Col. *Baillie* proceeded in these words: "From the polite attention of the gallant General in having furnished me with copies of the resolutions which he intended to submit to the court, I perceived that when the present motion should be disposed of, there were other resolutions to be submitted regarding some other parts of my conduct, and I am sorry that the gallant General has not thought proper to introduce the whole of his matter by one general speech, because in this case I also might have explained and justified the whole of my conduct in one general statement, and then have retired from the court, relying with confidence on the justice of this respectable body of my constituents. (*Hear, hear!*)

"That choice, however, has been refused to me, and I must necessarily take the subject as placed before me, confining my observations at present to the resolutions regarding the loans. With respect to these, I maintain, that the description which I have given in my evidence is fully borne out by the documents which have now been submitted to the court.—What I stated was this, that the loan was not altogether voluntary on the part of the Nawaub Vizier. I did not mean to assert that it was absolutely 'compulsory,' as opposed to 'voluntary;' but that it was by no means spontaneous on the part of the Vizier, inasmuch as it had been the result of several applications on my part, and had been obtained by my arguments and persuasion. In thus stating what was then, and still continues to be my entire and honest conviction of the true character of these loans, I never used, nor intended to use, any terms discreditable to Lord Hastings; nor did I ever propose, nor even wish for the production of this volume of papers with any such view. What I said when the subject was first adverted to, and fortunately I can still refer to my words,* was this:—that there were in the noble Marquess's Exposé some statements, in the accuracy of which I could by no means acquiesce, and more especially the statement of one particular transaction (these loans), of which I had been compelled to give a different view, when examined by a committee of the House of Commons. Can this be called an attack on the noble Lord's character, or construed into a wish to depreciate the general merit of his administration? Nor did I even go so far as to say that the view which was taken by the noble Lord of the particular transaction

* See Asiatic Journal, Aug. 1824, vol. xviii, p. 164.

tion in question was one which he might not have believed to be correct. The noble Lord, in the enumeration of his various mighty deeds in India, might, without intention, have passed over, or omitted to mention those circumstances connected with this transaction, which I, as acting in a far humbler sphere, having fewer public acts to call to mind, and having my attention particularly directed to this by the close cross examination of counsel, must have better opportunities of recollecting. It was on this ground, and on this ground alone, that I spoke with so much confidence formerly on the nature of the first loan from the Vizier; and I now with equal confidence repeat, that my description of it, as by no means spontaneous, has been proved to be perfectly correct by the documents laid on the table.

"And here I must be permitted to remark, that the discrepancy between the statement of the noble Marquess and mine regarding the loans from the Vizier, is a discrepancy to be mainly, if not exclusively, found in the Exposé or Summary of Lord Hastings, and not in the official documents transmitted to this house by his Lordship. There is no material difference between the statements that are there to be found and my evidence delivered in the House of Commons; whereas between that and the Summary, or Exposé, the discrepancy is obvious enough; and it is impossible for me to admit, that the latter contains a statement of the transaction in any respect consistent with fact. And this leads me to refer to the contents of that small portion of the unwieldy publication before us, for which alone, in truth, I am accountable, though the whole has been ascribed to me repeatedly by the gallant mover of the resolutions. I acknowledge myself guilty of being accessary to, or, if the gallant General please, of having caused the publication of the last twenty or thirty pages of the volume, and for the publication of these I will account. The discrepancy respecting the loans, between the statement in Lord Hastings' Exposé and the evidence given by me in the House of Commons, having been brought to the notice of this court by an honourable baronet and proprietor, who was also a member of the committee (Sir C. Forbes), I felt myself called upon to rise and avow my statement in this house, when my hon. friend, the present deputy chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson), for reasons which he has explained, considered it proper to move for the production of certain papers calculated, in his judgment, to give a correct view of the subject. A knowledge of that motion having, as I infer, been conveyed to Lord Hastings by some of his friends, or gathered from the accounts which were published of the proceedings of the court on that day, his Lordship felt it necessary perhaps, or I should rather say thought it proper, to call for the production of all the documents on record respecting my removal from the office of resident at the court of Lucknow. I confess my inability to discover what connexion those papers could have had with the subject of the loans, or how their production was in any way rendered necessary by the observations which fell from me in this court. They were however published; and I entreat the court to consider the situation in which I was placed by the publication of such documents as those. I had gone to my house in the country little thinking of the purpose of this publication; and found, on my return, that the Marquess of Hastings, or his friends, imagining that I had wantonly impugned his veracity, had brought forward to the notice of the public, through the medium of the Court of Directors, some documents, of the existence of which I was ignorant, and the injurious tendency of which I had no other mode of counteracting than that which I adopted, namely, the submission of a counter-statement to the Court of Directors, and a request of its publication with the former. With this request the court was pleased to comply; and accordingly the Statement and its Appendix, amounting, as I have said, to twenty or thirty pages, appear at the end of the volume. But the publication of even this statement ought not in justice to be laid to my charge, since it was obviously not voluntary, but compulsive—a measure to which I was absolutely compelled to resort by the previous proceedings of Lord Hastings.

"But further, with a reference to this circumstance, I am accused (and here again I solicit the particular attention of the court) of a breach of confidence, both public and private (for the gallant General, like an able tactician, has attacked me on both flanks at once). In the first place, the gallant General has asked, were the letters public and official? To this I answer positively, 'No;' they were private letters, written for *public purposes*, but never meant to be *officially recorded*. I had no right to record them officially, nor to leave them on the records of my office; but considering them as private letters addressed by a public functionary to myself, I had a legitimate right to retain them, and to use them in case of necessity for the purpose of my own vindication. In support of the truth of this statement, I refer to the gentlemen around me, who have been placed in diplomatic situations under the Supreme Government of India. The letters in question resemble (if I may take a comparison from the diplomacy of Europe) those secret or private instructions which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this country occasionally transmits to his diplomatic agents abroad, and which are never officially recorded. It is however evident, that cases may occasionally occur, in which, for a legitimate personal purpose, such letters may fairly be made public. The Governor-General of India, or the Secretary of State in this country, may place on record or not, as he thinks proper, the secret or private instructions which he issues to his subordinate agent; and this agent, whether in India or Europe, does not hesitate to obey, though he cannot record, those instructions, expecting that the result of his labours will prove ultimately creditable to himself, advantageous to the interests of the public, and satisfactory to those who employ him. Such, in fact, was the constant course of proceeding in all cases in which I had the honour of acting under the Marquess of Wellesley as Governor-General. Sometimes his instructions were official and necessarily recorded in my office; at other times they were in a private form, and not recorded by me; but they might all be recorded or withheld from the record, as seemed good to the Governor-General: It was entirely at his discretion to adopt the one course or the other; while I, as the subordinate functionary, was precluded from recording any instructions which had not an official form. I could only retain them as authorities for the measures adopted in consequence, and in order to defend my own conduct, if it should happen at a future period to be attacked. I put it to the gallant General, to inform me how any public functionary could defend himself, if he were not allowed to keep possession of the private instructions under which he acted. He must retain them for his own justification, and if he did not, he would be at the mercy of any one who thought fit to arraign his conduct at a future period, as my conduct has been arraigned on this occasion, after a lapse of more than ten years. (*Hear, hear!*) I repeat that I could not, consistently with my duty, place those letters on record at the time, nor leave them in my office when I left it; nor should I ever have published them at all, if this step had not been rendered absolutely necessary to the vindication of my character and reputation in the situation of resident at Lucknow. The observations on this part of the subject which the gallant General has made with relation to the letters of Mr. Ricketts (though I wish to be civil in my language) contain as gross a misstatement of the facts as ever fell from the tongue of man. I have already observed, that the Marquess of Hastings' Summary, and his subsequent proceedings, placed me under the painful necessity of publishing the true character of the loans, and adducing Mr. Ricketts' letters as evidence of the correctness of that character. I stated this necessity to Mr. Ricketts, who observed to me (and I wish he were now present to hear and confirm what I say)' that he was sorry his 'Lordship's Summary had been published; 'that he had remonstrated against its pub-'lication; and that, as it had unfortu-'nately appeared, I must take my own 'course on the question.' I then requested Mr. Ricketts, and afterwards wrote to him to request, that before I sent his letters to the press he would call on me to compare them with the copies which he had in his possession. Mr. Ricketts declined calling on me for that purpose himself, but sent his assistant, Mr. Prinsep. Mr. Prinsep, after examining the dates and signatures of the letters, acknowledged their authenticity; and they were afterwards sent to the press.

"I have sufficiently demonstrated, I trust, that they were neither public nor official documents, in the sense adopted by the gallant General, with the view of passing a censure on my conduct in withdrawing them from the records of my office. Nor could they, I maintain, be considered as the private communications of Mr. Ricketts, possessing the sacred confidential character which the gallant General, in another view, has applied to them. They are in fact officially referred to by Lord Hastings himself in his despatches to the Vice President and Court of Directors, as his private instructions to me, and consequently they ought to have been recorded, and transmitted by the noble Lord to the court; but as this had been omitted by his Lordship, and the papers were necessary for my defence, I naturally exercised the right which the conduct of others had forced on me, of making them public for that purpose; and in doing so, I trust, I shall be justified by the ultimate decision of this court. I deny, in the first place, most positively, that I was in any way bound by public or private considerations to consult the pleasure of Mr. Ricketts regarding the publication of those letters; and, secondly, I may argue with justice against those who consider me so bound, that I did in fact consult Mr. Ricketts, and that he acquiesced in their publication. (*Hear, hear!*)"

Col. *Baillie* then proceeded to remark on another branch of the gallant General's accusation, to which he said that he could not allude without feelings of extraordinary pain, because it had necessary reference to his lamented friend Mr. Adam. "I have been accused (he said) of publishing a private letter from Mr. Adam without his consent!—Would to God that Mr. Adam had been preserved to hear my answer to the accusation! A few words, I believe, will suffice to set the question at

at rest. Considering the publication of some private correspondence between Mr. Adam and myself to be neccessary to the purposes of my defence, I applied to his brother in London for his consent to the publication of those letters which appear in the Appendix to this volume. Mr. W. Adam, while I was present in his chambers, read over, or listened while I read the whole of the Statement and Appendix. He further expressed his acquiescence in the publication of all the letters but one, considering them as in substance official. With respect to the letter which has been so particularly alluded to by the gallant General, Mr. W. Adam undoubtedly expressed a wish that the publication might be deferred till his brother's arrival in England. Accordiugly I delayed the publication of that letter for a considerable period of time, in the hope of Mr. Adam's arrival, when I doubted not of obtaining his consent, and in that natural expectation I deli ered in this particular letter, with the several others referred to, and forming the Appendix to my Statement, with a view to their eventual publication by the order of the Court of Directors. It pleased Providence, however, to disappoint the expectation of Mr. Adam's safe arrival in England, and few lamented his loss with sincerer affection than myself. His brother continuing to disapprove the publication of the letter in question, and his father, who was also referred to, concurring in that sentiment with his son, I most cheerfully complied with their desire, and adopted the only measure then in my power, that of entreating the Court of Directors to allow me to withdraw the letter from the record. The court, however, thought proper to decline a compliance with my request, and thus it happened that the letter was published. I would most willingly have foregone any benefit that my case could derive from the opinion, however flattering and favourable, of the lamented author of that letter, rather than hazard the smallest imputation against the character of a friend whom I loved, and to whom an unworthy or improper motive could never be ascribed but by the tongue of malice. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) And here I hope for the permission of the court to make another short digression from the subject of the loans, for the purpose of further explaining the conduct of my late friend Mr. Adam. That gentleman has been most unjustly accused of volunteering to take part with me against the late Governor-General, Lord Hastings. Mr. Adam did no such thing. He certainly did express his opinion when asked, respecting the extraordinary proceedings which took place while the Governor-General was at Lucknow; and considering the long habits of friendship by which we had been united, it was natural that the opinion should not only have been asked, but obtained. (*Hear!*) Mr. Adam declared his opinion that I had been dealt with unfairly, and that I ought to vindicate my proceedings by a statement of the facts to the Government, before I retired from my station. But what followed this opinion of Mr. Adam? Having obtained one favour from that gentleman, I, not unnaturally perhaps, proceeded to solicit another. I begged that, as Mr. Adam had recommended my addressing the Government, he would assist me in drawing up the address, or correcting its style when prepared. I shall now read to the court the answer which I received to that request. It will shew the distinction which Mr. Adam so honourably drew, between the duty which he owed to long established private friendship, and that which was due to the Government of which he was the public servant and secretary."

The hon. director here read a letter from Mr. Adam, dated Futtyghur, 3d April 1815, as follows:—"My principal "reason for writing to you now is, that "this letter may have a chance of reaching "you before your brother marches. I "think, when you consider the subject a "little more, you will not be either sur- "prised or displeased at my wishing not "to see the draft of your intended address "to Government, and that you will not "ascribe the wish to any thing like an "indifference to your success in vindi- "cating your character. When I com- "plied with your desire, that I would "give my opinion on the propriety of your "entering on that task, I felt the awk- "wardness of the situation in which I "was placed, although I did not decline "delivering an opinion which I am not "ashamed to entertain or avow, and "which I thought due both to your public "character and to the intimacy in which "we have lived. In doing this, I cannot "think that I departed from my duty as "an officer of the government, nor that "I failed in what I owe to Lord Moira "personally. But I should certainly not "fulfil either duty if I were to take a part "in the preparation of your intended "statement, or in any way involve myself "as a party in the transaction which must "come before me in my official capacity. "I am not vain enough to suppose that "my revision would improve your per- "formance, nor to think that my declin- "ing it requires much apology on that "score. The only use I could be of "would be, perhaps, to mitigate a little "the energy of expression which a person "is apt to employ in pleading his own "cause, a danger from which lookers on "are supposed to be exempt. A tone of "moderation and temper is not only more "respectful to the quarter to which you "address yourself, but never fails to give "weight to a cause which, whatever may "be its intrinsic strength, is always in- "jured by an opposite manner. I hope "you will excuse this piece of pedantry, "and believe that I have no other anxiety "either on your own account or that of the "government, than that this unfortunate "and distressing case should be placed in "its true point of view."

Col. *Baillie* then proceeded to say, that he hoped he had now, not only cleared his own character from all the aspersions which had been so unjustly heaped on it, but had also vindicated a reputation equally dear to him with his own, that of his lamented friend Mr. Adam. He had said all that was necessary on those subjects, and should now return to the loans, for the purpose of demonstrating from the papers the justness of the character which he had given them: on this point he would not trespass much on their time. It had been asserted by the gallant General, that at the time of the negociation of the first of these loans, the financial embarrassments of the British government were such as to require the assistance of the Nawaub Vizier, and were known to his Highness to be so. If, however, they looked at the statements which the noble Marquess had placed on the record, they would find that the reverse of this assertion was the fact. Those who had heard the statement of the noble Lord and Mr. Ricketts, as referred to by the gallant General and read by the clerk of the court, would recollect that in the month of October 1814, the Nawaub proceeded from Lucknow to Cawnpore for the purpose of meeting the Governor-General. On that journey he (Col. Baillie) accompanied the Nawaub to pay his personal respects to Lord Moira; and on their arrival a few days after at Cawnpore, he (Col. B.) was made acquainted with the financial distress of the government, which was intimated to him first by Mr. Ricketts, and subsequently by the Governor-General himself. In the first conversation which he had with the noble Marquess on that occasion, his Lordship asked his opinion as to the practicability of procuring a loan from the Nawaub Vizier. He (Col. B.) replied, that he had no doubt of its practicability, and that had he known earlier of his Lordship's desire to negociate such a loan, it could have been done with ease on the Nawaub's accession to the musnud; he then urged his Lordship to make as near a calculation as he could of the extent of the financial embarrassments of the government, in order that the sum required might be asked for at once, as perhaps a second application might be attended with greater difficulties than the first. His Lordship assured him, that from what he could learn from the financial department at the presidency, fifty or sixty lacs of rupees would suffice; but, he added, "if a crore could be handsomely "obtained it would please me still better, "as I should then consider myself rigged "out for the war." This was the substance of his Lordship's first conversation with him (Col. B.) on the subject of financial supply. He acknowledged that in clothing his Lordship's sentiments in his own words, he might not have done justice to a language which was always eloquent and graceful, but he was ready to depose on his oath that in substance he had stated the conversation correctly.—The gallant General had further observed, that the financial difficulties of the government were well known to the Vizier. This he (Col. B.) assured him was very far from the case, till intimated to his Exc. by himself, in obedience to the order of Lord Moira. He was entirely ignorant of them at that time, and indeed he could scarcely be otherwise. The war had only commenced, and neither the government nor his Exc. the Vizier had any idea of the length to which it was afterwards protracted. As to the Vizier's coming forward spontaneously, therefore, with the offer of a crore of rupees for a purpose that had never been explained to him, the thing was so totally absurd as not to be believed for a moment by any one possessing common sense. "That his Exc. was not forced to tender his money (Col. B. proceeded) I admit, and I never said that he was; but he was informed that such a loan would be very acceptable to the British government, and would be taken as a proof of his friendly disposition towards Lord Moira. In this way, then, it is proved, and not exactly as stated by his Lordship, was the first loan obtained from the Vizier. I beg, however, that I may not be misunderstood in this admission. When I admit that the first loan was in a certain degree voluntary as opposed to compulsive, I by no means intend to admit, in the language used by the gallant General, that his exc. the Vizier was so anxious to get rid of his money that he said to the Governor-General: 'You may have one, two, or three crores of rupees, just as you like, and may return them when you find it convenient.' No such thing: he referred me to his minister for the terms on which the advance was to be made; and so well aware was I of the real sentiments of the parties, that when the minister promised the money I desired him to procure a promise in writing to that effect from the Vizier. I was apprehensive that there might be some repentance in the night—some change of sentiments in the parties, which might occasion future disappointment to myself, and I therefore procured from the Vizier a written

written promise of accommodating the government with a loan to the extent of a million.

"This promise is recorded among the Papers and forms one of the numbers of the Appendix, from which the gallant General has made and commented on some quotations, as if they were confessions of the truth of Mr. Ricketts' statement by me, and not cited, as in fact they were, for the purpose of immediate refutation. Instead of quoting and commenting with so much of his usual wit on those assumed confessions of mine, it would have been more consonant with justice if the gallant General had read the whole of my letter to Mr. Ricketts, and the promissary note from the Vizier, which was inserted at the close of that letter. This is the note, page 1032: 'You mentioned yesterday 'your wish of a supply of money for the 'necessary charge of the Company. As 'far as a crore of rupees, I shall certainly 'furnish by way of loan,—*but beyond that 'sum is impossible, and a voucher for this 'sum must be given.* Further particulars 'will be made known to you by Agha 'Meer.' As a set off against the terms, not very gracious, it would seem, of the Vizier's written offer, above quoted, we have, however, the verbal communication, highly gracious, no doubt, which passed between the two great personages themselves, at their first interview, after the previous arrangements had been made. Here every thing seemed voluntary, spontaneous, perfect friendship and amity; the path was now strewed with roses and lilies, every obstruction having previously been removed. This is, indeed, always the case in such transactions: the moment the treaty of peace is resolved on, through the medium of diplomatic negociation, all subjects of disagreement are at an end, and the difficulties which opposed the happy result are entirely banished from the memory. This negociation with the Vizier had its share of difficulties, nevertheless, and these difficulties I could have stated to the committee of the House of Commons, if I had thought it fit or proper to do so, but my evidence shews beyond a doubt, that I purposely, and I think properly, abstained till compelled to come forward by Lord Hastings for the purpose of self-defence. I now submit that I have shewn that even the first loan from the Vizier, though not compulsory, was by no means spontaneous; that it was not given, as stated in the Exposé, *as a reward for emancipation from a painful thraldom*; that it was not offered in consequence of any understanding between the late Vizier and his son, the present sovereign of Oude; who, from the dread with which the son regarded the father, and the dislike of the father towards the son, had been perfect strangers to each other for years.

"Having disposed of the first loan, as I trust, to the conviction of the court, I proceed to the consideration of the second; and, on this I am happy to observe, that it will not be necessary to say much.

"That second loan was unquestionably the result of a painful, vexatious, and protracted negociation, which the Marquess of Hastings imposed on me by the private instructions of his secretary, which, for reasons best known to himself, he forbore to record on his proceedings, or to communicate to the Court of Directors. As those instructions are essential to the proper understanding of the question, I deem it expedient to read a few lines of them, as conveyed in a letter from Mr. Ricketts, the private secretary to the Governor-General, dated Moradabad, 10th Dec. 1814, in the following terms: 'I am desired by his Lordship to communicate to 'you privately a general view of the state 'of our affairs at this juncture, in order to 'direct your attention to the possible necessity of *another* application to the Nawaub Vizier for pecuniary assistance.' What was meant here, I will ask, by '*another application* to the Nawaub,' if the first loan was spontaneous? Another application! Why, then, there must surely have been a prior application to the Nawaub, and the Governor-General must have known it; and then, if this were the fact, with what colour of truth can it be said that the Vizier, acquainted with the wants of the government as it were in a dream, without any information or suggestion from me, came forward and requested his Lordship to allow him to do himself the honour of lending him a million of money? And now for the answer to this letter. 'Of the delicacy of a negociation 'of this nature, his Lordship and yourself 'must be aware, and I shall therefore at 'present say no more, than that my best 'and most zealous exertions shall be employed to ensure its success and to accomplish his Lordship's purposes.'—Now I put it to the court to consider, whether or not it is possible that I could have written in this style to the Governor-General or his secretary, if both of them had not been equally and perfectly aware of the difficulties which stood in the way of obtaining this second loan from the Vizier? The letter continued. 'By the way, I 'have no recollection of the circumstance 'of his Exc.'s former offer of a second 'crore of rupees: it was certainly not 'made to me, nor to his Lordship distinctly in my presence.' (*Cries of hear!*) I beg the court's particular attention to the words which follow, for they have been quoted by the gallant General for the purpose of proving or inferring an acknowledgment on my part that the first loan was purely gratuitous, and that even the second might have been easily had. 'You told

'told me, I also remember, and so did 'Swinton and Adam, that at a conference 'from which I was absent, his Exc. had 'offered the first crore as a gift instead of 'a loan, and as much more as might be 'wanted.' This passage, as it has been cited by the gallant general with a careful omission of what follows, might have answered his purpose very well. It certainly goes to admit that Mr. Ricketts, and Mr. Swinton, and Mr. Adam might have heard, or believed that they had heard, what he states to have fallen from the Vizier; but if the gallant general had proceeded a little further, he would have seen my refutation of Mr. Ricketts' statement, by making the Vizier speak for himself on the subject; and here, accordingly, are my words: 'But his written 'offer to me of a crore was expressed in by 'no means so liberal terms; and as the 'paper is still by me, I insert a translation 'of it here.' After which, I proceed to quote the ungracious terms of the note, which I have just read to the court from page 1032 of the volume. After this explanation, let me ask, was it fair, was it candid, on the part of the gallant general, to take a few lines in a letter of mine as an admission that the loan was considered to be spontaneous, when the very next sentence of my letter proves that such was by no means the case?

"If any further evidence were required to shew the true character and description of the second loan from the Vizier, the documents before us are ample. In the first place, it is proved by these documents that the negociation was arduous and protracted; and, secondly, that the noble Marquess himself repeatedly admitted it to be so. Let me call the attention of the court to the extent of time which was employed in procuring the second loan. This was not the work of a few days, like the former, as may be seen by a reference to the dates of the several communications on the subject. A period of more than a month was employed in this negociation. A letter from the secretary, Mr. Ricketts, dated the 18th Feb. 1815, contains the following words: 'His Lordship is most 'anxious to hear the result of your negociation with the Nawaub for further pecuniary aid, as without another crore 'Government may experience the most 'serious embarrassment.' My reply to the secretary is as follows: 'I have 'hitherto delayed to reply to your note of 'the 19th ultimo, in the hope of being 'enabled to report to you that some progress was made in the negociation for a 'supply of cash from the Vizier. I have 'at length obtained from his Exc. a direct 'offer of fifty lacs of rupees in a letter 'addressed to Lord Moira, and I assure 'you, with great truth, that this offer has 'been obtained with such difficulty, as induced me more than once to despair of 'the smallest success to my labours.' (Page 1033.) (*Hear, hear!*)

"To this letter, which shows at least some of the difficulties attendant on such negociations before they are brought to a close, I received an answer from Mr. Ricketts, intimating the utter inadequacy of the sum of fifty lacs of rupees to meet the pressing exigencies of the public service; and, in consequence of this communication, I renewed my application to the Vizier, with the advantage of a letter from Lord Moira, intended to facilitate my success. This letter was conveyed to me by Mr. Ricketts, in a communication from that gentleman himself, which is worthy of particular remark. It is in these words: 'I have received your letters of 'the 23d and 25th ultimo, and have 'shewn them to Lord Moira, who has desired me to express his acknowledgments to you, for your zealous exertion 'in endeavouring to obtain a further supply of money from the Vizier. His 'Lordship is so sensible of your thorough 'knowledge of the Nawaub's character, 'and so confident in your judgment, that 'he has no hesitation in adopting the opinion which you may form of the mode 'best calculated to secure the object in 'view; you will consequently receive by 'this *dawk* a letter to the Vizier, couched 'in the terms which you recommend. 'The result will prove to you the expediency, or not, of cancelling it and the 'Vizier's letter. I anxiously hope you 'will propose to cancel them, since you 'will not do so without the acceptable 'offer of the second crore.'

"With this letter I should feel disposed to conclude the discussion of the loans; but, as the present seems a proper opportunity for endeavouring to repel an attack which the gallant general has made against me, for applying to the transaction in question, in a private letter to my late friend, Mr. Adam, an epithet somewhat stronger and harsher than the circumstances stated by myself would seem to justify or require, I crave the permission of the court to offer a few words on this subject. I admit that the expression is too strong, if considered abstractedly and by itself; but it is certainly more consistent with the truth than the expressions 'spontaneous and gratuitous,' as applied to the loans from the Vizier; for considering the relative situation of the parties—the borrower and the lender, in this case:—the former, the paramount and protecting power; the latter, the subordinate and protected:—considering also the difficulties attending the negociation for the second loan from its commencement, throughout its protracted progress, until the final acquiescence of the Vizier, I confess that I felt at the time, and I am still of the same opinion, that

the term was not inaptly applied. The words of my letter are these:—'Have 'you seen all my recent letters to Ricketts, 'on the vexatious subject of *extortion* from 'the Vizier, as vexatious almost to me as 'the preceding one?'—Namely, the abominable intrigue of which I was writing, and which had naturally irritated my feelings in no ordinary degree. But setting aside this consideration entirely, it has been proved of the second loan itself, that the negociation for it was protracted and vexatious; and although I admit, that I entered upon it with zeal, in compliance with the desire of Lord Moira, there are many expressions in my letters, from which it may justly be inferred, that the work was by no means very pleasant to my feelings, nor consonant with my ideas of justice to the prince from whom the money was obtained? Why, then, it may be asked, did I undertake it? The answer is ready and plain; I undertook it as a matter of duty, because ordered to do so by my employers. (*Hear!*) Besides, the loan, though I deny that it was spontaneous, was obtained for legitimate ends, and was applied to legitimate purposes,—the exigencies of the public service. The Nawaub, by whom it was to be furnished, could afford to make the advance; and it should not be forgotten, that he owed all the wealth and power which he possessed to the justice and magnanimity of the Company, and to the exertions of this humble individual, by whom his elevation to the musnud had been supported. Nevertheless, it is worthy of remark, that I proposed some compensation to the Nawaub for the advantages which we derived from his bounty; namely, the cession by our government to his Exc. of the district of Khyreegur as a gift. It was not a very valuable boon; for its revenue was only 20,000 rupees *per annum* at the most: but still it was important to his Exc., who desired it for the purposes of sport; and on that ground I recommended the cession. Under all the circumstances of the case, I shall not, I trust, be considered to have committed any heinous offence in adopting the term which I applied to the second loan from the Vizier; and the reproaches so liberally bestowed on me for the use of this unfortunate word in a private letter to my friend will have little effect on the minds of the hon. proprietors who have heard them.

"I must now, before I conclude, take the liberty of citing one other public document, and but one, to prove the opinion entertained of my negociation for the second loan by the noble Marquess himself at the period of its successful termination. That opinion is to be found in a letter addressed to me by the Secretary to government, on the 20th of March 1815 (p. 724)."—"I am directed," says the writer, "to "acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th instant, communicating an offer, on the part of his Exc. "the Vizier, of a further loan of a crore "of rupees to the British government. "You will receive an early communication of the Governor-General's instructions regarding the periods to be fixed "for the instalments by which the loan is "to be repaid."

The paragraph of the letter which follows is worthy of particular attention:—"The Governor-General cannot, however, defer the expression of his high "approbation of the ability and address "with which you have conducted the negociation (*hear, hear!*) concluded by "the proposition, on the part of the "Vizier, announced in your despatch. "His lordship ascribes the successful "result of it, in a high degree, to your "judicious and zealous efforts to impress "on his Exc.'s mind the exigency of "the case, and the sense of his own interests as identified with those of the "Company, which should lead him to "afford the aid of his resources in support of the measures of the British government." (*Hear, hear!*)

"This letter was sufficient to prove that the Marquess of Hastings himself (whatever his friends might put forth, or whatever may be the language of his *Exposé*) was perfectly sensible at the time of the delicate and arduous nature of the duty entrusted to me, and grateful for the zeal and success which attended my performance of that duty. (*Hear, hear!*) The Vizier, however, it would appear, was by no means so highly gratified, nor so thankful for the opportunity thus afforded to him of evincing his gratitude to the British government and to Lord Moira, nor so much satisfied with the result of the negociation, as the noble Lord had avowed himself to be in the letter which I have just read to the court. For let me read to this effect a few lines from a document to be found in the last page of the volume, entitled 'a paper of requests,' addressed by the Vizier to the Governor-General—a paper which I was unwilling that the Vizier should send forth, because its obvious effect was to destroy all the grace of his previous concessions. On this account I would have willingly suppressed the paper altogether; but as this was incompatible with my duty, I conveyed it in a private letter to the secretary, containing the following words: "After translating his "Exc. the Vizier's paper of requests, I "am doubtful of the propriety of transmitting them in an official form to you, for "two reasons which I shall explain, and "therefore I send them in this letter."

It is unnecessary to quote more of my letter to Mr. Adam, dated 30th March 1815 (page 1039), but the answer is worthy of notice, and from that I shall read a few lines

lines.—"There are great and obvious objections to the first article in the Vizier's "paper of requests being made a matter "of record, and it would be very satisfactory to his lordship if the Vizier could be "induced to expunge it." And now for the article itself.—"As I have now given "a crore of rupees, and formerly gave a "crore and eight lacs, it is impossible for "me to give any more; and I trust that I "shall be exempted from all future demands: let me have satisfaction on this "point." (And through whom was this satisfaction to be afforded?) "*through the* "*Resident*, and let his lordship also give "assurance to the same effect to my minister in person, that my mind may be "entirely set at rest." (*Cries of hear, hear!*)

"This unfortunate article, I presume, was not present to the mind of the gallant general when he described in such glowing colours the friendly and affectionate terms on which the Vizier and the Governor-General concluded their negociation for the loans. It will serve to confirm the remark which I formerly submitted, that arrangements which appear to be easy when brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the diplomatic labours of agents, must not always be considered so smooth in their commencement and progress to that result.

"Let this explicit declaration of the real sentiments of the Vizier be contrasted with the picture of his feelings which the gallant general has drawn. Is this the gratuitous offer, nay, the forcing of his money on the Governor-General, for kindness manifested by his lordship towards the deceased father of the prince, the *spontaneous, the voluntary reward for the Nawaub's emancipation from a painful and degrading thraldom, established by the resident at Lucknow?*—(*Hear, hear!*)

"I have now, gentlemen, concluded my defence against the statements of the hon. and gallant general, the mover of the resolutions before you; and I regret that I have been compelled to trespass so largely on your time. I feel, however, an honest conviction, that, compelled as I have been to stand forward, I could scarcely have said less than I have offered, and that I have not solicited your attention for any idle or unnecessary purpose of my own. In my mind, I have satisfactorily proved, and I trust the court will concur with me, that the loans to the Company from the Vizier, the transactions which we are called upon to consider, were more correctly represented by me than by the noble Marquess of Hastings, and that the description which I have given of them, in my evidence before the House of Commons, and in my statement of this day, is, to say the least, more correct than that contained in the Summary or Exposé of Lord Hastings' administration in India. I have never asserted any thing more—I have never imputed any blame, nor ascribed an improper motive to the negociation with the Vizier for these loans. The noble lord did not require the two crores of rupees for himself, he required them for the benefit of the public, the legitimate objects of his government, and through my successful mediation, with considerable labour, he obtained them. This was the only proposition which I ever attempted to maintain—the proposition with which I set out,—which I wished to impress on the court, and which, I trust, I have now established to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind. In this honest conviction I sit down." (*Loud cries of hear, hear! and applause.*)

Sir *John Doyle* rose to explain. It had been stated by the hon. director, that he had obtained the permission of Mr. W. Adam to publish and print all the letters of his brother to him upon official subjects. Now he would read the dissent of Mr. William Adam to such a measure: besides this he had the authority of Mr. Prinsep for saying that he gave no assent to it. A note had been sent to him (Sir J. Doyle) the other morning by that gentleman, to the following effect:—"For my part, I have nothing to do but to repeat my dissent to the publication of any papers, and more especially to the publication of any which were not intended to be publicly recorded." He was ready to authenticate that note, and to declare that he expressed such a wish to the hon. director. He (Sir John Doyle) would only now state (*cries of* "You have spoken before) that, as far as he remembered, the passage in Col. Baillie's letter to Mr. Ricketts, respecting his Excellency's offer of a crore of rupees as a gift and not a loan, it was thus:—"You told me of it, as did also Swinton and Adam." So it would appear that the report of the conversation between his Excellency and the Governor-General, was not, as might be understood from the statement of the hon. director, the mere single report of Mr. Ricketts, but the report of Mr. Ricketts corroborated by his two friends, Mr. Swinton and Mr. Adam. He thought what he had just mentioned sufficiently established the statements in his speech. ("This," a proprietor observed, "is not explanation; you have spoken before.") The gallant general then sat down.

Mr. *Ellis* rose to move an amendment to the resolution, which had just been put from the chair. In proposing it, he must say that, although he thought the gallant general had been too severe on the hon. director, still he agreed with him in the substance of the resolution he had submitted to the court. His was rather a verbal amendment, than a substantial one. It was merely to put, in the first resolution, the words "readily acceded to," in place

of "voluntarily offered by" his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier. He was of opinion that the gallant general had not succeeded in proving that the first loan had been voluntarily offered; and, on the other hand, he thought that the hon. director had entirely failed in proving that there had been any difficulty in obtaining it. His Excellency had, it would appear, readily acceded to it when proposed, and he did not think that the paper, on which so much of the argument of the hon. director was grounded, was to be considered in any other light than as a document, putting into a written and tangible form, the proposition which the hon. director had suggested to his Excellency in the course of conversation. He could not see that the requiring of a bond from the Governor-General, for the amount of the money advanced by his Excellency, went to prove that there was any difficulty on the part of his Excellency in advancing it. The object of the noble marquess in publishing his "Summary," was to shew that there had been no compulsion used for the purpose of raising money from native princes during his administration; and it did not appear, with respect to the loans which his Excellency the Vizier had made, that there was any thing which could warrant the charge of "extortion." He believed the hon. director was a man of too much honour to have valued his office of resident a straw in comparison with his character, which would have been sullied by his lending himself to a transaction, which, was it such as it had been represented, was equally repugnant to the dictates of sound policy as well as to those of moral honesty. He (Mr. Ellis) considered the letter, in which the term "extortion" had been used, to have been written under feelings of great exasperation, and which did the writer of it no very great credit. He could not conceive by what process of reasoning the first or second loan could be called "extortion." There might be a difference of opinion as to the degree of pressure, which had been applied to the Vizier, but he thought that it could not properly be called "extortion." It was not unlike the native character to suppose, when sums of money had been advanced, even voluntarily, that it might become a precedent for future demands; and this accounted for the first article inserted in the paper of requests of the Nawaub, "that there might be no further demands made upon him." The objection the hon. proprietor had made relative to the word "month" did not apply to the first, but to the second loan. It appeared that, to arrange the first, not more than three days were required, which certainly proved, that the person who advanced it had no feelings of aversion to its negociation. It was, he believed, a fact which admitted of no question, that the Nawaub, at the first interview he had with Lord Hastings at Cawnpore, had offered a crore of rupees as a gift to the British Government, and he therefore considered his Lordship to be justified in applying to him for a loan to the same amount. In short, there was, in his opinion, nothing in the second transaction with the Vizier, which deserved the appellation of "extortion." It was argued that the Nawaub was averse to entering into this transaction, because he had proposed to lend the English Government 50 and not 100 lacs of rupees which it required; but he (Mr. Ellis) did not think this argument of any weight. The Nawaub might not have expected to be called upon for a second loan so soon after the first, or he might have given 50 in the first instance from a desire of husbanding his resources. If a man offered £5,000 to another, who wanted £10,000, was it fair to argue, because he wished to stint his accommodation to half of what was wanted, that he therefore desired not to afford accommodation at all? It was not, under these circumstances, fair to infer, that the Nawaub had an indisposition to supply accommodation to the English government. The conduct of the Nawaub did not, in any point of view, justify the inference, that he considered the second call made upon him as an act of "extortion." In fact, he, no doubt, entertained the most profound feelings of gratitude towards the Company, for enabling him to succeed to the throne of his father with so much ease; and, as his treasury was overflowing, he would naturally wish to lend his friends and benefactors money on the usual securities. He (Mr. Ellis) was of opinion, that the hon. director had fully established the point, that he had not brought this subject gratuitously before the notice of the House of Commons. He had clearly shown that he was compelled to act as he did, and was therefore acquitted of all blame on that score. His views respecting these loans did, however, appear to have undergone a change subsequently. In his evidence before the committee, he had no where made use of the term "extortion." That expression would appear to have been wrung from him by a feeling, that the Marquess of Hastings had not shown a sufficiently deep sense of the value of the services he had rendered to the English government at Lucknow. The hon. member concluded by moving the amendment he had previously described.

Sir *Charles Forbes* rose to second the amendment. He congratulated the court on the appearance amongst them of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down. He felt called upon to bear testimony to the strict accuracy of the statement made by

by the hon. director, whom he had the honour to call his relative and friend. He gave his evidence before the committee, as he had just declared, with the utmost reluctance; and to this fact he (Sir C. F.) had no doubt the hon. member for Aberdeen would bear testimony. He, however, could not but regret, that the hon. director did not deal so candidly with the committee as he did with the court, and could have wished he had answered as fairly and as readily to the questions proposed to him by that committee, as he had that day done to those of the gallant general. He begged to be permitted, with that candour which he always endeavoured to observe on every occasion—no matter whether the interests of a stranger or of a dear friend or relation were at stake — he must, he said, be permitted, with that candour, to observe that, when before the committee, the hon. director gave his evidence with so much hesitation, so much apparent unwillingness, and so much ambiguity, that he (Sir C. F.) as well as many other members of it, could not help entertaining an idea, that more was hid behind the curtain than was wished to be brought to light. He repeated that such was his impression, and he was induced to believe that the discrepancy between the hon. director and the noble Marquess was of greater extent than it appeared even by the account of the hon. director himself. That discrepancy, in fact, only amounted to this: that instead of the first loan being a spontaneous one, as the noble Marquess had declared it to be in his "Summary," it was made upon the suggestion of the noble Marquess himself, communicuted to the Nawaub by the hon. director as a thing which would be very acceptable to the British Government. Now, somewhere in the mass of papers with which they were deluged *(a laugh)*— (he would not attempt to point out the particular place)—the Nawaub stated that he would willingly have granted the Governor-General such a sum of money as a gift, had he known that it would have been acceptable to him. Now if he was willing to give a crore of rupees as a gift, was it to be supposed that he would be unwilling to accede to a proposal for the loan of that sum, when informed that it would be accepted as a loan but not as a gift? He therefore coincided in that part of the amendment, which declared the first loan to have been readily acceded to on the part of the Nawaub. With regard to the second loan he did not see that one word was necessary to be spent: every person appeared to be agreed respecting it; the hon. director doubtless experienced some difficulty in obtaining the second loan so soon after the first; for the Nawaub would naturally look for an assurance that he should not be called upon to furnish a third as soon after the second. He understood intelligence had arrived from India stating, that the Nawaub had lately accommodated the Government with a third loan: and he was, for various reasons, glad to hear this. He considered it highly politic in the government of India to obtain as much assistance as they could, in an honourable way, by loans from the native princes. The greater the interest those princes took in the stability of the British government, the more solid and firm it would become; and, indeed, he wished it would seek to establish itself as deeply in the hearts of the natives of India as it had established itself in their purses. He was inclined to think, that the hon. director's exasperation against the Marquess of Hastings arose from the circumstance of his not finding himself so great a man at the court of Oude, after that noble lord's arrival in India, as he had done before. He believed that such soreness was only natural in a man, who, having been long accustomed to the use of absolute power, suddenly found himself deprived of it. From all he (Sir C. F.) had read and heard, he had come to the belief that the hon. director was not only the resident, but the autocrat of Oude; and that he looked with jealousy on any attempt at interference with the authority he had assumed. Did they not find that in one of his letters he made use of an expression to this effect: "That the Governor-General had *presumed* to have an interview with the Nawaub at which he, the resident, was not permitted to be present." (*Loud cries of* "No!" *and* "Point out the place!") He was confident those words had caught his eye as he was turning over that huge volume; but he could not now say in what part they were. He did not, however, mean to say, that the hon. director had acted in any way different from the rule of conduct pursued by his brother residents: on the contrary, he was afraid his conduct was in too strict accordance with that rule. It was, he believed, the general rule, that the residents should be the real sovereigns at the courts to which they were appointed; backed as they were by subsidiary bayonets, ready, at a moment's warning, to be turned against the power who dared to call in question their unlimited authority. On this occasion he (Sir C. F.) considered, that the Marquess of Hastings had done himself credit by the way in which he had acted towards the Nawaub of Oude. It was equally honest, high-minded and magnanimous. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished he had adopted the same simple and magnanimous line of conduct towards his highness the Peishwa; but that was not the question at present before the court. Whatever might be his (Sir C. F's) opinion of the noble Marquess's proceeding towards that prince, be

he had no hesitation in declaring, that, throughout the whole of the transactions with the Nawaub of Oude, he was entitled to that credit which he received at all hands. (*Hear!*) He conceived that the more the noble Marquess's administration was scrutinized, the more his motives were seen, his plans developed—the greater credit would be reflected on his character. (*Hear, hear!*) He only wished the noble Marquess had gone in person to Poonah, and not listened to the representations of the resident; in which case he believed it would have been better for all parties. He trusted, however, that his conduct would be imitated by future governors-general: and that, like him, they would make a practice of personally visiting the native courts. Why should not the Governor-General visit every part of the empire which was placed under his rule? Why should his excursions be confined to drives between Calcutta and that place, the name of which he almost shuddered to mention —Barrackpore? Why should they not extend to Bombay? Why should he not hear with his own ears the complaints of the native princes—he would not call them sovereigns, for they were sovereigns no longer. (*Hear, hear!*) All he had now to say was this—that had the hon. director given but one half the information to the House of Commons which he had that day given to the court, he (Sir C. F.) should have been quite satisfied as to the character of the loans in question. Indeed, when he (Sir C. F.) called for more papers, if the hon. director had but given a tenth part of the explanation he had this day tendered, he would have been satisfied, and would have proceeded no farther in the affair. The manner in which the papers were laid before the court had already been explained; and though the printing of them might have cost the Company a large sum of money, he was of opinion that it was well laid out, on account of the insight they afforded as to the internal administration of India. They would be handed down to posterity as proofs of the superintendence they exercised over India; and he was convinced that their labours this day would be viewed with admiration and gratitude by generations yet unborn in that country. He did not know what further resolutions the gallant general might have to propose; but if he meant to move a vote of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings for this conduct in these transactions, he for one would be ready to grant it; and if on the contrary he intended to move a vote of reprehension on the hon. director, he must say he could not see any just ground for supporting it. He hoped no such resolution was contemplated, and that their labours would end with what had been already proposed; for sure he was that nothing had that day been said which in any degree reflected on the conduct or character of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Col. *Stanhope* said, that he did not rise for the purpose of defending Lord Hastings, nor of attacking the gallant Director, but being a friend to publicity, considering that it was the soul of justice, he thought that great praise was due somewhere for the publication of the volume which was in the possession of the court. It was a volume containing, he believed, more information than was comprized in the former documents which had been published respecting the Marquess of Hastings. It was more essential to a knowledge of the character of those subsidiary states which had been well described by an hon. member opposite. It appeared that in these subsidiary states the whole civil and military authority was placed in the hands of the British: the president was an autocrat; the Vizier a mere puppet, danced by his wire—and the minister his tool, who raised his fortunes in proportion to his treason to his country and his sovereign. The conduct of the minister naturally excited discontent, and occasioned mutinies which were put down by British bayonets. A general feeling of discontent was thus engendered, and the consequence was, that, whenever a war broke out, the population of the subsidiary states was always ready to join the power which was hostile to the British interest. He thought that any system with respect to the subsidiary states would be preferable to the one at present in operation. A tribute paid by those states without any interference of the British Government in their internal affairs, would be better than the present system: indeed he would rather see them treated as conquered countries. The question before the court was, whether the loans made by the Nawaub were or were not spontaneous. It appeared that Col. Baillie and the Vizier were not on good terms, and the latter complained that he was not allowed to hunt.

The *Chairman* called the hon. proprietor to order. He was travelling from the question before the court which related only to the loans.

The Hon. *Col. Stanhope* continued. Well, with respect to the loans Col. Baillie said that they were not spontaneous, but brought about with great difficulty by his negociation, through the agency of Agha-Meer. Who then was this Agha-Meer? He was the son of a beggar: his father and mother were beggars. Agha-Meer himself had been a labourer and carried bricks and mortar. He was in the habit of going to the heir apparent to receive his salary of five rupees a month, and took an opportunity of recommending himself to the family of the Vizier. The Vizier in consequence appointed

pointed him to a situation in his household, and he contrived to make himself minister. He (Col. Stanhope) did not want the evidence of Mr. Ricketts, or of Mr. Adam, to convince him that Col. Baillie had been invested with too much power. The evidence of the gallant director himself was sufficient for that purpose. He did not doubt that the gallant director had been actuated by the most honourable motives; but his conduct towards the Vizier certainly was extremely arbitrary. He acted like an autocrat, and the consequence was that Lord Hastings very properly removed him from his situation.

Mr. *Trant* said, that having been alluded to by the hon. proprietor who introduced the discussion, as one of two persons present who had been concerned in the administration of the finances of the Vizier, at the period when the loans in question were made, he trusted he might be excused for offering a very few observations to the court. He had not the honour of succeeding to the office of his hon. friend behind him, until after the first loan had been made. He would not therefore, touch upon that transaction; but with respect to the second loan, he might say a few words to the purpose. He had nothing to do with the negociation of the loan, though he was in correspondence with Col. Baillie, and heard a great deal of what was going on. It certainly never occurred to him that any thing like compulsion was intended towards the Nawaub. The Nawaub, it was well known, had voluntarily offered to raise a body of troops for the British service: this was an important circumstance. He was surprised that Col. Baillie should have found a difficulty in procuring from the Nawaub a sum not much exceeding that required for raising the body of troops. He wondered that it had not occurred to Col. Baillie that the Nawaub was deeply interested in the contest: in fact his territory had been invaded; it was therefore his interest to afford every possible assistance to the British. Connecting those two circumstances with the period of the second loan, he was rather surprised that so much difficulty should have been experienced in obtaining the consent of the Nawaub to that measure. There was another point upon which he would make only one observation. Some stress was laid upon the fact, that the Nawaub should have made a voluntary offer of a loan to Lord Hastings: to those who were acquainted with the native character, such a circumstance would not appear at all surprising.

Dr. *Gilchrist* was happy to remark that, in the present instance, the directors had come boldly forward and laid the papers before the public, with a view of letting them judge for themselves. He trusted that this precedent would be followed on all other similar occasions. He concurred with the observation of the hon. bart. that it would be of great use, if the Governor-General were to proceed from residency to residency to see what was going forward in each. The Company had their preambulating bishops; the Bishop of Calcutta travelled from Bombay to Madras, and from Madras to Bengal, and it was understood that he was now on his voyage to Botany Bay. (*A laugh.*) If apostolical matters were looked after so well, he saw no reason why temporal concerns should not also be attended to, and the Governor-General perform a similar duty to the Bishop's. He might yet live to see the day when a Governor-General would take lessons from him. He had taught two judges and several members of Government who had gone to India. A learned member of that court (Sir J. Sewell) had stated, that it was 19 years before he could learn anything of Latin: now he would engage to enable any person to speak Hindoostanee or Persian in a few months, or he would forfeit his character as a teacher. (*Much laughter.*) With respect to the question before the court, he was of opinion that the gallant director, far from sinking, would rise in the estimation of the court, on account of the bold and manly manner in which he had stood forward. (*Hear! hear!*) Any man placed in his situation would have acted as he had done. The gallant director was his old colleague; he had laboured with him in the same vineyard, and he was happy to bear testimony in his favour. The only thing for which he blamed the gallant director was the use of the word "extortion;" it had perhaps been employed in a moment of warmth. Under the influence of similar feelings, he (Dr. G.) might have done the same thing, and therefore he had a fellow feeling for the gallant director. If the gallant director had been as conversant with words as he (Dr. G.) was, he might perhaps have substituted the word "imposition" for "extortion." In conclusion, he must repeat, that he was pleased that the papers had been published; it would convince the public that the Company were not afraid to come forward and discuss their affairs manfully and boldly.

Mr. *Hume* perceived, he said, that it was the wish of the court that the discussion should be brought to a close. As one of those who had signed the requisition, in pursuance of which the court had been summoned, he felt it necessary to state the grounds on which that step had been taken. It undoubtedly was the impression, from what had fallen from the gallant director on a former occasion, that a case extremely unfavourable to Lord Hastings would be made out, with respect to the loans in question. After the statement

ment which had been made by the gallant director that day, it must be evident that that impression originated entirely in a misunderstanding. The gallant director had fairly stated the reason why he did not speak out before the committee of the House of Commons. He (Mr. Hume) was one who concurred in the resolution of the commitee, which declared that the gallant director should give a full explanation of all the circumstances with which, from his situation, he must have been acquainted. The gallant director had explained, that he did not then speak out, because he was in possession of a confidential communication, which he did not think himself at liberty to disclose. If, on a former occasion, he (Mr. Hume) had heard only a tenth part of what the gallant director had that day stated he would never have thought it necessary to raise any discussion on the subject. The result of what had passed, however, could not fail of giving satisfaction. It appeared from the statement of the gallant director himself that the loans, so far from discovering the epithet of "extortion" which had unfortunately been applied to them, were the result of negociation. Those who had any thing to do with the native princes must be aware, that it was very difficult to induce one of them to give up fifty rupees without negociation, much less a *crore*. At the same time he thought that, under all the circumstances of the case, the Nawaub could not have been much indisposed to assist the Indian Government. When he ascended the throne he succeeded to a treasury of fourteen millions in hand, in gold and silver; and it should be remembered that it was his interest to afford every possible aid to the Company; for if the Nepaulese had succeeded against the Company, he must have been deprived of his territory and every thing he possessed. He was willing to admit that the gallant director deserved much credit for his share in the negociation; but at the same time the epithet "extortion," as applied to the Government, was by no means warranted. He also thought that the explanation which had been given had freed Lord Hastings from the charge which some persons had brought against him, by saying he was so greedy that he was not satisfied with getting one million, but would have two. It had been shewn that the first loan would have been sufficient, if it had been applied exclusively to the purpose of carrying on the war; but part of it having been appropriated to another purpose, during the absence of Lord Hastings from the seat of government, it was found necessary to have recourse to a second loan. It would be acting unjustly to the gallant director, to attach to him the charge which he had rebutted: at the same time it would be unfair to attach any blame to the Marquess of Hastings. He did not think it was absolutely necessary to press the motion; but he doubted, as the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering a certain proposition, whether, if nothing appeared on the record, it might not be supposed that something improper had taken place. The resolution contained only an expression of approbation of the Government, and the Court of Directors, and therefore it might perhaps be allowed to stand.

Mr. *Peter Moore* wished to know whether any of the documents before the court had not undergone the consideration of the Court of Directors? If they had all undergone that consideration, there was he conceived an end of the question, unless the court intended to take the authority of their representative body out of their hands. For his part he never heard of the imputation against his lordship till he came into the court: he did not believe Lord Hastings capable of the misconduct which had been attributed to him. In the explanation which the gallant director had made, he had exhibited knowledge and talent beyond any thing he had ever heard. The present discussion was ripping up a question which had been decided long ago. He entreated the court to respect the decision of the Court of Directors. If the conduct of Government was to be ripped up in this manner, the Company's servants would be intimidated: he therefore moved that the court do adjourn.

Mr. *Rigby* had expected that the motion just made would have proceeded from the hon. member who spoke last but one (Mr. Hume). He believed that the hon. proprietor would have proposed such a motion, if he had not listened to the suggestions of some persons near him. With respect to the question before the court, he had, from what passed on a former occasion, entertained some doubts as to the propriety of the gallant director's conduct. Those doubts were confirmed when an hon. bart. stated, that the gallant director displayed considerable hesitation before a committee of the House of Commons. The latter circumstance had been fully explained by the hon. prop. (Mr. Hume), who was himself a member of the committee. The hon. prop. stated that the gallant director felt delicacy in disclosing a confidential communication; if that was the case, the gallant director's conduct, far from being blameable, reflected lustre on his character. It might happen that, under such circumstances, the gallant director exhibited a kind of tremor, which was likely to attend a person of delicate nerves. The hon. prop. concluded with seconding the motion for adjournment.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that if the motion could be considered as reflecting in any way on the character of the gallant director,

tor, he would not wish it to be carried. If a vote of censure were proposed, with respect to the gallant director, his hand would not be held up in support of it; but he would be sorry that, out of deference to the gallant director, the motion of adjournment should be carried. Were the court afraid to come to a resolution with respect to the papers before them?—were they terrified at their own shadows? An hon. prop. was of opinion that it was derogatory from the dignity of the Court of Directors to entertain the question at all; he could not concur with that sentiment. It was the duty of the Court of Proprietors to come forward when they thought that any thing was going wrong. Whatever respect he felt for the Court of Directors, he could not consider them, like the Pope, infallible.

Mr. *Edmonstone* said, that it was not his intention in rising to enter into the discussion of the subject which had already been so fully discussed, but the gallant general who opened the debate, having alluded to a transaction in which he (Mr. Edmonstone) was personally concerned, he begged to say a few words in explanation. The transaction was also referred to in Lord Hastings's "Summary" in terms of censure:—he meant the application of part of the first loan to other purposes than that to which Lord Hastings intended it to be applied; and as he (Mr. E.) then filled the office of Vice-President in Council, he must consider himself responsible for that measure. That application of it, however, had afforded essential relief to the financial embarrassment of the Government, and if it had not taken place, the affairs of the Government would have been involved in greater difficulties than before. In point of fact, the very object for which the Governor-General had obtained the loan from the Vizier was promoted more effectually by that application of a portion of it, which had been reprobated, than it otherwise could have been. There were official documents in existence which would prove the correctness of this statement: moreover, the application of the money had been approved by the authorities at home. He had felt it necessary to say thus much, because the transaction in question had been made matter of charge against him and his colleagues in council.

Sir *J. Doyle* assured the hon. director that he must have misunderstood what had fallen from him; not only did he not make any accusation against the Government for applying part of the loan in the way stated, but, on the contrary, he said that it was so applied for very good and proper purposes. The hon. prop. who moved the adjournment seemed to suppose, that he (Sir J. Doyle) had called in question the conduct of the executive body. He was there to defend their conduct. If the Chairman would be so good as to order the motion to be read, it would be seen that such was its object. The concluding resolution directly approved of the conduct of the Court of Directors, and there was not a word in any one of them which could give offence to any part of mankind. His only object was to clear the character of Lord Hastings. If any proprietor had heard it said that a friend of his had been guilty of "extortion," would he not step forward to repel the charge? (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* expressed his regret, that the paper brought forward that day had not sooner been produced. He was sure that, if the paper which had been read by the gallant director had been included in the printed volume, much trouble and much painful feeling would have been avoided. His gallant friend had anticipated him in bearing testimony to the purity of the motives which actuated the members of the council in their application of the first loan. Their conduct had been approved of by the Court of Directors, and there existed no intention of impugning it. But with respect to the second part of the question, which related to Lord Hastings, it was impossible to get rid of it by the motion of adjournment. The cruel term of "extortion" had been applied to the noble lord's conduct with regard to the loans advanced by the Nawaub; and unless the court came to a resolution confirmatory of that of the Court of Directors which approved of his lordship's conduct, it would go forth to the world, and be believed by the native princes of India, that our Governor-General had acted improperly. The hon. director (Col. Baillie) had admitted that, when he used the word "compulsion," he did not mean it in its literal sense, and that the use of the word "extortion," as applying to the loan, was made only in the warmth of the moment, and never meant to convey the impression, that the money obtained from the Vizier was wrung from him by violent or fraudulent means; and, in short, the word was expressly admitted to have been improper. Unfortunately, however, the word was on record: it was made public, and could not now be rubbed out; and the only means by which they could rescue the East India Company from the charge of having sanctioned what was now charged as extortion, would be by passing the resolutions before the court. The matter could not be got rid of by the "previous question," or by any motion of adjournment. It would stand against them in the face of all India on this record, that they were extortioners—that they took advantage of a defenceless prince—at least of one who had not power to resist those who stiled themselves his friends and allies; and that, when the question afterwards came

came to be discussed, as to whether that charge was or was not well founded, the court had sneaked out of it by such a motion of adjournment as that now proposed. Could any thing redound less to to their characters for integrity? Nothing, he thought, was more strong than the language used by the gallant colonel. He asked Mr. Adam, the able secretary to the government, and whose loss they must all deplore, whether he had seen his letters to Ricketts, "on the vexatious subject of extortion from the Vizier,—as vexatious almost to me as the preceding one? Have you proposed a gift to his Excellency of the district of Kyreegurh, which appears to be highly expedient for the purpose of qualifying our extortion?" He intreated the court to consider the effect which the publication of this declaration would have in India. As long as the volume of papers before them existed, this charge would stand against—not only the governor and council in India, but the directors at home—that the former had been guilty of, and the latter had sanctioned. gross extortion, committed on their own ally; and if our friends had such a measure of injustice dealt out to them, what might not our enemies have reason to expect, should they come within the peril of our friendship? For these reasons — because he thought the vindication of our honour was at stake, although that of the noble Marquess had been entirely cleared, he would support the resolutions before the court.

Sir *John Sewell* said, that without meaning any attack on the government or character of the Marquess of Hastings, he did not think the use of the word "extortion" misplaced as applying to those loans, looking at them under all the circumstances. The learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) said that this account would be read in India, and would there give very general dissatisfaction, unless the resolutions before the court were adopted. Now, it was for that very reason, that he (Sir J. Sewell) would wish the question of adjournment to be carried, because he did not wish that the court should express its approbation of such a proceeding as that which was now on their records. If these resolutions were carried, and the matter should become (as no doubt it would become) known in India, then it would appear that, whatever degree of injustice was practiced on the native princes, by governors or others, no redress could be obtained for it in that court—that jutice was to be done only to one party. This course would, he thought, tend very little to strengthen the force of opinion on which so much reliance was placed for the support of our authority in India. As an argument in support of the first loan being a voluntary offer on the part of the Nawaub Vizier, it was said, that he had offered a free gift of a million on his accession to the musnud. Let it however also be taken into consideration, that this same Nawaub had made almost insuperable objections to the loan of the second million at six per cent. Was it then probable, that the offer of the first as a free gift was ever made, or that, when made, it was altogether voluntary on the part of his highness? Any one who knew the influence which the Company possessed in India, and the manner in which that influence was exercised at the courts of native princes, would easily conceive how loans might be obtained, and how they might be said to be voluntary when they were in reality forced. Looking at the loans at present under discussion, he could not bring himself to believe, after all he had heard on the subject, that the first was a voluntary offer on the part of the Vizier. It could not be defended as a voluntary act, and he thought that, instead of coming to a resolution approving it, it would be a much more prudent course to let the matter drop where it was, and let the adjournment take place. He did not mean to cast any blame on the noble Marquess, as having had any improper motive in this transaction: no doubt he did what he thought was most advisable to promote the Company's interests. The end might be very good, but he could not at all approve of the means. It was just as much as saying, here is a man who has got fourteen millions of treasure in his possession, and as we want it we might as well get our hands into his pocket and take out one or two millions, and then call it a loan or voluntary offering. It was, in his opinion, as much a voluntary offering as some of the forced loans which were imposed on our ancestors in this country in former reigns, which, though they were called benevolences from the people, no man dared refuse. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought the best thing the court could now do would be to adjourn.

Mr. *Twining* said it was unnecessary to enter into any argument as to the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings on this occasion. It was not, he conceived, involved in the question, and he thought the discussion would have been rendered altogether unnecessary if the hon. director had made the same candid statement before the committee of the House of Commons which he did that day before the court. It was said that the publication of this charge would be injurious to our interests in India. Would any man believe that the native princes would ever read the huge volume of documents before the court, unless indeed they were helped to a translation of it by the learned professor near him (Dr. Gilchrist). (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*)

Captain

Captain *Maxfield* next addressed the court, and was proceeding to contend, that it was probable the first loan had been a voluntary offer on the part of the Vizier, for having been rescued by the noble Marquess from the tiraldom in which he had been kept by the resident; when he was called to order by

The *Deputy Chairman*, who observed that the hon. proprietor was not regular in mixing up with the discussion matters which were not regularly before the court.

Mr. Hume observed, that the subject to which the hon. proprietor (Capt. Maxfield) was referring was contained in the papers before them, and that the object for which the court had been called was the discussion of those papers. He thought it was unfair to put any proprietor down in this manner while in the exercise of his right. It was also known that the gallant general (Sir J. Doyle) was about to move resolutions on the subject of the hon. col. (Baillie's) removal from the residency at Lucknow.

The *Chairman*. The hon. proprietor must be aware, that the intended motions are not regularly before the court. They have been, it is true, communicated in courtesy to the chairman and deputy chairman, but they form no part of the question on which the court is now called upon to decide. It is therefore irregular to allude to them in the debate. There was no disposition within the bar to interrupt any hon. proprietor in the exercise of his right of addressing the court on any subject before it, but then it was necessary, for the sake of order, that the exercise of that right should be confined within its proper limits. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Maxfield* again addressed the court and said, he had no wish to trespass long on its attention. He merely was anxious to point out the inconvenience of the course they were about to adopt. If they adjourned the court now, there would of course be an end to all proceedings this day, and the other resolutions intended by the gallant officer as to the removal of the resident from Lucknow, could not be discussed. This would only occasion trouble without getting rid of the question, for it was well known, that other courts would be called, at which the matter must come under discussion.

The *Chairman* was now about to put the question of adjournment, when

Sir *J. Doyle*, who had left the court for a few minutes, and was now resuming his seat, begged to say a few words. He had, he observed, run out after the learned judge (Sir J. Sewell) who left the court a few moments before, for the purpose of apprizing him that it was his intention to comment on the very unwarrantable manner in which he had spoken of the character of Lord Hastings. That learned judge was, it was said, a doctor of civil law; but most certainly, if he had ever studied in a civil court, he appeared to have altogether forgotten the practice. (*Laughter.*) The learned gentleman had said that, if the noble lord (Hastings) had committed extortion, it was without any improper motive, and for the good of the Company. This was putting a most unfair and illiberal construction on the transaction, and he was certain it must have escaped the hon chairman's attention at the time it was said, or otherwise he would have called him to order. He begged again to repeat that he stood there, not as the defender of Lord Hastings, who needed none,—he stood there as the advocate of the Court of Directors, who had publicly given their sanction to a transaction, which was now as publicly branded with the name of "extortion" by one of their own body. He implored the court then, for the sake of its character and that of the Court of Directors, to pass the resolutions now before them. The decision would not take them two minutes, and without it they would leave their directors in a very curious situation.

The question of adjournment was now put and carried by a very considerable majority, and the court adjourned accordingly.

COURTS AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

The Court of Directors have given notice of a general court on March 1, from 9 till 6, for the election of a director in the room of Wm. Taylor Money Esq. who has disqualified.

Also a quarterly general court on March 28 at 11 o'clock.

Also a general court on April 12, from 9 till 6, for the election of six directors for four years.

Lists of the members of the Company will be ready for delivery in the month of March 1826.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Observations on Gout, Critical and Pathological; or, an Analytical Survey of the views at present entertained of the nature of that disorder; with practical remarks on the injurious effects of Colchicum, and on certain modes of Diet. By A. Rennie, Surgeon, &c. 8vo. 5*s.* 6*d.*

The Author has, in his own case, possessed the means of daily studying the various symptoms of the disorder, of verifying, by experiments, the influence of particular agencies, of minutely observing the frequent recurrences of the disorder, in different degrees and forms, according to circumstances, and of putting to the test the various medical or dietetic measures suggested by practical experience, by knowledge of their therapeutic properties, or by reference to the laws of animal economy.

Some Observations on the Policy of the Government of India, more especially with reference to the Invasion of Burmah. By Lieut. Col. M. Stewart, F.R.S.E., Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, &c. 8vo.

A new Map of the Burman Empire, constructed from a Drawing in the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta; and from other authentic Documents, with a Glossary of Native Geographical Terms, and a Table of estimated Road-distances between the principal places in the Empire, &c. &c. By Jas. Wyld, Geographer to the King, &c.

The Last Man; a Romance. By the Author of "Frankenstein." 3 vols. post 8vo. 27*s.*

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HOME

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parliament met for the dispatch of business on February 2. The following was the only passage in the speech of the Lords Commissioners, by whom the session was opened, which referred to Indian affairs.

"His Majesty regrets that he has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India; but the operations of the last campaign, through the bravery of the forces of his Majesty and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their commanders, have been attended with uniform success; and his Majesty trusts that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant period, to an honourable and satisfactory pacification."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *February* 2.

Mr. Hume took occasion, on the motion for an address to his Majesty, to observe, that the state of affairs in the Burmese Empire was disastrous; that we heard of no victories from thence; not even of engagements; that our army was wasting under a climate worse than that at Walcheren; and that the disastrous state of affairs was the consequence of having an incompetent man at the head of the Indian Government.

February 3.

Indian Affairs.—Sir C. Forbes agreed with what had been stated concerning the origin and progress of the Burmese war. He did not wish to interfere with the policy of that war in the commencement, but whatever occasion might then have existed for its origin, was counteracted at present by a necessity for its immediate termination. His Majesty's speech held out hopes to this effect, but it appeared to him that now, at the expiration of two years, there was no greater prospect of such an event than at the beginning. It was a war of extermination, of which he could see no end. The British troops might reach the capital of the Burmese without effecting this consummation. All succeeding intelligence from India confirmed his fears on this subject. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to recommend the removal of the British troops from the Burmese territory. If the original aggression was unjust, such a course was necessary; but in any case it was desirable to finish a war of useless expenditure of blood and treasure. He regretted that the expectations of all the people of sense in this country had not been gratified by the recal of Lord Amherst.

The Right Hon. C. W. Wynn felt that the conduct pursued in India was the result of sound discretion. The question which had been introduced, however, appeared in the nature of an episode. He expected that the hon. gentleman would have given him an opportunity of speaking on the topic, and he therefore passed it over. The hon. gentleman denied last year the necessity and justice of the Burmese war, but the declaration of Lord Amherst proved that the war had been provoked. From that document it was clear that the Burmese had exercised every species of aggression to excite hostilities, until at last it was impossible, in regard to honour or safety, to allow them to proceed with impunity. They had by various encroachments extended the line of their atrocities so far, that it was no difficult matter for them to attack the British capital in that country. But the hon. gentleman had stated that the British troops had exhibited no bravery. Whenever they appeared, however, the enemy fled before them. In the last campaign at, Rangoon, were not the Burmese repulsed? Did they not retreat because they were beaten, and could make no stand? He did not like to express a sanguine opinion on a subject, where the operations connected with it are so remote; but he was satisfied, in his own mind, that the Burmese war would be brought to an honourable conclusion. The hon. gent. (Mr. Hume) had designated it as "a war from which neither honour nor profit could be derived."—Profit! If by this term prize-money was meant, perhaps there would not. But was it not profitable to repress insolence, and to maintain the dignity of the British name? Another objection was founded on the impolicy of carrying the war into the enemy's country; but, from the extent of territory, an offensive war was more easily conducted than a defensive one. By this mode the British troops had obtained possession of Arracan and other considerable places, and the natives had expressed the highest gratification at their deliverance from the shackles of the Burmese. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to detail the operations of the four divisions of the British army, and stated that they had experienced uniform success. They had, indeed, been seriously afflicted by sickness, but the last accounts represented the return of the troops to health and activity.

Mr. Hume regretted extremely that so little care had been expended, in the speech from the Throne, on the concerns of nearly one million of people. They had been thought hardly worth notice, yet

yet the manner in which the liberty of the press had been crushed in India was deserving of the gravest consideration. The liberty of the press may, perhaps, be legally restrained in this country, but certainly there is not any statute for that purpose. Now, the Governors-General of India are only empowered to make such alterations in the internal police of that country as are not inconsistent with the law of England; in this instance, however, they have deviated widely from the laws of England, for they have crushed the freedom of the press in India, without the shadow of a legal proceeding. This instance of oppression is important, not merely in its individual application, but also as a specimen of the tyranny which galls a hundred millions of his Majesty's subjects. He had called the war in India unprofitable as well as unjust, and he repeated the term, although some hon. gentlemen affected to be blind to the connexion between war and profit; but Government had always considered the wars in India in that point of view; it was deemed the greatest merit of the Marquess Wellesley to have added a large revenue to our Indian dominions. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to state, that he had just received letters from India, written by persons of character and good sense, all which corroborated the low opinion he entertained of Lord Amherst, not in his private capacity (for he might be an amiable or even an able man in domestic life), but solely as arbiter of the destinies of so many millions. The hon. gentleman then read a few sentences from his letters, which generally complained of the imbecility of the present government of India. He then proceeded to say these were the opinions of persons the best calculated to judge of Indian affairs, and whether Lord Amherst was capable or not, he was unfit to preside over a great empire while the unanimous voice of the people was against him. India was filled with alarm; twelve regiments had been despatched to the western country, and no one could account for it, while every little disaster spread a double gloom from the want of confidence in the presiding authority.

Mr. Freemantle assured the hon. gentleman that the tone of Indian correspondence was not uniformly melancholy: every letter he read afforded expectation of a speedy and honourable termination to the war. With respect to the degree of confidence which the Court of Directors reposed in Lord Amherst, the hon gentleman ought to know that, if the Court of Directors were dissatisfied with his lordship, they had it in their power to recal him; therefore that point was also replied to. But what could be more unbecoming than to attack the character of Lord Amherst with scraps from anonymous letters.

(Mr. Hume denied that they were anonymous.)

The hon. gentleman proceeded.—Would the House believe—would the country believe that Lord Amherst was to be decided on by this sort of evidence? It did not become the hon. gentleman to endeavour to raise an odium against an individual by vague and sweeping declarations. Let him not rely on letters penned, perhaps, by ignorance or malice; but if he had any precise point for any specific cause of dissatisfaction, let him bring it forward in a definite shape, and he had no doubt his right hon. friend (Mr. Wynn) would lend him his aid in its investigation.

Mr. Wynn thought that nothing could be more unfair than to judge of the conduct of the Governor General from the innumerable letters of idle gossip of which India was so prolific, and which seemed as if written for amusement, merely to try how far the credulity of those who read them would go.

Mr. Hume said the letters were as much to be depended on as any read by the right hon, gentleman; but facts viewed with cold indifference here made a deep impression on those near the scene. In the unfortunate affair at Barrackpore, the native troops had represented to government that they were unable to march from the effects of disease, and no notice whatever was taken of their complaints. If this report be true, does not some blame attach to government? When it took the resolution of dismissing the regiment, did it not involve indiscriminately the innocent and the guilty? It subjected to indignities men of high religious caste, an imprudence, the consequences of which could be only estimated by persons practically acquainted with the country. If he did not produce documents to support his allegations, it was only because he was unable to procure them; they were refused to him at the India House, and wherever else he sought them. He was taunted for not producing papers which the possessors of them were uniformly careful to withold.

Mr. Freemantle assured the hon. gentleman that he was mistaken when he asserted that the complaints of the troops were not listened to; on the contrary, no cessation of correspondence between the government and the troops occurred up to the fatal moment, but every exertion had been made to prevent the ripening of the discontent. The government had even consented to treat with any person in whom the troops could confide, but found all their overtures rejected. With respect to the health of the native army, many misstatements had gone abroad, of which one might serve as an example. In the course of last year it was reported that in one regiment (the 30th) there was not one soldier capable of doing duty. Now the fact was, that that regiment never had less than 300 men capable of service. This was one example of the nature of gossiping information.

February 22.

East-India Jury Act.—Mr. Wynn, moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate juries in India. As the law stood at present, by the construction of the Supreme Court in India, all but British-born subjects were excluded from juries. He would give the most extended interpretation to the law. He would consider all persons born in the British dominions British subjects. The Supreme Court in India gave a contrary interpretation of the law on this point, and it therefore became necessary to amend the law itself. There was a large proportion of the population, denominated the half-caste, who were excluded from juries, as well as the illegitimate children of European parents. Could any one suppose that this was consistent with British legislation? His object was to admit all good and sufficient persons to serve on juries in India. He would make one exception, that all who tried Christians should be of the Christian faith.—Leave granted.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *February 4.*

Appeal.—The East India Company *appellants;* the widow and children of the late Nawaub of the Carnatic *respondents.*

This was an appeal from a decision of the Court of Equity at Madras, in May 1820. The question now before their lordships was whether it could be entertained after such delay.

Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie were heard for the appellants, and contended that no *laches* could be imputed to the Company; at all events, the importance of the case claimed the exercise of the regal prerogative, to permit them to be heard upon the merits.

Mr. Horne and Dr. Lushington, for the respondents, insisted that the appellants had neglected to lodge in due time their proper documents, though twice ordered by the board. The delay was given to the appellants; while the respondents were destitute.

Their lordships admitted the appeal, on condition that the Company reimbursed the respondents all costs and expences incurred by the delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings embarked on the 11th Feb. in H.M.'s yacht the Herald, for Malta.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. GRANT

A superb monument to the late Charles Grant, Esq., by Bacon, has been erected in the western gallery of Bloomsbury Church, at the expence of the Hon. East-India Company.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WOOD.

The sudden and very deplorable termination of the existence of this gentleman, at his lodgings, No. 12, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, on the 8th Feb., has created the most painful feelings amongst a very extensive circle of friends. The deceased was one of the general prize agents for the army of the Deccan He served in India in the 2d, or Queen's Own Regiment, and at the time of his decease belonged to the 71st regt. of foot. He was a nephew of Sir Thomas Hislop, and was married to a lady by whom he had three children now living. His lady died about twelve months ago. The Major had been very much depressed in spirits for some time; and since the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Deccan prize-money, he was in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. In consequence of alleged pecuniary embarrassments, he gave up his house, No. 119 in Park Street, a short time ago, and took lodgings at No. 12 in the same street. On the morning of the 8th Feb. the Major wrote a letter to a solicitor, who is concerned in the affairs of India, and sent it by a servant. During his absence the Major wrote several other letters, and one he left unfinished on his desk, and proceeded up stairs to his office, where he opened a trunk, out of which he took a pair of pistols. He loaded one of them with ball, and fired it into his mouth. The report of the pistol was not heard by the inmates of the house. His death must have been instantaneous. A coroner's inquest was held before J. H. Gell, Esq., at the lodgings. The jury took a view of the body; several witnesses were called, who deposed to the dejected state of the deceased; and the jury returned a verdict—"The deceased shot himself when in a state of insanity."

CAPT. BIBBY.

Captain Bibby, whose humane exertions in saving some of the sufferers from the wreck of the Kent will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, has received from the Underwriters of Liverpool a superb silver vase, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Robert Bibby, of the barque Caroline, by the Underwriters of Liverpool, in testimony of their approbation of the zeal and humanity displayed by him in saving part of the crew of the H. C. ship Kent, destroyed by fire in MDCCCXXV."

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th Light Drags. Corn. C. Johnson to be lieut. by purch., v. Davies prom. in 38th F.; and H. A. Reynolds to be corn. by purch., v. Johnson (both 19 Jan.)

13th Light Drags. Corn. J. G. Ogilvie to be lieut. by purch., v. Cunynghame prom. (18 Feb.); T. Benson to be corn. by purch., v. Alexander prom. (2 Feb.); H. Elton to be corn. by purch., v. Ogilvie (18 Feb.)

16th Light Drags. Corn. G. S. Brown, from Cape Corps of Cav., to be corn. by purch., v. Jillard prom. (19 Jan.); Lieut. W. Williams, from h. p., 1st Drags., to be paymast., v. Neyland dec. (2 Sandford dec. Sept. 25.)

1st Foot. Lieut. J. Cross to be capt. by purch., v. Macdougall, who retires (12 Jan.); Surg. A. Armstrong, from Ceylon Regt., to be surg. v. (19 Jan.)

3d Foot. W. G. Beare to be ens. by purch., v. Gordon prom. (28 Jan.)

6th Foot. Maj. J. Algeo, from 67th F., to be maj., v. Taylor, who exch. (23 Aug. 25).

14th Foot. Ens. R. Daly to be lieut., v. Horner dec.; and J. B. Maxwell to be ens., v. Daly (both 26th Jan.)

16th Foot. Ens. G. Mylius to be lieut. by purch., v. Henley prom. (28 Jan.); J. Cassidy to be ens. by purch., v. Mylius (29 Jan.); A. C. Sterling to be ens. by purch., v. Delancey prom. (29 Jan.); W. Ashmore to be ens. by purch., v. Sterling app. to 24th F. (18 Feb.)

20th Foot. Lieut. Col. H. Thomas, from h. p., to be lieut. col., v. J. Ogilvie, who exch., rec. dif. (12 Jan.); F. Horn to be ens. by purch., v. Boddam app. to 18th F. (26 Jan.); Hosp. Assist. J. Forrest to be assist. surg., v. Rutlege prom. in 55th F. (9 Feb.)

30th Foot. Ens. H. M. Dixon to be lieut. by purch., v. Cheape prom.; and J. M. T. Boston to be ens. by purch., v. Dixon (both 19 Jan.)

31st Foot. Lieut. Col. J. G. Baumgardt, from h. p., to be lieut. col., paying dif., v. Fearon app. to 64th F. (12 Jan.)

38th Foot. Lieut. J. F. Woodward, from 71st F., to be capt. by purch., v. Matthewes, who retires (12 Jan.); Lieut. A. Davies, from 11th Lt. Dr., to be capt. by purch., v. Magil, who retires (19 Jan.); Lieut. G. Mackay to be capt., v. Hardman dec., and Ens. H. F. Stokes to be lieut., v. Mackay (both 1 Aug. 25); T. Maclean to be ens., v. Stokes (26 Jan.)

41st Foot. Ens. W. Childers to be lieut., v. Russell dec. (18 May 25.)

46th Foot. Ens. G. Varlo to be lieut., v. Duke dec. (1 Sept. 25); Assist. Surg. J. M. Mallock, from 16th L. Dr., to be surg., v. O'Flaherty dec. (2 Feb.)

47th Foot. Lieut. J. Hill to be capt., v. Parsons dec., and Ens. J. R. Scott to be lieut., v. Hill (both 17 July 25); T. Wyatt to be ens., v. Scott (26 Jan.)

54th Foot. Lieut. J. Stoddard, from 34th F., to be lieut., v. Lynam, who exch. (19 Jan.); Hosp. Assist. J. Macdonald to be assist. surg., v. Leich dec. (12 Jan.); Lieut. J. Crofton, from 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Fothergill app. to 64th F. (9 Apr. 25.)

59th Foot. Lieut. R. Sweeny, from h. p. 62d F., to be lieut., v. W. M'D. Matthewes who exch. (26 Jan.)

67th Foot. Maj. B. Taylor, from 6th F., to be maj., v. Algeo, who exch. (23 Aug. 25).

83d Foot. Hosp. Assist. A. Callander to be assist. surg., v. MacQueen prom. in Ceylon Regt. (19 Jan.)

87th Foot. Ens. Hon. A. Harley, from 36th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Serjeant who rets. (19 Jan.); Lieut. and Adj. J. Bowes to be capt., v. Mountgarrett dec. (23 Aug. 25); Lieut. J. Sweeney, from 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Christian app. to 27th F. (8 Apr. 25); Ens. E. De L'Etang to be lieut., v. Bowes (12 Nov. 25); P. F. Blake to be ens., v. De L'Etang (26 Jan.); Lieut. J. Hassard to be adj., v. Bowes (23d Aug. 25); Lieut. J. R. Heyland, from h. p., to be lieut., v. H. W. Desbarres, who exch. (8 Feb.)

89th Foot. Lieut. J. H. Palmes, from h. p. 23d L. Dr., to be lieut., v. S. G. Bagshaw, who exch. (12 Jan.); Lieut. J. M'Causland, from 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Harris app. to 24th F. (8 Apr. 25).

97th Foot. Ens. E. Cheney to be lieut. by purch., v. Prior, who rets. (19 Jan.); Lieut. W. Kelly, from 83d F., to be capt. by purch., v. Forster prom. (18 Feb.); T. B. Hunt to be ens. by purch., v. Cheney prom. (19 Feb.)

Ceylon Regt. Assist. surg. A. Macqueen, from 83d F., to be surg., v. Armstrong prom. in 1st F. (19 Jan.); 2d-Lieut. D. Meaden to be 1st-lieut., v. De Chair dec. (2 Feb.); Lieut. R. F. Fellows, from h. p. 2d Ceyl. Regt., to be 1st-lieut. (3 Feb.); Lieut. Lord W. F. Montague, from h. p. 90th F., to be 1st-lieut. (4th Feb.); A. Grant to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Heyland prom. (2 Feb.); C. White to be 2d-lieut., v. Meaden (2 Feb.)

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Capt. H. Goldicut, 2d Ceylon Regt. Capt. E. Sterling, 16th F. Lieut. W. Place, 45th F. Ens. J. Dillon, 47th F. (all 28 Jan.); Capt. W. B. Fairman, 4th Ceylon Regt. (4 Feb.); Capt. J. Dyas, 2d Ceylon Regt. (18 Feb.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 29. *Isabella*, Wallis, from Bengal 19th July, and Madras 6th Sept.; off the Wight.—*Feb.* 8. *Recovery*, Chapman, from Bombay 21st Sept.; at Gravesend.—12. *Hope*, Flint, from Bengal 30th Aug., and Madras 9th Oct.; also *Lalla Rookh*, Stewart, from Singapore, Penang, &c.; at Deal.—13. *Asia*, Pope, from Bombay 10th Sept.; at Gravesend.—15. *Rockingham*, Beach, from Bengal 14th Sept., and Madras 9th Oct.; at Gravesend.—20. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Madras 16th Oct.; at Deal.

Departures.

Feb. 7. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—8. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Madras and Bengal—also H.M.S. *Cyrene*, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—9. *Macqueen*, Walker, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—10. *Earl Balcarras*, Cameron, for Bengal and China—also *Morning Star*, Buckland, for Ceylon; from Deal.—11. H. M. ships *Warspite*, Carroll, and *Volage*, Dundas, for the East-India station; from Portsmouth.—15. *Faith*, Deloitte, for New South Wales; from Deal.—23. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras; *Rival*, Wallace, for Bengal; *Sir David Scott*, M'Taggart, for Bengal and China; and *Duchess of Atholl*, Daniell, for Bombay and China; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Rosevelt, from Bombay: J. Leckie, Esq., merchant; Miss Leckie and Miss E. Leckie; Major Elder; Capt. Clayhill; Lieut. Stone; J. Rue, Esq.; two servants.

Per Hope, from Bengal and Madras: Lady Grey; Mrs. Webster; Mrs. Crewe; Mrs. Coates; Miss Wallis; Lieut. Col. Webster, 1st Madras N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland, 1st Madras artillery; Capt. Crewe, 46th N.I.; Dr. Bruce, medical storekeeper; Lieut. Ellis, H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Knox, H.M.'s 46th Foot; Quart. Mast. Coates, 54th Foot; Lieut. Justice, Madras 5th N.I.; Lieut. Paton, 46th; Lieut. Scott, 43d; Lieut. C. R. Jackson, R.N.; 16 children; 5 European servants; 4 native ditto; 5 men, Madras artillery.—(Left at the Cape: Mrs. Belli; W. H. Belli, Esq., Bengal civil service, and one servant.)

Per Asia, from Bombay: Mrs. King and three children; Capt. Binning; Mr. P. Skinner.

Per Rockingham, from Bengal: Mrs. Furquand; Mrs. Hogg: Mrs. Field, wife of Maj. Field; three Misses Furquand; J. Williams, Esq., attorney at law; Lieut. Tweedale; two native women servants.—From Madras: Mrs. Col. Brodie; Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Saxon; J. Fraser, Esq., Madras civil service; Capt. Conway, military service; Lieut. Tathwell, H.M.'s 41st regt.; Quart. Mast. Minchin, H.M.'s 13th Light Drags.; two Misses Stewart; Miss Isaacke; Masters Stewart, Isaacke, Brodie, and Rosser, children; Mrs. Green European servant, and child; Mrs. M'Caul, ditto; one native woman servant.—From the Cape: Capt. Gardner, H.M.'s 55th regt.; 46 non-commissioned officers, wives, and children.—(Left at the Cape: J. Weir Hogg, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; Mrs. Hogg, and two Masters Hogg.)

Per Isabella, from Bengal, Lieut. John Lang, Bengal N.I.

Per Orpheus, from the Mauritius: Capt. Starkey, H. M.'s 82d regt.; Capt. Hill, 56th ditto; Lieut. Col. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, and seven children.—(Lieut. and Adj. Wolds, of the 56th regt., died on 12th Dec.)

Per Malcolm, from Madras: Maj. Gen. R. Sewell; Miss Sewell; Master Sewell; Major J. Leslie; Mrs. Leslie; Misses A. and L. Leslie; Master Leslie; Capt. R. Brunton: Capt. M. Jenour; Capt. John Smith; Lieut. Taylor; Mrs. Taylor; Lieut. Sherlock; Lieut. C. L. Dickson; Lieut. C. Stewart: Lieut. J. E. Muttlebury; Lieut. O'Hollawan; Lieut. R. B. Frizill; Lieut. G. B. Rose; Ens. A. C. Anderson; John Coghlan, Esq., assist. surg.; Mr. T. Shoolbraid; three servants; twenty-four men, women, and children, H.M.'s 69th regt., and six invalids.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Exmouth, Owen, London to Bombay, 21st Dec., lat. 2. N., long. 20.—Joseph, London to Bengal, 4th Dec., lat. 24. S., long. 31.—Ganges, Boultbee, London to Madras, 1st Jan., lat. 3. N., long. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

By accounts from St. Helena it appears that the commander, second officer, and eleven of the crew of the Rambler, wrecked at St. Felix 11th Aug., were murdered by the natives, going on shore to get refreshments; the first officer and 13 of the crew were saved.

The Maria, of Liverpool, has been condemned at St. Thomas's (Africa) as unseaworthy; master and crew (except the mate) died previously.

The Nassau, Carss, from New South Wales to London, was lost on the island of Tristan da Cunha on the 30th August—crew and letters saved. The Fairlie has conveyed the crew to the Cape.

The London, Phillips, has reported the loss of the Hope, of London, Sweet, off Anjeer—crew and part of the cargo saved. Capt. Phillips was detained about eight days at Anjeer, rendering every assistance in landing the cargo, &c.

The Hydery, country ship, was wrecked off Saugor on the 31st August, in the night.—crew saved.

The brig Ariel, of and from Colombo, parted her cable in Vizagapatam Roads on 3d Sept., and broke up one hour after getting on shore—a considerable part of her cargo saved, one of her crew drowned.

The Hope, Flint, arrived from Madras, experienced a severe gale on the 6th Feb.; she made very little water, but shipped immense seas. Though every precaution was taken, a considerable quantity of water found its way betwixt decks, and passed into the hold. The starboard bulwarks and gunwale were stove in; cuddy, bulk-heads, starboard awning, cabin and starboard bulwarks carried away. The weather moderated towards evening.

The Asia, Pope, arrived from Bombay, experienced a most severe gale from S.W. on the 6th Feb.; lost the jolly-boat, and the whole of the passengers were washed clean out of the cuddy.

The Dunira, Hamilton, from London to Bengal and China, put into Cork on the 16th Feb., having lost her main and mizen masts on the 13th.

The Gezusters, Lutyens, arrived at Amsterdam from Batavia, saw, on the 10th Oct., the Ann, of London, on shore, on the strand of Anjeer.

Rear-Admiral Gage embarked at Portsmouth on the 11th Feb., in the Warspite, 74, to assume the naval command in the East-Indies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 30. The lady of W. Johns, M.D. F.L. and H.S., of Manchester, formerly of Calcutta, of a son.

Feb. 4. In Weymouth Street, Portland Place, the lady of Capt. H. S. Montagu, late of the Bengal army, of a son.

— At Herne Bay, Kent, the lady of Dr. A. F. Ramsay, of Chelsea, late of the Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

7. At Florence, the lady of the Rev. A. W. Taylor, Chaplain Hon. E. I. Company's service at Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 28. At Southampton, Capt. Williams, of the 3d Madras L.C., to Augusta, daughter of Wm. Tinling, Esq., of Moira Place.

31. At Greenwich, Lieut. W. R. Foskett, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Charlotte Warren, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. L. Jeanneret, of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

Feb. 10. At Edinburgh, A. Kedslie, Esq., surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Fyfe, Esq., lecturer on anatomy, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

Nov. 16. At his seat, Enfield, Lieut. Col. John Riddell, in the 67th year of his age.

Jan. 23. At Woolwich, Lieut. Gen. Rimington, royal artillery.

27. At Edinburgh, James Whyte, Esq., formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, in his 84th year.

Feb. 1. At Ramsgate, Emma, wife of William Chaplin, Esq., Madras civil service (commissioner of the Dekhan), aged 30.

5. At Calais, John Petrie, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, afterwards of Gatton, and for several years member for that borough, aged 84.

— L. Tilsley, Esq., aged 42, late captain in H. M.'s 6th foot.

— At Catton, near Norwich, Maj. Vachell, late of the 45th regt., aged 53.

— At Burton Bradstock, Rear-Admiral Ingram.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs. E. Hunter, widow of the late R. Hunter, Esq., merchant in Dacca, Bengal, aged 73.

— At his house, Hyde-park Corner, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

— At Bainton, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Joseph Dixon, Esq., of Calcutta, who died in London in 1785.

12. Lieut. G. Read, H.M.'s 41st regt., aged 21.

13. At Woolwich, Lieut. L. B. Wilford, 45th N.I. Madras army, third son of Maj. Wilford, royal artillery.

16. At Holdgate, near York, Mr. Lindley Murray, the grammarian, in his 81st year.

— At Cheltenham, Maj. F. Corfield, formerly deputy military auditor-general in Bengal.

20. At Brompton, in his 83d year, G. Baldwin, Esq., many years H.M.'s consul-general in Egypt.

21. At Cheltenham, Capt. W. J. Hamilton, late of the Bombay marine.

Lately. At Upsal, in Sweden, the celebrated Orientalist, Norberg.

— At Moscow, the famous Count Rostopchin, which city, it will be recollected, he set fire to on the approach of Buonaparte.

— Lieut. Gen. James Taylor. He entered the service in 1772.

— J. O. Annesley, son of James Annesley, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, aged 16.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 March—Prompt 16 June.

Company's.—Sugar.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 7 March—Prompt 2 June.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,500,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lb; Hyson, 250,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 15 March—Prompt 9 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private-Trade.—Piece Goods—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Blue Cotton Goods

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1826.						
	March 1	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindell	William Meade	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
	—	*Bencoolen*	450	William Martin	William Martin	W. I. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane.
	—	*Morley*	490	Thomas Ward	Geo. Holliday	City Canal	S. Marjoribanks, & Co., King's Arms
	15	*Lady Holland*	450	Plummer & Co.	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun. [Yard
	—	*Providence*	678	Henry Read	John M. Ardlie	City Canal	Jos. Horsley, & Co., & W. Redhead,
	—	*City of Edinburgh*	366	William Masson	George Milne	City Canal	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane. [jun.
Madras & Bengal	—	*Florentia*	494	Henry J. Moore	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	Gravs. Ports. 30 *April* 10	*Lady Raffles*	649	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	James Coxwell	E. I. Docks	J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.
	15	*Abberton*	452	William Bawtree	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
	May 15	*Hope*	566	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	Blackwall	Gledstanes, Drysdale, and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill.
	31	*Sophia*	530	Palmers, M'Killop, & Co.	James Barclay	City Canal	Barber and Neate, Birchin-lane.
	March 10	*Timandra*	370	Henry Barrick	George Wray	City Canal	Buckles and Co.
Bengal	15	*Sarah*	303	Thomas Dixon	James Kellaway	W. I. Docks	Lyall and Greig, & W. Redhead, jun.
	—	*Britannia*	280	Lyall and Greig	—	W. I. Docks	Daniel Wilkinson, St. Michael's-alley.
	31	*Frances*	250	Robert Arnold	Robert Heard	City Canal	Robert K. Wade, London-street.
	4	*Atalanta*	343	J. A. Meaburn	William Johnson	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & Wm. Redhead, jun.
	20	*Earl St. Vincent*	500	Richard Mount	Josiah Middleton	W. I. Docks	Barber & Neate, & Cookes & Long.
Bombay	31	*Royal George*	477	John Barry	S. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	—	*Morro Castle*	380	John N. Wood	J. B. Smith	Liverpool	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
Anjer, Singapore, and Manilla	*May* 1	*Recovery*	493	John Chapman and Co.	H. C. Chapman	E. I. Docks	J. Chapman, & Co., Leadenhall st.
Mauritius, Penang and Singapore.	*March* 1	*Hedleys*	271	Daniel Wilkinson	Thos. S. Crockley	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.
	10	*Bonavista*	237	Robert Towns	Robert Towns	W. I. Docks	J. Horsley, & Co., & W. Redhead, jun.
	1	*Hoogbley*	442	Buckles and Co.	P. J. Reeves	Cork	Buckles and Co.
Ceylon, with troops	—	*Palmyra*	560	Buckles and Co.	John Lamb	Cork	
	—	—	—	—	—	Cork	
Ceylon	*April* 20	*Ceylon*	300	John Bently	Francis Davison	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	*March* 15	*Alexander*	447	George Joad	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius	*April* 10	*Harriet*	250	Mungo Gilmore	—	City Canal	Joseph Horsley, & Co., Billiter-sq.
Cape	*March* 10	*Earl of Egremont*	238	Robert Johnston	Rob. Johnston	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
St. Helena	20	*Lavinia*	200	E. Larkin	Richard Brooks	Mill Tier	L. Swainson, Nag's-Head-court.
Sydney, direct	10	*Medora*	250	James Drew	J. R. Clendon	Lon. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.
	March 1	*Adrian*	374	John Wrentmore	Stephen Brown	Lon. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	—	*Fairfield*	300	John Lumsden	James Work	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	—	*Henry*	260	John Rowe	H. J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	John Bimner, Church-row, Fen-
	—	*Boddingtons*	306	James Marshall	C. R. Brown	Lon. Docks	John Marshall. [church-st.
	April 10	*Earl of Liverpool*	250	William Bottomley	John Robertson	Lon. Docks	Anstice and Thornhill.

25th February 1826.

On the 1st Feb. the Court of Directors gave Notice, that the Prompt Day of the *Company's Raw Silk*, which stood for the 16th Feb., was postponed to the 17th March, on the Buyers making, on or before the 16th Feb. a further Deposit of 25 per ct. on the Sale Value, in addition to the Deposit already made; the Balance being chargeable with Interest at 5 per cent.—And on the 22d Feb. the Court gave Notice, that the Prompt for the *Company's Tea* which stands for the 3d March, is postponed to the 23d March, a further deposit of 10 per cent. being paid on or before the 3d March, and 5 per cent. Interest on the amount postponed.

—Nankeens—Baftaes—Mammoodies—Sannoes—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Cashmere Shawls.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To be Cleared Custom-house.	To be Cleared Dock.	When Sailed.
												1825.	1825.	1825.	1826.
1	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1331	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	A. C. Proctor	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	T. Colledge	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	9 *Nov.*	23 *Nov*	29 *Dec.*	13 *Jan.*
1	*Edinburgh*	1398	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	G. A. Bond	D. Marshall	P. Bonham	George Waller	T. L. Matthews	W. J. Shepherd					11 *do.*
3	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	R. C. Fowler	T. M. Storr	Alex. Fraser	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*Bengal & China*			1826.	19 *do.*
4	*Thames*	1330	Henry Blanshard	Wm. Haviside	J. Cruickshank	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Geo. Steward	Henry Perrin	Tim. Heald	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*	24 do.	8 Dec.	13 *Jan.*	25 *do.*
1	*Lord Lowther*	1333	Henry Blanshard	Charles Steward	Wm. Evans	W. Freeman	B. Bailey	H W W. Parker	Robt. Martin	Edw. King					19 *do.*
6	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	Boulter J. Bell	O. Richardson	David Scott	J. L. Wardell					
3	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	Robt. Scott	D. J. Ward	John Rose	Henry Arnot	Thos. A. Gibb	*Bengal & China*	9 Dec.	23 do.	28 do.	
3	*Macqueen*	1332	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	Wm. Marquis	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson					
5	*Dunira*	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	J. Shute	N. de St. Croix	J. Rickett	R. Buckle	F. Burlin	W. Dickinson					10 *Feb.*
5	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	E. Markham	J. Elphinstone	Richard Chant	J. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman	*Bombay & China*				
3	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	Ed. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Henry Cole	W. Harrod	Chas. Clyde	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton					
7	*Lady Melville*	1257	O. Wigram	Richard Clifford	R. H. Rhind	Wm. Lewis	T Littlejohn	R. Manners	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	*Bengal & China*		1826.		
1	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	*St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.*	23 Dec	7 *Jan.*	12 *Feb.*	
7	*Marquis Camden*	1206	Thomas Larkins	Gilson R. Fox	Philip Herbert	John Fenn	T. B. Daniel	H. J. Wolfe	Thos. Cron	T Collingwood			1826.		
7	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	J. Campbell	Henry Wright	*Madras & China*	7 *Jan.*	21 do.	26 do.	
8	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	D. Sampson	R. M. Isacke	A. P Castobadie	John Simpson	W. M. Harper					
5	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby	T. Smith	T. B. Penfold	W K. Packman	W. Pigott	D. MacKenzie	—					
5	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	P. H. Burt	James Wilson	Robt. Tabor	J. R. Pidding	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigen	*China*	7 *Mar.*	22 *Mar*	27 *Apr.*	
3	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Wm. Pascoe	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	J. P. Schroder	George Comb	Peter Milne					
5	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	P. Baylis	A. Rivers	F. G. Moore	John Graham	F. Kierman	Wm. Ainslie					
7	*General Harris*	1280	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Gisborne	S. Newdick	C W Loveridge	—	Robt. Harvey	J. H. Langon					
8	*Prince Regent*	958	Henry Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	F. Boultbee	H. Harris	Richard Boyce	—	Alex. Crowe					
8	*Rose*	1024	Thomas Milroy	Thos. Marquis	R. Pitcher	F. W. Barton	J. A. Senhouse	Charles White	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy	*Madras & Bengal*	22 *Mar.*	7 *Apr.*	11 *May*	
8	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Williams	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	Wm. Millett					
8	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H. Sterndale	L. R. Pearce	John Miller	G. M. Abbott	S. Sterndale	Robt. Guild	*Bengal*	21 *Apr.*	6 *May*	9 *June*	

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, February 24, 1826.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0 3 0 to	0 3 6	
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.			
—— Cheribon	2 10 0 —	2 15 0	
—— Sumatra	2 10 0 —	2 14 0	
—— Bourbon			
—— Mocha	3 0 0 —	6 6 0	
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 5 —	0 0 6	
—— Madras	0 0 5 —	0 0 6	
—— Bengal	0 0 5 —	0 0 6	
—— Bourbon	0 0 9 —	0 1 0	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0 —	20 0 0	
Anniseeds, Star	3 15 0		
Borax, Refined	2 15 0 —	3 0 0	
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 15 0		
Camphire, unrefined	9 0 0		
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 4 0 —	0 5 0	
—— Ceylon	0 1 0 —	0 1 3	
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	8 1 0 —	8 10 0	
—— Lignea	5 11 0 —	6 2 0	
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6 —	0 1 3	
China Root ..... cwt.	1 8 0 —	1 10 0	
Coculus Indicus	4 10 0 —	5 0 0	
Columbo Root	8 0 0		
Dragon's Blood	6 0 0 —	30 0 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0 —	6 0 0	
—— Arabic	2 10 0 —	5 0 0	
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0 —	7 0 0	
—— Benjamin	40 0 0 —	50 0 0	
—— Animi	3 0 0 —	10 0 0	
—— Galbanum			
—— Gambogium	16 0 0 —	16 10 0	
—— Myrrh	3 0 0 —	17 0 0	
—— Olibanum	2 0 0 —	4 10 0	
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 3 —	0 2 0	
—— Dye	0 5 3 —	0 6 0	
—— Shell, Block .... cwt.	3 10 0 —	5 10 0	
—— Shivered	3 5 0 —	6 0 0	
—— Stick	2 0 0 —	3 0 0	
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 9 0 —	0 16 6	
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 12 0 —	0 13 0	
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6 —	0 0 7	
—— Cinnamon	0 8 0 —	0 10 0	
—— Cloves ..... lb			
—— Mace	0 0 5 —	0 0 6	
—— Nutmegs	0 2 0 —	0 2 4	
Opium			
Rhubarb	0 1 9 —	0 6 0	
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 15 0 —	4 0 0	
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6 —	0 2 6	
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	2 0 0 —	2 6 0	

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Turmeric, Bengal .. cwt.	1 10 0 to	1 15 0	
—— China	3 0 0 —	4 0 0	
Zedoary			
Galls, in Sorts	6 0 0		
—— Blue	6 10 0 —	7 0 0	
Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb			
—— Fine Blue and Violet ..	0 12 0 —	0 12 7	
—— Fine Purple and Violet	0 11 0 —	0 12 0	
—— Fine Violet	0 9 6 —	0 10 6	
—— Middling Ditto			
—— Good Violet & Copper	0 8 6 —	0 10 0	
—— Fine and Good Copper			
—— Good ord. & brok. ship.	0 6 0 —	0 9 0	
—— Fine Oude squares			
—— Good mid. and mid. do.			
—— Low and Bad			
—— Consuming Qualities ..			
—— Madras Good			
—— Do. Mid. & Ordinary ..			
—— Middling ord. & bad ..			
Rice, White ..... cwt.	0 18 0 —	1 4 0	
Safflower	2 0 0 —	9 0 0	
Sago	1 10 0 —	3 0 0	
Saltpetre, Refined	1 2 6 —	1 3 6	
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 11 6 —	0 14 0	
—— Novi	0 14 1 —	1 1 9	
—— Ditto White	0 13 1 —	0 19 0	
—— China	0 17 2 —	0 19 0	
—— Organzine	1 4 0 —	1 8 0	
Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	0 4 2 —	0 6 8	
—— Cloves	0 1 7 —	0 2 6	
—— Mace	0 3 4 —	0 4 8	
—— Nutmegs	0 2 11 —	0 3 1	
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 18 6 —	3 10 0	
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 4 —	0 0 5	
—— —— White	0 5 6		
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1 8 0 —	1 10 0	
—— White	1 10 0 —	1 17 0	
—— Brown			
—— Siam and China	1 8 0 —	1 13 0	
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 9 —	0 2 0	
—— Congou	0 2 6 —	0 3 6	
—— Souchong	0 2 6 —	0 4 7	
—— Campoi	0 2 9 —	0 3 6	
—— Twankay	0 3 6 —	0 3 11	
—— Pekoe	0 3 5 —	0 4 2	
—— Hyson Skin	0 3 4 —	0 3 11	
—— Hyson	0 4 1 —	0 5 6	
—— Gunpowder	0 5 0 —	0 5 8	
Tortoiseshell	1 5 6 —	2 10 0	
Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	10 0 0		

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1826.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols. for Acct.
26	215½	81⅛ ⅜	80⅜ ⅛	89⅛ ⅛	—	97⅛ ⅜	20 3-16 1-16	234½ ½	9 10p	p 1d	80⅛ ⅜
27	214½ 15	80½ 1	80 ⅜	89⅜ ½	—	97⅜ ⅜	20 1-16	234⅜ 5	5 9p	p 1d	80⅛ ⅜
28	214⅜ 15½	81⅛ ½	80⅜ ⅜	89½ ⅛	—	97⅛ ⅛	20⅛	—	8 9p	p 1p	80½ ⅛
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	213½ 14	80⅜ 1	79⅛ 80⅛	89 ½	—	97½ ⅛	20 1-16	—	6 5p	p 4p	80⅛ ⅜
Feb.											
1	213 14½	80⅜ ⅜	79⅜ 80⅜	88⅜ 9	—	96⅜ 7½	20 19 15-16	235	—	p 4p	79⅛ 80½
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	214	80⅜ ⅛	79⅜ ⅛	88⅛ 9	—	96⅜ 7	19 13-16 15-16	236½ 5	6 3p	p 4p	79⅛ 80
4	211½ 12½	80⅛ ⅜	79⅜ 80⅜	88⅛ 9	—	96⅜ 7	19¼ ⅜	234½	6 4p	1p 5p	79⅛ 80½
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	211½ 12⅜	80⅜ ⅛	79⅜ 80	89	—	96⅛ ⅛	19 ⅜ 11-16	—	4 6p	1p 5p	79⅛ 80⅛
7	211⅜ 80⅛		79⅛ ⅛	88⅛ ⅜	—	96⅛ ⅛	19⅛ ⅜	232½ 1½	3p	1p 4p	79⅜ ⅛
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	200 7	78⅛ 9½	77⅛ 8⅛	83⅜ 7½	—	96⅛ 4⅜	19⅜ ⅛	—	—	2p 1p	78⅛ 9
10	197½ 200	77⅛ 8⅜	77⅜ ⅛	86⅜	—	93⅜ 4⅜	19⅛ 7-16	—	—	p 4d	77 8½
11	197½ 98	77⅛ 8	76⅛ 7⅜	85½ ⅜	—	93⅜	19 1-16 18 15-16	—	14d	2p 5d	76½ 7⅛
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	193½ 95	76⅜ ⅛	75⅛ 6	83⅜ 4⅜	—	92⅛ ⅜	18 11-16 ⅜	—	10 14d	1p 10d	75⅜ 6½
14	193 94	75⅜ 5½	74⅜ 5⅛	82⅜ 3⅜	—	90⅜ 2	18⅜ ½	—	30d	8 22d	74⅛ 6
15	196	75⅜ 6	74⅜ 5⅛	83⅛ ⅜	—	92⅛ ⅛	18 11-16 ⅜	—	10 18d	1p 3d	74⅛ 5
16	198 ½200	75⅛ ⅜	74⅜ 5⅜	83⅛ 84	—	92⅜ ⅛	18⅜ ⅛	—	15 12d	1p 1d	74⅛ 5⅜
17	200 1	76⅛ ⅜	75⅛ ⅜	84⅛ ⅜	—	93⅛ ⅛	19⅛	218	5 12d	1p 1d	75⅛ ⅜
18	203	76½ 7⅛	75⅜ 6⅛	84⅜ 5⅜	—	93⅜ 4⅜	19⅛ ⅛	221	1 2d	1p 1d	75⅜ 6⅜
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	76⅛ 80½	77⅛ 9½	86⅛ 8⅛	—	96 97⅜	19⅛ ⅜	223	1 5p	1p 1d	76⅛ 9⅜
21	208⅜ 9	79⅛ ⅜	78⅛ 9	87 8	—	96⅜ 8	19⅜ 20⅛	—	—	1p 1d	78⅛ 9
22	207 6	78⅛ 9⅜	77⅜ 8⅛	85⅛ 7	—	95⅛ 6⅜	19 13-16 20	234	1d	1p 1d	78⅛ 7⅜
23	203⅜ 5	77⅛ 8⅜	76⅜ 7⅛	84½ 5⅜	—	94⅜ 5⅜	20 19⅜	226 8	3 6d	1d 1p	76⅜ 7⅛

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR APRIL, 1826.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN INDIA.

WE endeavoured, in the preceding number of this journal, with the aid of Mr. Lushington's work on the Institutions of Calcutta, to afford a view of the progress of education in British India, of that portion of it at least which is subject to the presidency of Fort William; and we must have convinced those who examined that article, imperfect as it is, that the charges of apathy (according to some) and hostility (according to others) on the part of the Government of India towards the intellectual amelioration of the natives, are groundless and malicious. Had the article been delayed until the present month, we might have availed ourselves of the more recent information contained in the "Annual Survey of Missionary Stations," published by the Church Missionary Society of London,* wherein we find most satisfactory proofs of the continued expansion of education amongst the natives of India, and of the earnest and liberal efforts of the Government to second as well as to originate measures for that desirable object. We may yet, perhaps, have occasion to borrow from this publication some facts which, added to others in our possession, will show that the local Governments of Madras and Bombay are equally intent with that of Bengal upon the intellectual and moral improvement of their subjects: an object of sincere solicitude with the East-India Company's Government at home.

We propose, in the present number, to consider another momentous subject connected with the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects: namely, their conversion from a degrading and, in some respects, demoralizing superstition, to the mild and benevolent religion of their rulers. We shall consider, first, the true policy of the Government with reference to this object; secondly, the manner

* See the *Missionary Register* for February 1826, a publication which consists of fifty-six closely printed pages, comprehending very minute and authentic details respecting the progress of education and of missions (of every class and sect) in Siberia, China, and India (within and beyond the Ganges), at the trifling charge of *sixpence*.

manner in which missionary efforts ought, in our humble apprehension, to be directed; and thirdly, the progress hitherto made in the work of conversion.

In discussing this topic, namely, the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity, a dispassionate and impartial writer labours under some disadvantage; he is almost sure to displease one or both of two large classes,—the over-zealous advocates of missions in India, and those persons who would discourage or even restrain them altogether. We hope to disarm the reader, who may belong to either of these parties, by disclaiming all partizan-feelings, and by assuring him that upon this, as upon other occasions, truth is our sole aim. We are sincerely desirous that the pure principles of our own religion should displace the absurdities of Hindu paganism; and we are actuated by an earnest and anxious solicitude to discover the surest route to that most important object.

In our observations we shall consider it to be one which is to be attained by human means: that is, we shall regard the object as not within the *peculiar* scope of Providence, and the means as not more under the immediate direction of the Almighty than any other connected with the moral or the physical concerns of the universe. Many persons, we know, think and act under a different impression; but it is inconsistent with our humble notions of the divine economy to suppose that one particular career of human action is to engross the attention of Providence, or possess a higher claim upon its notice than another; and it appears presumptuous to calculate upon divine assistance in a manner which implies that the deity *must* entertain a *certain* opinion upon a given subject, and therefore *ought* to do what human understandings deem fit and proper to be done, in order to give effect to his assumed decisions. Plain men, moreover, without entangling themselves with metaphysical subtleties, must perceive, from experience and observation, that the very notion, that, in any undertaking whatever, we act under the direct and immediate influence of heaven, has a tendency to endanger the success of it, so far as our instrumentality is requisite, by divesting the mind of that calmness, prudence and circumspection, essential to the accomplishment of every great purpose.

We hope that we have expressed ourselves in such a manner as to prevent our being misunderstood to deny the superintending control of Providence over human actions in general. Our position is, that the propagation of Christianity, in the present age, must be subjected to the same laws and the same political restraints as govern the other operations of mankind, and must not be assumed to be aided by any supernatural agency, or to be an object so far favoured by heaven that we can disregard the considerations of human policy and prudence in its behalf.

Having premised so much, we next proceed to consider the nature and extent of the change sought to be effected in the religious sentiments of the natives of India. The religion of the Hindus (if it be not improper to dignify their superstitions with that venerable term) is more intimately connected with their social structure than in any other example with which we are familiar. It forms, as it were, the cement by which the component parts of the fabric are united and held together. It ramifies throughout all their institutions, penetrates into their domestic economy, and regulates their dress, their food, and other matters too minute and trifling for enumeration. The science, the literature, the philosophy of the Hindus are universally infected with their superstitious prejudices. Above all things, the whole Hindu population is separated into classes, discriminated by strong and almost indelible marks of distinction deduced

deduced from and dependent upon their religion, and which all feel an interest, in different degrees, to maintain; more especially those possessed of wealth, power, and influence amongst them,—namely, the hereditary priesthood, and the hereditary soldiery,—by whose means a change of religion must be effectually accomplished. We may add that the introduction of any change would offend the pride of the whole people, by overthrowing their present theory of cosmogony, and reducing them to the level of other nations in point of antiquity. The missionary encounters in India, therefore, not merely the ignorance of the savage, or the stubborn prejudices of the half-civilized infidel; but every obstacle which worldly interest, secular views, and powerful predilections can oppose to his exertions. It is stated, in one of the reports of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society that, at Chunar, several respectable natives express their approbation of the doctrines of Christianity, speak slightingly of Hindu superstitions, and study the Gospel in private; but, deterred by the inconvenience and disgrace incurred by loss of caste, they shrink from an open profession of what they admire and believe.*

The great difficulties which Christianity had to contend with at its first introduction arose from causes similar in character to those we have just adverted to, although far less powerful in degree. The religious system of the ancients was, as Mr. Gibbon observes, "interwoven with every circumstance of business or pleasure, of public or private life, with all the offices and amusements of society." But there was a counteracting principle in the laxity of belief amongst the higher classes, which made religion be regarded as an institution of mere convenience. "The various modes of worship which prevailed in the Roman world," says the same writer, "were *all* considered by the people as *equally true*, by the philosophers as *equally false*, and by the magistrates as *equally useful*."

Let us now consider briefly the nature of the religion which the missionary calls upon the Hindu to exchange for his own. Leaving out of consideration the mysterious parts of our faith, which would, of course, be cautiously presented to his notice, the essential principles of what is termed the morality of the Gospel, which would naturally be the first to attract his observation, must, to a heathen, appear startling, if not revolting. He will find that they contradict and condemn the most universal and popular notions of the character of certain moral qualities—notions which are not only believed, but acted upon, by the bulk of Christians themselves. He will be told by the missionary that the shining qualities which engage the admiration of mankind,—friendship, patriotism, active courage,—have been in reality, and in their general effects, prejudicial to human happiness, and are therefore not inculcated in the Gospel; that passive courage or endurance of suffering, patience under affront and injuries, humility, irresistance, and placability, are virtues which, although commonly overlooked and contemned, as poor-spirited, tame and abject, possess the highest intrinsic value; that a regard to fame and reputation, although allowed, by the world in general, to be a legitimate motive to a good action, is expressly proscribed as such by Christianity. Moreover, he must be told that, let his actions be as innocent as they may, let his outward conduct be ever so nicely regulated, he is still criminal, unless a control be placed over his thoughts. Herein Christianity differs essentially in its rules from every other religious, moral, or political system. In all others,

* Mr. Lushington's work, p. 53. The same work (p. 51) contains an account of a Brahmin convert, who, persecuted by his friends, apostatized from his new faith, was rejected, and became an outcast, again resorted to Christianity, and was received, to save him, with his family, from starvation.

others, actions were prohibited, the thoughts were at liberty; but the Gospel subjects the propensities of our nature to regulation: our Saviour has placed the check where it ought to be placed, upon the thought, not merely upon the action.*

Thus the Hindu has not only to surrender his native prejudices, and to make a total sacrifice of many civil and social advantages, but he must adapt his mind to the comprehension and to the practice of doctrines which Christians, whilst they acknowledge their obligation, find it difficult to obey. Can we not deduce, from these and other considerations growing out of them, a satisfactory reason for the comparatively slow progress of Christianity amongst the people of India?

We now proceed to inquire what is the policy which our Indian Government should pursue, with reference to this object.

In a recent work, entitled "The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion," which is in general sensibly written, we observe the following passage:—

> Britain holds India by an imperative condition—that of being subservient to the designs of Providence; and, when that condition is not complied with, the possession ceases along with its infraction. The Portuguese and the Dutch have already been our forerunners: but the one pursued the course of its own cruel bigotry, and the other its gain; and neither of them did the work of the Lord: if we follow instead of avoiding their example, and neglect to make known so great salvation, the empire will be taken from us, and given to another nation—our conquests will pass away like a dream—and the time of our benefiting India will be closed for ever. But let us hope better things of Britain, and that the nation and the Government will, at length, co-operate in spreading every blessing, in meliorating the temporal and spiritual condition of the Hindoos, in fulfilling, to the uttermost, the sacred trust reposed, and in securing to themselves the perpetual gratitude of India.

If we are to infer from hence that it is the duty of Government to take upon itself the office of converting the Hindus; that it holds India by the tenure of "fulfilling, to the uttermost, this sacred trust;" and that, in default, our empire will be forfeited, like that of the Portuguese and Dutch, neither of whom, "did the work of the Lord;" we can only say that the writer promulgates a very dangerous, and, in our opinion, a very false doctrine. It is built upon the following assumptions: that our own peculiar interpretation of the Holy Scriptures is the only true one; that the Almighty placed in our hands the empire of India in order that we might introduce therein the protestant faith; that the overthrow of preceding empires in that country arose solely from this cause, namely, that the Governments did not impose upon their subjects what is here assumed to be the only true religion. The writer would seem, according to our idea of his argument, bound to second the designs of Providence, by aiding to overturn our Government in India, if it fulfils not to the uttermost its sacred trust.† Persons who take such narrow views of this great subject, whether they be Catholics (like the Abbé Dubois) or Protestants (like the writer of this work), are unfit to be entrusted with the delicate and difficult task of propagating a religion, which is inimical to every species of violence and compulsion, and which won its way to the assent of mankind by mildness and persuasion only; not by the aid of authority, but even in spite of its decrees.

In

* Paley's *View of the Evidences of Christianity*, Part ii, ch. ii.

† We observe that a doctrine analogous to this is openly maintained by one of the Anti-Indian policy writers. Speaking of the present Government of India, he says—"Whoever shall contribute to its entire subversion, will deserve well of his country, of India, and of mankind!"

In all cases it is the policy of a Government to intermeddle as little as possible with the religious tenets and conscientious scruples of its subjects. If this be true in the abstract, how impolitic must it be to interfere, authoritatively, with the superstitions of a people whom we rule chiefly by opinion; who are jealous and irritable, on the score of religion, to an unexampled degree (for it is an axiom that men are intemperate, in the defence of their religious tenets, in exact proportion to their absurdity); and after engaging, by a tacit contract at least, to leave them in the undisturbed enjoyment of their existing modes of worship! Upon every principle of justice and of policy, the interference of Government on behalf of missionary efforts in India would, therefore, be improper. It would, besides, be hazardous, as regards the object itself; for if, by any precipitate act of well-intended zeal, we were to rouse the Hindus into resistance against what they esteemed an encroachment on their religion, the fetters of ignorance and superstition would perhaps be riveted on them for ever. The manifest policy of Government is to be neutral; to suffer an appeal to be made to the understandings of their subjects, but to let their choice be perfectly free to adopt or reject the arguments offered to them. *Non noster hic sermo:* this is the uniform sentiment of practical and reflecting men in India and at home. "Any interference of authority for the conversion of the natives," says a judicious writer in the *Edinburgh Review*,* "might be construed into an attack on their faith; and jealousies of this sort, once excited, might shake our empire to its very foundation. It is clear that, in the present circumstances of our Indian empire, any display of missionary zeal by its rulers would be highly dangerous." This important truth is repeatedly enforced in the work of Mr. Lushington, to which we have so often referred.

The next subject of consideration, is the manner in which missionary efforts ought to be directed. It is obvious that the same reasons which make it dangerous for Government to intermeddle directly with the superstitions of their subjects, should impose caution and circumspection upon those who voluntarily take upon themselves the office of evangelizing the Hindus. We cannot convey a rule for the conduct of these persons in more appropriate terms than are employed in one of the earliest reports of the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society.

> The servants of Christ, who would raise up a church amongst an idolatrous people, must never lose sight of their Master's injunction, to unite the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. Sound policy requires us to proceed with caution, and to assail, with a delicate and tender hand, deeply-rooted prejudices. Our great object being to convince those who are in error, and to turn them, by the persuasive power of truth, "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," it is folly to excite disgust by an open and direct attack upon hereditary superstitions. This would be to stir up strife, and kindle animosities, when we ought to sooth, and convince, and draw with the cords of love. The Gospel of Christ requires no such expedients; it teaches us to admit the light by a wise system of adaptation to the strength of the visual organ, and to communicate instruction as men may be able to bear it.

To this general principle, should be added another, that controversial and sectarian doctrines should be studiously avoided. The rules of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society expressly recognize it as a fundamental principle, that it is not their design "to send out presbyterianism, independency, episcopacy, or any other form of church order and government, about which there may be difference of opinion amongst serious persons."

With

* July 1824.

With regard to itinerant preaching, reasonable doubts may be entertained as to its expediency. We find that those societies which adopt this method of disseminating the Gospel, have little reason to boast of their success. Roving missionaries are less under the eye of Government, and may be tempted by provocation to commit acts of indiscretion in their intercourse with the natives —a few examples of which we find recorded in the work of Mr. Lushington.*

The result of the "itineracies," or circuits performed by the missionaries sent forth by the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, according to the description of them given by the same writer are not calculated to excite much hope of their success; and the reports published by the society admit, that though good consequences were expected from the large and attentive congregations addressed, and the multitude of tracts distributed, yet no "saving effects" were really produced by these "itineracies." The congregations are not always peaceable; the missionaries are sometimes reviled and threatened. Mr. Lushington observes, that from the mildness and good-nature of the natives, neither tumults nor insurrections ensue, even from the *intrusion* of missionaries at their festivals; and when their bigotry is worked up to the highest pitch of excitement, the missionaries are merely reviled, spat upon, and pelted; but, he adds, "it is lamentable that the European character should be exposed to such disgrace, that the 'pleader for the Christian temples' should be so degraded, and that the cause itself should be brought into disrepute by efforts which every day's experience shews to be nugatory, and productive of injurious consequences."

The extracts from the journals of itinerant missionaries which are occasionally published, do not impress us with a belief that their intercourse with the natives is conducted judiciously with respect to the object they have in view. We will take a few at random from the Journal of Mr. Rhenius:†

Feb. 22, 1824, *Sunday.*—We had divine service in out tent. A large number of heathen and Roman Catholics, with some Moormans, attended. To the heathen I spoke afterward, separately: they were convinced of their wickedness, and of the necessity of repentance; but one man, in particular, declared that they would not turn from their idols. Among the Roman Catholics, some seemed to feel the truth; but their priests guard them well against making inquiries, and have carefully instilled into their minds that we are heretics. The Moormans seemed greatly pleased, when they understood that Christianity does not allow the worship of images, and *let the Roman Catholic the more feel their contempt.* A few tracts were distributed.

July 10.—We arrived at Madura; and resolved to stay outside the fort. Here a highly-esteemed friend's letter came into my hands, urging me—*Cry aloud, and spare not!* particularly with respect to this idolatrous city. Having warned them to flee from the wrath to come, and seek deliverance from the vain conversation of their forefathers, I distributed tracts among them, which they received with pleasure and thankfulness. During the day, many more came from the fort and the neighbouring places, asking for such books; to whom I gave them, with exhortations to seek the salvation of their souls. Thus a precious seed was sown in this place. May it spring up unto eternal life!

Aug. 26.—Arrived, in the morning, at Veparoo. Five or six Soodras assembled, with whom I had a long conversation on Christianity. They seemed to think that the Tamulians in general were too bad and too ignorant to receive those doctrines which I preached; and that the Europeans were of divine origin, while the black skins of the natives was a token of inferiority, alleging, in proof, that there lived not in their country one Englishman who was a beggar.

Towards evening, I went forward on foot; and had a religious conversation with two men who were going the same way. They listened and conversed with apparent pleasure.

* *E. g.*, pp. 82, 86.

† See *Missionary Register* for November 1825.

pleasure. While I was talking with them, the head man of my palanquin-bearers, who always accompanied me on such occasions, said to them, with a view to excite their attention, "Listen to this gentleman: *he has a large money bag in his palanquin.*" This sufficiently indicates the state of mind of these natives. Money is all powerful among them. One of the men had the good sense to reply, "Whether the gentleman has much or little money, that is no matter to me."

Sept. 1.—Arrived at Tondy, solely inhabited by Mahommedans, and one of the best landing-places on the coast, as there is no surf. I took a walk to the beach, to look out for a vessel, in which I might proceed to Madras. A juggler offering to shew me his art, this gave me an opportunity to address a small body of people on the one thing needful. After breakfast, I sat down on the stone bench in the verandah of the choultry, conversed with the passengers, Mahommedans and Hindoos, who rest here, and read various passages of our tracts to them. The hearers were rather indifferent to what I said, and fluctuating—perhaps because my conversation was not brought about in an easy way; but *I had rather obtruded myself on them, which naturally makes an evil impression on the minds of natives.*

We are far from inferring from these and other passages in the journal of this reverend gentleman any thing to his prejudice. Our motive in quoting them is to shew the species of the intercourse carried on by these missionaries, and the class of persons they come into contact with.

Another, and a most important desideratum in a missionary sent to India is an accurate knowledge of the different languages, without which he will not merely be in perpetual danger of offending or disgusting his hearers, and of entailing ridicule upon the sacred doctrines he propounds, but he will be unable to grapple with their prejudices and superstitions. To expose his own ignorance to an ignorant people is effectually to mar his object. We know that the Mahommedans frequently express their contempt for the understandings of missionaries, owing to this defect in their education.

We have seen, in a treatise of Sig. Finetti,* some sensible remarks on this point, which we subjoin:—

> To destroy the sects amongst the Musulmans, and bring the children of Mahomet to the Gospel, missionaries depart for the East full of zeal, devotion, and courage. But success rarely crowns their efforts, because, generally, being ill-acquainted with the language of the people, and unable to read the Alcoran in the original, they often attack imaginary doctrines, and creeds which the Mahommedans do not profess. The Alcoran, it is admitted, includes absurd, puerile, and immoral dogmas; but the teachers of Islamism, in their glosses and commentaries, contrive to palliate these ridiculous passages, and render them plausible by some explanation. These explications the missionary ought carefully to study, that he may direct his refutations to them. This requires a profound acquaintance with the Arabic tongue, which the majority of these travellers despise. Content with distributing the holy books in profusion, they neglect the essential condition, the indispensable instrument, the language of those to whom they preach. Incapable of reasoning with the doctors upon the foundation of things, they effect no solid conversions. Their preaching is as fugitive as a dream.

Much has doubtless been already accomplished to obviate this defect. The establishment at Serampore does great credit to the Baptist missionaries, by whom it has been managed so as to produce some shining scholars. Individual instances might also be mentioned of great perfection in the languages of the East: but the defect still prevails, though in a less degree. The efforts made to remedy it will in time no doubt be successful; amongst which the institution of Bishop's College at Calcutta, one of the principal objects of which is "the education of Christian youth in sacred knowledge, in sound learning, and in the

* *Trattato della lingua Ebraica.*

the principal languages used in the country, that they may be qualified to preach amongst the heathen," deserves particular commendation.

From the defect just mentioned it necessarily happens that the religious tracts, which are distributed in such profusion amongst the natives of India, are not always intelligible to them. It would appear also, from the testimony of a late missionary,* that these productions are objectionable on another score. He says, that of the 117,000 tracts printed by the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society, the most part are either mystical, or puerile, or both; that there is scarcely one fit to be put into the hands of a native of understanding and reflection, and only one in which even an attempt is made to prove the truth of Christianity: "as if," continues he, "it necessarily followed that Christianity is true, because Hinduism is false; or as if the Hindus were required or expected to receive a new religion from Christian missionaries, without the offer of proof, and scarcely even the permission to object." We would just remark that the number of tracts distributed, or even read, is a very equivocal proof of the advancement of Christian knowledge.

Let us now proceed to the last branch of our subject, the progress made in the work of conversion. And here, although it may be mortifying to confess it, we are constrained to think that the Abbé Dubois has not mis-stated the result of all our long, laborious, and expensive exertions; namely, that it amounts to little or nothing. The Reverend Mr. Adam, who formerly belonged to the Baptist Mission at Serampore (but who has subsequently adopted the tenets of Unitarianism), remarks that the result of his own observations, of his examination of the different missionary accounts to which he has had access, and of his inquiries of those who, in some cases, have had better means of knowing or of being informed than himself, is that the number of native converts, properly so called, in India, now living, and in full communion with one or other of the Protestant Missionary churches, does not exceed THREE HUNDRED! He even hints that an accurate investigation may prove the number of such persons to be even less than that above stated.†

The acknowledgments of the various societies tend to confirm the belief that small effect has yet been produced in favour of Christianity. One of the reports of the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society states:— "The people are still given up to their idols, the boys are still devoted to their poojahs and festivals. No apparent change has been produced, except in the *very few* instances where the Word has been received in the truth."‡

The missionaries belonging to the Bengal Auxiliary Society, who journey into the interior to preach in the highways and market places, and there distribute religious publications, speak of their offers of instruction being derided, and "themselves insulted, hooted at, and hissed out of the place."§

The Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society admit that no "saving effects" are produced by their itinerant preachers; that "the general indifference of the natives to their exhortations is undeniable: many apply to them for information, but having ascertained that no temporal advantage is to be derived from a profession of the plain and simple tenets of the Gospel, they relinquish their inquiries."‖

A more decisive evidence is to be found in the following statement recorded in the twenty-fourth report of the London Church Missionary Society. It is

* Mr. Adam, in his pamphlet entitled "Queries and Replies."

† Mr. Lushington's *History*, p. 228. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 42. § *Ibid.*, p. 85. ‖ *Ibid.*, p. 102.

is said to be "the testimony of one who is himself labouring faithfully among the Hindus:"*

> There is evidently, on the whole, a great work going on in this country, and much is done by missionaries in India; but, so far as I have had opportunity of seeing, I am constrained to say, that the bulwarks of Satan still stand amazingly fast and firm, and that an Almighty power alone is sufficient to shake them. Discouragements, trials, and disappointments attend us on every side; and, indeed, if we were not enabled, by the grace of God, to believe firmly in all his promises, we should sometimes not know what to say or what to think of our work. Here we have to realize an Abrahamic faith, because we are not permitted to see much.
>
> The indifference toward the salvation of their souls and religious concerns, which these Hindoos manifest, is incredible; and persons, who have not lived among them, can hardly form any idea of it. Money is their god; and all their endeavours and exertions tend to the acquisition of riches. They are constantly meditating how to deceive. The sensuality which prevails among them is beyond conception; and the foolishness of their worship and religious services is an utter disgrace and shame to a reasonable being. Such are the people among whom we live! It is not uncommon, and I have heard it this very evening when we were riding through the town, that the people hiss at us, crying out, in mockery, the name of our Blessed Saviour.

With respect to the number who are really converted, we have, in the first place, little distinct information as to their rank and condition in life. This defect in the reports of the several missionary societies is properly adverted to, in more places than one of Mr. Lushington's work. It gives currency to the assertions of the enemies to missions, who allege that these converts are mostly of the lowest castes, who have only temporal views in changing their creed. As to the character which the natives acquire upon conversion, we have unfortunately recorded evidence of a very unfavourable nature, in the occurrences at Serampore, from which establishment some converts were expelled, owing to the apprehension of the missionaries, that the drunken and immoral habits of those men would corrupt their pagan servants! We own, too, that we are somewhat struck with what Capt. Seely states he observed at Chunar, which is an important missionary station, and the residence of the celebrated William Bowley, a church missionary:—

> Chunar is one of the principal stations of the missionaries, where they have a large church and regular worship. At this place there are a few natives who profess to be converts; and a more squalid, dirty, and *drunken* set I never saw, even among the Pariahs;—worthy companions truly of the Europeans! In a journey of upwards of 800 miles, which I performed six years ago, I halted at this station; and it was the only place where I met with insult and neglect: the natives were, in fact, *horribly demoralized*. In my route I passed through some of the wildest, and, at that time, disturbed parts of Revah and Jubbulpore, without an escort; but positively I met with no interruption or annoyance. At Chunar I was not only cheated, but could get neither coolies nor guides.†

Too ardent and extravagant expectation is probably indulged of the effects of the slight tincture of Christian knowledge which the lower classes imbibe at the schools so liberally planted and encouraged. It has been fondly imagined, says Mr. Lushington, that because a pupil can read and explain some chapters of the New Testament, a most essential barrier of opposition has been broken through. But "their consenting to learn to read in the New Testament is no irrefragable

* *Missionary Register* for January 1825, p. 50. † *Voice from India*, 1824, p. 166.

irrefragable evidence of their prejudice against the Christian religion being diminished. It only marks more clearly to what extent the inferior classes will go, with the view of acquiring a species of knowledge so essential in their estimation, to their success in life."*

As a proof that the missionaries sometimes rely upon too slender grounds in presuming the conversion of their pupils, we quote, from the Journals of Messrs. Schmid and Rhenius, the following passages, out of a multitude of others, relating to their native seminarists, some of them boys of tender age.†

I had a long conversation with K. on the spirit of servitude and the spirit of adoption, and on the difference of the dispensations of Moses and of Christ. He is quite entangled in the spirit of bondage: he fully experiences that *fear hath torment.*‡

S, a little boy, came, for the first time, to speak concerning his soul. In our half-yearly report of the examination of the seminarists, we were obliged to characterize him as a quarrelsome little fellow. He now complained to me, that, whenever others offend him in any wise, he is always inclined to BEAT THEM: such a free confession of a fault is, doubtless, a token for good; a proof, that the Holy Spirit is active in the soul.

— expressed a great desire to speak with the people about divine things, by the grace of the Holy Spirit: he formerly was one of the worst of lads. Certainly the Lord's work is apparent in him.

Z, who was lately received, has stolen some money. Although there was every reason to suspect him to be the thief, he denied it, and we could not find proofs to convict him. While we were secretly endeavouring to find clear proofs, he brought the money of his own accord; and said, that he had been praying, and, during prayer, had felt a strong desire to confess, whatever might be the consequences. What else, but the grace of the Gospel, could have produced such a resolution?

We make no comment upon the unsatisfactory, not to say erroneous, deductions in the aforegoing passages.

That education, in a popular sense, is the means whereby Christianity can be diffused throughout India, is our firm belief; but its fruit must not be looked for thus hastily. Mr. Lushington judiciously observes, that "to be effectual in enlightening the human mind, and liberating it from the shackles of debasing and enslaving prejudices, education must apparently commence nearer to the top of society, and its progress be downwards." The cement of the artfully compacted fabric of Hindu institutions and manners must first be dissolved ere we propose Christianity, and the only solvent is education. But slow and difficult indeed will be its progress if we labour only upon the lower classes, whose circumstances do not permit them to acquire more than the elements of knowledge, and who are in subjection to the higher; and unless we endeavour to impart knowledge where it can be better appreciated, where there is leisure and inclination to cultivate inquiry, and ability to apply the results it leads to. A steady perseverance in prudent plans for the latter object will establish a foundation which even a political revolution will not destroy, and upon which after ages may erect a vast superstructure.

* *History*, p. 218. † *Missionary Register* for November 1825.

‡ The distinction of type, in this and the succeeding quotations, is exactly conformable to the original.

THE

THE INSURRECTION IN JAVA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Very exaggerated accounts have of late appeared in some of the periodical prints regarding the insurrection on Java, gathered partly from the loose statements and hurried expressions of familiar correspondence, partly from the hearsay reports of captains of ships that had touched at Batavia, or who had spoken other ships that had so touched, and perhaps in some cases swelled out by the personal views or national prejudices of the parties.

As these highly-coloured sketches may excite unfounded apprehensions in the minds of persons at a distance, who have no means of judging of their probability, especially those having relatives and friends in that colony, or whose affairs may be connected with its commerce, it is possible that a correct outline of the real circumstances, drawn from an authentic source, may not be without interest at this moment; this belief induces me to address you on the present occasion, and to offer the following for insertion in the next number of your valuable publication.

In August last, two native chiefs, guardians of the Sultan of Djocjocarta (a minor), secretly absented themselves from that court, and retired with their followers to the mountainous districts in the interior of the country, where they collected a large party of armed men, and raised the standard of revolt.

Almost all the European troops were at that time absent from Java, being employed on distant expeditions, partly at Macassar, under Major-General Van Geen, partly at Borneo and other islands; this rendered it advisable to act, for a time, only on the defensive, as in all wars between Europeans and natives it is the policy of the former to do, until regular and decisive operations are practicable, rather than to risk the failure of partial attacks with inadequate forces; it was therefore resolved, as the districts belonging to Government were not concerned in the rebellion, to await the return of the Macassar expedition, then soon expected,* to commence offensive operations.

In the mean time, the insurgents, taking advantage of these circumstances, gained a considerable augmentation of numbers, and made frequent inroads into the Government provinces; these, however, were nothing more than the predatory incursions of an armed mob, such as, in former times, the people on the borders of England and Scotland committed on each other's territories, and such as, at this day, not unfrequently happen in British India;† no European town or station was attacked, nor was any permanent advantage gained by the rebels; yet these forays have been exaggerated by persons who could not ascertain, or would not believe, the real position of affairs, into a magnitude, from which nothing less was to be anticipated than that "the European population would be driven into the ocean!"‡

In an article that appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for January (page 98), headed "The Insurgents," extracted, I believe, from a foreign paper, mention is made of a "Raja of Soloo" as being among them, and as having seized an escort of Government treasure on its way through the country; this prince is indebted, not only for so rich a windfall, but even for his royal existence, to some

* See *Asiatic Journal* for January, page 97. † As lately in Cutch.

‡ *Asiatic Journal* for February, page 242.

some generous letter-writer, some colonial Warwick, who by a stroke of his pen has made a king, and

——— given to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name,—

for there is no Raja of Soloo on Java.

If the Sūsūnan of Sūrakarta, or *Emperor of Solo*, as he is sometimes called, be the person alluded to, the statement is a wilful misrepresentation, for the princes of that court have taken no share whatever in the insurrection, but, on the contrary, placed their armed followers at the disposal of the European authorities; this was also done by the princes of Madura, and the Prang Widono (an independent military chief of great influence), and furnishes, by-the-bye, a proof that the insurrection was a partial one, and not a general and combined rising of the native princes and population against the European Government, as it has been attempted to make it appear.

An extract of a letter from Batavia, published in the *Asiatic Journal* for February (page 242), begins, "The Javanese are in a *general* state of insurrection, *particularly* in the southward and middle districts;" now the fact is, that in the southward and middle districts *only, being those still under native government*, had any insurrection taken place, and even here the principal chiefs and a great number of others remained faithful: to term it *general*, therefore, is at best an exaggeration: none of the districts immediately belonging to the European territory took any share in the revolt, not even those of Cheribon and Bantam, which have been often disturbed on former occasions; on the contrary, all these provinces remained perfectly quiet, with the exception of the plundering visits before noticed, made by the insurgents on some of the nearest and most exposed points, where there was no force to keep them in awe.

The few European troops remaining at Batavia were sent to the defence of those districts to the eastward which were the most liable to attack from the insurgents: as a natural consequence, the European inhabitants, agreeably to former custom, were called upon to enrol themselves in a town militia, or local volunteer corps, which had been long relieved from actual service, but on the present occasion was re-embodied, as a measure of precaution, to preserve the peace of the metropolis, and to protect the property of the inhabitants, but not to be sent against the rebels.

A similar measure was adopted at Samarang; but it appears that here an unfortunate departure from the defensive system took place, by which some valuable lives were lost: a small irregular force of 200 or 250 men, Europeans and natives, marched from that place to check, as is supposed, the progress of the insurgents, who were said to be advancing. Among this party were some of the volunteers alluded to, and of these about twenty-five were mounted, to serve as cavalry if occasion offered. They found the rebels in much greater force (10,000 or 12,000 it is said), and in a more formidable position, than they had expected, yet they rashly advanced to the attack; the wild war-shouts of the enemy frightened the untrained horses, and they plunged into the rice-fields on each side of the road, where, being impeded by the mud, their brave but imprudent riders were put to death, unable to defend themselves against an overwhelming superiority of numbers: about twelve were killed in this manner, the remainder retreated in safety. However deeply this calamitous result is to be lamented, it would seem that the sufferers, who were high-spirited young men, but totally inexperienced in war, provoked it by their needless temerity.

This

This occurred early in September, and must be the expedition adverted to in the *Asiatic Journal* for February (page 242). In this instance the rebels were the party attacked, and they repulsed the attack successfully, as might have been expected, with a superiority of force in the proportion of forty or fifty to one. This did not, however, embolden them to execute their threatened attack on Samarang, from which town they were then not far distant, and where there were few, if any, regular troops. It is true they attacked Djocjocarta (the seat of one of the native governments), but even here they were driven back with great loss.

On the 15th September a part of the insurgents were attacked and defeated by the Government forces under Lieut. General De Kock, the commander-in-chief; indeed, it is understood they did not wait on this occasion for the shock of the troops, but fled in all directions after a few vollies of musquetry.

On the 25th September a junction took place near Djocjocarta, between General De Kock and General Van Geen, who had in the meantime returned from Macassar with a part of the expedition; offensive operations were now concerted and prepared, and it is understood were in progress of successful execution, when the last accounts left Batavia—no official particulars have been received of the result; but it is known, generally, that the Netherlands troops were always victorious—that the Government territories remained in tranquillity, and that the early dispersion of the insurgents was confidently looked for, as they had already been defeated with great loss.

It is probable, therefore, that the insurrection will have been subdued long ere this, and followed by the annexation of those native provinces which were concerned in it to the Netherlands possessions in the east; for such, as history proves, has usually been the result of similar disturbances in India, which, however they may for a time affect the local tranquillity, create partial difficulties, and alarm those who have no personal knowledge of the country, eventually conduce to weaken the native, and strengthen the European power and influence, which latter thus becomes more firmly established, and more widely extended, by the operation of the very causes that at first may appear to menace its overthrow.

I am, &c.

London, February 1826. A LATE RESIDENT ON JAVA.

Note.—It appears from the last accounts received from Batavia (dated November 8), which have been published in the Netherlands papers, that little progress has yet been made in extinguishing the revolt.—*Ed.*

LINES

FROM SENECA.

O vita fallax! &c.

O LIFE, thou'rt filled with artifice and lies!—
The fairest forms the blackest hearts disguise:
Bold Impudence usurps a modest mien;
Whilst on Presumption's front soft smiles are seen.
But, worst of all, Religion's vestments hide
Hate, envy, falsehood, treachery and pride.

HINDU POETRY.

M. Garcin de Tassy, an Oriental scholar of considerable eminence at Paris, has published a prose translation of a poem in Hindustanee, by Meer Mohammed Tuqee, bearing a title which he translates, *Advice to Bad Poets.** The poem is to be found in the collection of that poet's works published at Calcutta in 1811, and also in the *Muntakhabat-i-Hindi*, or Selections of Professor Shakespear. This translation, which originally appeared in the *Journal Asiatique*, affords a favourable specimen of the talents of the writers in Hindee or the Oordoo dialect of Hindustan. In an introduction prefixed to the translation, M. Garcin combats the false notion entertained in Europe, that the modern language of Hindustan is destitute of literary treasures. On the contrary, he says, the Hindus of the present day, like their ancestors, possess an extensive literature of their own: they are not compelled to study the sacred language of Benares in order to read works of talent, or to admire harmonious verses. In their own tongue, they have treatises on the sciences, interesting chronicles, poems full of imagination, besides a multitude of works of every kind translated from the Sanscrit and Persian. In short, their literature, he observes, is one of the most prolific of modern Asia.

The *Advice to Bad Poets* is a satire directed against those who, fancying themselves gifted with poetic talents, neglect the proper means of study. There was a time, says the author, when such talents were cultivated under the direction of able instructors in the art of poesy. The public then possessed taste and discernment, and only men of superior abilities could claim the regard due to a poet. The present rage for writing verses, he continues, is productive of no benefit, civil or religious: the lowest trades are far more useful to society; indeed, he adds, if no poets existed at all, the loss of them would be no great calamity. Poetry, he adds, is still more objectionable in respect to religion, than useless in relation to civil matters. "Modern compositions are chiefly filled with exaggerations, as ridiculous as they are false; if, therefore, religion be incompatible with falsehood, how can poets lay the least pretensions to piety, who are in the habitual practice of lying?" He then describes the foolish encouragement given to the swarms of pretended poets, by the bad taste of the public, and by the flattery of their brethren in the degraded art. The poor novice, bewildered by the silly praises bestowed upon him, thinks himself bound to desert the pursuits of the station in which he was born, and give himself up wholly to poetry. Presumptuous ignorance, however, he observes, must not always flatter itself with attaining literary consideration; nay, fools who persist in writing verses, may expose themselves to indignity, and even to cudgelling, like the poet whose mischance the author recounts as follows:—

"Hilali one day presented himself at the palace of the Governor of Ispahan, a great admirer of poetry. On being announced by the chamberlain, the prince immediately commanded that he should be admitted, received him with demonstrations of vast respect and veneration, and insisted upon his being placed near him. Hilali, delighted at his reception, expatiated in praise of the prince's great and good qualities; even the approach of night could not stop the career of his flattery. The Vizier, however, maliciously brought forward the topic of poetry, with a view of discovering the poet's talents. Hilali

* Conseils aux mauvais Poètes, Poeme de Mir Taki, traduit de l'Hindostani. A Paris, 1826.

Hilali did not require solicitation; he poured forth verses, but unluckily was guilty of sundry gross violations of the laws of metre. The prince, whose taste was delicate, was disgusted, and his anger increasing at every new blunder,—'Let some one,' cried he, 'bring me a cudgel;' and grasping with a vigorous hand, the fatal instrument, he applied it with such force to the shoulders of Hilali, that the poor poet fell senseless. Being supposed dead, he was conveyed to his abode, in great haste; and soon the whole bazar rang with nothing but this accident. The poet's heirs were all in motion; but Hilali, recovering from his swoon, with a feeble voice articulated these words: 'Be careful not to imagine that the Governor is an enemy to poetry; on the contrary, he loves the art, and is skilled in it; but he is very difficult on this point, and most modern verses are detestable to him. Probably he found some defects in mine, which was the cause of his rage: for, he is generally good and generous, and has often bestowed marks of his favour upon such of my colleagues as have been admitted into his presence. If he has ill-used me to night, this is no reason why I should calumniate him. I feel that it is necessary that I should study more deeply the rules of the art to which I have devoted myself. I will, therefore, seek an able poet, fix myself near him, and attend assiduously to his advice; perhaps I shall thereby acquire that knowledge in which I am now deficient, and reach a certain degree of perfection in the science of verse.' So saying, he arose, and went immediately in search of the celebrated poet Jami. He passed some time with this distinguished poet, exercising his natural talents under his observation. When Hilali had acquired such instruction as Jami deemed sufficient, he quitted his tutor, and presented himself again at the prince's gate. The chamberlain, astonished at the return of a person who had been so mercilessly cudgelled, advertised his master of this visit. 'Well,' replied the prince, 'it is perfectly right; let no one oppose his access to me; I hope to-day he will retire content.' When, however, Hilali entered the presence, he dared not advance, nor raise his humbled head. He remained some time in the same attitude, exposed to the burning rays of the sun. At length the Governor made a sign for him to approach; and he did not dismiss him without a munificent present. One of the prince's court, who witnessed both receptions, remarked upon their dissimilarity. 'Sire,' said he, 'at the former interview, after receiving the poet in a most gracious manner, you nevertheless applied a cudgel to his shoulders: at the present, on the contrary, you make him a handsome present, and send him away without ceremony. I should be glad to learn the motive of conduct so contradictory.' The judicious governor replied: 'The contempt of poetic rules, established by our ancestors, has at present risen to an inconceivable height; nay, if ignorance had the power, it would annihilate them altogether. Thus the lesson I gave to Hilali, when he first presented himself, was necessary; the report of the adventure will spread abroad, and those who fancy themselves possessed of talents will no longer confide implicitly in their own opinion, but will obtain instruction from skilful masters. But for this, every fool would have boldly vented his impertinences here; till, by degrees, poetry would become infamous, and the name of a poet an opprobrium. When I cudgelled Hilali, he did not possess the skill imparted by a knowledge of the art of versification. He is now no longer the same person, and I have found him worthy of my favours.'"

The introduction of the cudgel, as a reformer of poetic taste, is perhaps less suited to the constitution of European than Asiatic habits. We know, however,

however, by experiment, that, in England, it performed wonders in the hands of the trunk-maker of Addison's time; but the blows from his powerful arm descended upon the benches of the theatre, not upon the shoulders of poets or actors.

The poet concludes as follows:—"It was thus that formerly merit could be distinguished; whilst, at the present day, no regard is paid but to verses which creep in the dirt. This defect of discernment, on the part of the public, is therefore the true cause of the imperfection of modern compositions. Mediocrity has beaten out a track unknown to classic authors, and carries off the praise due to talent. The enthusiasm of genius, the purity of elocution, are now reckoned as nothing: each scribbler fancies himself the Sahban * of eloquence.

"But enough, my Calam; cease to trace useless lines. The flourishing ages of literature have passed away. Which of our fellow-citizens listen with pleasure to an ingenious thought? Where is the man who can pretend to comprehend it? I perceive around us only men without capacity; and I doubt whether my own talent is sufficient to rank me with poets."

Meer Mohammed Tuqee, the author of this poem, is a modern Hindu poet of some celebrity. He flourished in the reign of the Emperor Shah Alum, the son of Aurengzebe. The anecdote he relates concerning his brother poet Hilali, who enjoys a high reputation in Persia (to which country he belonged), is of dubious authenticity. It is not noticed in the biographical accounts of that writer. If it be true, M. de Tassy thinks it does little credit to the Vizier of Ispahan; and if false, it shows a want of judgment in Meer Tuqee to make him the hero of such an adventure.

* A very celebrated Arabian poet.

HINDU ASTRONOMY.

THE communication from Mr. Colebrooke, which was inserted in the last number of this Journal, through an accident not necessary to explain, was sent to press without revision. It discovers, consequently, the following *errata*:—

Page	Line	
361,	4,	for *Rómaca*, read *Sóma* (should be *Rómaca*).
—	8,	for *Rómaca*, read *Sóma*.
—	46,	for *Lágharn*, read *Lághava*.
362,	41,	*for* In division, *read* Indian division.
363,	30-31,	*for* form or position, *read* former position.
—	35,	*for* then, *read* there.
364,	18,	*for* writing, *read* writings.
—	23,	*for* case, *read* arc.
365,	40,	*for* mentioned, *read* maintained.

TRAVELS

TRAVELS IN THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

[*Concluded from p.* 341.]

"Not being able to prevail upon the Tartars to allow them to proceed a step further, the travellers unwillingly began their return (27th of July). They again traversed the *Kéúbrang* pass, and repeated their barometric measurement of it with the same result; halted at *Rishí Talam*, 15,200 feet high, two miles from their former stage at *Zongchin*, and proceeded by the *Gangtang* pass to *Rishí Irpú*, on the *Hóchó* river.

"At the limit of vegetation (16,600 feet above the sea) it commenced snowing, and they were involved in a dense haze: the guides missed their way, knew not how to proceed, and became alarmed. They halted, therefore, for a while; and, the clouds clearing away for an instant, Messrs. Gerard got sight of a *shaghar*, or pile of stones, the bearing of which they took; and being surrounded by mist, steered towards it by a pocket compass. The ascent was steep, and they often scrambled over sharp-pointed rocks. They proceeded a mile and a-half, guided by the compass; and the lower clouds clearing away, they found themselves within half a mile of the *shaghar*. The summit of the pass was measured barometrically, 18,295 feet above the sea.

"A stream, that unites with the *Táglá*, lay upon the left the greater part of the way ascending the pass; they descended it along the *Hóchó*, which comes from the left, where there is a great expanse of snow. They followed its course to *Rishí Irpú*. The valley is generally half a mile broad. The river is picturesque: in one part a clear and shallow stream, in another it thunders over rocks in a succession of sparkling cascades. There are several arches of snow over it. In several places its course was partly arrested by rocks from above. It is concealed for a considerable space by a huge pile of stones, and it forces its way underneath, bursting forth in a large body of water. In other places it forms large deep lakes, and leaps over the embankments, with tremendous noise, in sheets of white spray.

"Limestone, which had been the prevailing rock since they first met with it in the vicinity of *Zongchin*, near the *Táglá*, became more rare as they approached *Irpú*, and disappeared near that place. It is there succeeded by mica slate.

"After a halt of four days for astronomical observations, during which time the temperature was warm, varying from 61° at sunrise to 85° at noon, the wind blowing very strongly from the S.W., and the sky frequently obscured with light clouds attended with a little rain; they moved (4th August) along the banks of the *Setlej*, or in the bed of the river, to *Namgía*. On the right margin of the river, the mass of rock (granite) is so steep, and the fracture so fresh, as to give it the appearance of having been recently broken.

"Several temporary huts, perched high among the crags across the river, are the summer residence of the hunters of *Hango*, who roam among the rocks in quest of deer.

"*Khób*, a village of but two houses, a mile from *Namgía*, is immediately opposite the junction of the *Lí* or *Spíti* river, one of the largest tributaries of the *Setlej*, having its source in *Ladak*. The cheeks of the gulph (solid granite) seem perfectly mural for many hundred feet; one of the arms of the *Pargéúl* mountain limits the left side of the channel of the *Spíti*. The con-

trast between the two streams is striking: the *Spití* issues from its almost subterraneous concealment in a calm blue deep body, to meet the *Setlej*, which is an absolute torrent, thundering over the stones in deafening clamour.

"It had been determined to renew an attempt of penetrating eastward, beyond the boundary of British influence, into the upper valley of the *Setlej*. Accordingly they marched to *Shipki*, in Chinese Tartary, by the *Píming* pass (13,518 feet), the boundary between *Basehar* and Chinese Tartary. There could scarcely be a better defined limit: in front the face of the country is entirely changed; eastward, as far as the eye can see, gravelly mountains of a very gentle slope succeed one another. No rugged cliffs rise to view, but a bare expanse of elevated land, without snow, and in appearance like a Scotch heath. Just beyond the *Setlej*, the mighty *Pargéúl*, an immense mass, rises to 13,500 feet above the bed of the river, more than 21,000 above the sea. To the east of it, in the same granitic range, are several sharp pinnacles, nearly as high, being more than 20,000 feet above the sea: on the S.W., at the back of the town of *Shipki*, is an enormous mass 20,150 feet high, crowned with perpetual snow. The *Shírang* mountain, over which the road to *Gárú* leads, exceeds 18,300 feet in actual height above the sea; yet only one small stripe of snow could be detected on it with the telescope.

"*Shipki* had been twice before (in 1818 and 1820) visited by the same travellers. They now received a letter from the *Garpan* of *Gárú* (in reply to one sent by them from *Zínchin*), prohibiting their advance eastward. At the same time the local authorities were instructed to furnish no provisions at any price.

"Messrs. Gerard returned to *Namgía* by the lofty pass of *Kóngma* (16,007 feet above the sea): it is the usual resting-place for beasts of burden. Furze and grass extend considerably higher on each side; and springs rise, which form a lake at the distance of 150 yards.

"Intending to explore the valley of the *Lí* or *Spíti* river, and penetrate by that route as far as might be found practicable, they crossed the *Setlej* by a *jhólá*, or bridge of suspension, made of twigs twisted together. The bed of the river is here 8,600 feet above the level of the sea; the breadth of the stream is seventy-five feet.

"From the *Setlej* the path leads up the face of a granite range to *Taz-hi-gang*, perched amidst ruins of a frightful bulk, at the height of 11,850 feet above the sea. The temple and residence of the Lamas are still 500 feet higher. Ascending upon loose rocks to the highest point of the road (13,200 feet), they turned the extremity of the range; and leaving the *Setlej* behind, bent their course to the north, having the *Lí* or *Spíti* on the left, about 5,000 feet below, and almost a complete precipice. The road continued at a general height of 13,000 feet, upon granite, crumbling into sand, and producing a few bushes of juniper and furze.

"A fine prospect suddenly opened: a village (Nákó) in the heart of abundant cultivation already yellow, with a broad sheet of water, surrounded by tall poplar, juniper, and willow trees of prodigious size, and environed by massive rocks of granite.

"Separate measurements, at three different times (1818, 1820, and 1821), by excellent barometers, and the boiling point of water, determine the height of *Nákó* a little more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; yet there are produced most luxuriant crops of barley, wheat, phápur (polygonum ?), and turnips, rising by steps to nearly 700 feet higher; where is a Lama's residence,

residence, inhabited throughout the year. The fields are partitioned by dikes of granite. At *Taz-hi-gang* they are enclosed by barberry and gooseberry bushes.

"The effects of particular exposures and localities towards the development of vegetation cannot be more strongly contrasted than between this and *Namgía*; for, although here 3,000 feet higher, the crops were much farther advanced. Vast extent of arid surface on every side reverberates a surprising warmth, and favours an early harvest.

"Messrs. Gerard were desirous of verifying by trigonometric measurement the elevation of their old high station on *Pargéúl*, just above *Nákó*. In 1818 Capt. G. made it 19,411 feet by three barometers, which agreed exactly (14.675 inches). In 1820 two other barometers were taken to this spot, and they showed 14.67 inches. The result of the trigonometric measurement now gave 7,447 feet above the former camp, which being 11,995 feet, makes the extreme height of the peak 19,442 feet above the level of the sea, differing 31 feet from the barometric measurement.

"They proceeded along the banks of the *Lí* to *Chango*. Part of the road traversed a plain studded with enormous masses of rock, seeming, as Capt. G. remarks, to have been under water at no very distant period. The road then lay along the bank of a rivulet, over water-worn stones of many sorts, and crossing the stream enters the plain of *Chango*. The village is fully 10,000 feet above the sea; but this elevation does not prevent its enjoying a sultry summer, the temperature rising to 80° in August. The situation is pleasant, unlike the rude and sterile character of the country. The seasons are at least a month earlier than at *Nákó*: seed time begins in March, and harvest in July and August. Snow falls from November to March, but it is seldom a foot in depth; and in April and May, rain is frequent. The grain crops are those noticed at *Nákó*, with *ógal?* millet, and fine fields of turnips, pease, and beans, all well tasted. There are likewise many apricots.

"The plain lies east and west, in a dell, through which flow two streams, that no sooner escape from their dark and winding passages, which are bounded by lofty and inaccessible crags, nearly perpendicular, than they are conducted in tamer conduits, by the industry of man, to the fields, which rise one above another in terraces. This glen is terminated on the north and south by bare thirsty ridges, on which nothing animate appears. On the west is the *Lí* or *Spíti* river, flowing in a tranquil expanse of bed. On the east, at the head of the plain, is a high-peaked mountain, on whose summit rests snow.

"The next march was to *Changrezhing* by the *Chárang lama* pass, of which the elevation is 12,600 feet. Here limestone was again met with, as well as clayslate, &c. Pebbles imbedded in clay, and small rounded stones are numerous; all having the appearance of having been acted upon by water, although the *Spíti* is nearly 3,000 feet below this level, and no rivulet is near. The *Chálá-dókpó*, a considerable stream from the eastward, extremely muddy, and rushing with inconceivable rapidity between perpendicular cliffs of granite and mica slate, at an altitude of 11,400 feet above the sea, was crossed by a wooden bridge. The breadth of the stream was twenty-five feet.

"Having understood that Chinese were at a short distance in front to stop them, Messrs. Gerard did not move their baggage, but advanced to meet the opposite party. They crossed two rivulets, near which they saw the black currant in the highest perfection, and larger than any which they had hitherto met with. They found fifty Tartars awaiting their arrival a mile S.W. of *Chúret*,

the first Chinese village. Not being able to prevail on them to allow of their proceeding, they returned to *Changrezhing*.

"In the afternoon they visited the confluence of the *Spíti* with the *Zangcham* or *Párátí* river, which comes from the N.E. The last is the larger river, being ninety-eight feet broad; the *Spíti* (from the N.W.) but seventy-two feet; the former rushing with great fury and noise, the latter flowing with a more gentle current. The elevation was found to be 10,200 feet above the sea.

"A mile from *Changrezhing*, proceeding towards the river, they got among the crags and water-worn passages, whence it was no easy matter to extricate themselves. Capt. G. remarks, that they were evidently on the former bank of the river: the whole bank was a concreted rubble, hardened by the air on the retiring of the waters. After descending a series of difficult steps or ledges, each seeming to have once been the bank of the river, they arrived at its bed. The distance from *Changrezhing* was three miles and a half.

"They proceeded by the *Chóngbá* pass (11,900 feet above the sea), and crossing the *Spíti* by a good bridge of three fir trees planked over, to *Shïálkhar*, where there is a fort in a commanding situation, on the brink of the channel. The walls are of loose stones and unburnt bricks, with houses all around the inside. It is in the parallel of 32° N. lat. The river is here 10,000 feet above the sea. The climate resembles that of *Chángo*. The grain crops are the same; and apricots are plentiful, and of very superior flavour.

"*Lárí*, the first village in *Spíti*, a dependency of *Ládák*, is distant about eleven miles to the N.W. Messrs. Gerard wished to visit it, but the *Spíti* intervened, and was then unfordable, and there are no bridges. For the same reason they could not see the hot wells between the *Spíti* and *Zangchám*, four miles north of *Shïálkhar*. They are in great repute in this quarter, and diseased people resort thither from long distances, either to bathe in them, or drink the waters.

"The travellers proceeded along the glen of the *Spíti*; to *Lakh*, which is 12,900 feet above the sea, whence they descended into the bed of the *Yúlang* river, a middling sized stream, rising among perpetual snow in the west. It is increased by rivulets from either side; and above the ford, a stream gushes from the brow of the mountain, and is precipitated into it in a transparent cascade. Hence the angle of ascent was 34°, rising 2,000 feet perpendicular, in a distance of one mile, over hard gravel. Difficulty and danger in a thousand forms attend the traveller's progress: when he clings to the bank, he frequently brings away a piece of it. In some places there are many large stones amongst the gravel, which it requires much caution to avoid setting in motion, for one displaces others, so that sometimes a space of 100 yards of gravel and stones moves downwards at once, and the larger stones, bounding over the slopes, are showered to the bottom amidst much confusion and noise. Now and then niches for the point of the foot were cut: and Messrs. Gerard, not taking off their shoes, as their followers did, were often obliged to grasp the nearest person's hand. They reached the top without accident, much wearied with climbing, and rested upon the verge of the gulph, and enjoyed a refreshing breeze at the height of 12,700 feet, blowing over an extensive tract, which resembles a heath. Thence they descended to the village of *Liu*, which occupies a slip of land on the right bank and in the bed of the *Spíti*, embosomed by sterile masses, glowing under the ardour of a tropical sun. From this the climate acquires a delicious softness. On the east is a solitary rock sixty feet high, which was formerly the site of a fort now in ruins: southward, the

the plain is washed by a stream called *Lípak*, falling into the *Spíti* a bowshot distance.

"They halted on the 15th August, on account of rain. In the evening, when it cleared, they visited the *Spíti*, which is here broad. It was measured 258 to 274 feet wide. The river is rapid, and at this season appears to contain a greater body of water than the *Setlej*. The snow had within two days descended on the granite range of mountains across the *Spíti*, to 16,000 feet. At *Nákó*, judging from the heights before determined, it was certainly not under 18,500 feet.

"Crossing the *Lípak* under the village, by a firm and well-raised *sango*, they resumed their journey (16th August) and ascended, by a steep path over granite and mica slate, to the height of 11,600 feet above the sea, and proceeded at this level for a mile, winding round sharp projections of rocks into recesses, in and out again, where the pathway bordered upon precipices of 2,000 and 3,000 feet. They turned their backs upon the *Lí* or *Spíti*, and its deep abyss, and entered the *Chóling* dell, which sends its waters to that river.

"The march of the next day was to *Súngnam* by the *Hangrang* pass (14,800 feet above the sea). The limestone is broken by the action of the weather into a gravelly surface, thickly clad with furze, juniper, and short grass, the arid pasturage of the cattle. Horses were seen loose, feeding at the height of 15,000 feet above the sea.

"From the pass the view extended to the elevated range between the *Setlej* and *Indus*, from N. 15° E. to N. 10° W. It is most probably a continuation of the lofty range seen from *Kéúbrang*: it was so completely covered with snow, that not a rock could be distinguished by a telescope of large magnifying power.

"Limestone disappears, and clay slate is frequent, near *Súngnam*. This populous place, in the valley of the *Dárbúng*, had been already visited by Messrs. Gerard (in 1818). It is 9,350 feet above the sea. At this place, where they halted for several days (17th to 28th August) Capt. Gerard remarks: 'The situation is fine, in a glen bounded on the north and south by lofty ranges of mountains, the passes through which are nearly 15,000 feet above the sea. On the N.W. up the course of the *Dárbúng*, is a high pass to *Spíti*; and to the S.E., the *Setlej*, at the distance of several miles. For the space of five miles, this valley presents a sheet of cultivation. There are two crops here, and the grains are barley, *ogul?* and *phapur?* there is plenty of pease, beans, and turnips; and wheat and Siberian barley thrive at great elevations upon the slopes of the dell. Around the village are vineyards, and orchards of apples, apricots, and walnuts. In this neighbourhood the pine, to which we had long been strangers, begins to raise its head; it is stunted in growth, and thinly scattered upon the surrounding mountains.

"'We stopped here till the 28th August, and at times we were somewhat incommoded by the heat; during our halt the temperature of the open air ranged from 60° to 82°. For two or three hours after sunrise low clouds were seen hanging about the hills, but they dispersed as the day advanced. In the evening, and during the night, dark clouds charged with thunder appeared towards the N.W. but there was scarcely any rain. About 1 P. M. an easterly wind sprung up, and it increased in violence till five; whence subsided till 9 P. M.'

"From *Súngnam* the travellers proceeded to visit the *Mánerang* pass, and thence to *Mánes*. I continue to transcribe Captain Gerard's account of this excursion, in his own words, unabridged.

"'The

"'The road from *Súngnam* to *Rópá* (four miles) lies in the dell along the bank of the *Dárbúng*. Fields and hamlets are scattered on either hand; and apricots and apples occur at every step. The glen is about a bowshot in breadth; and the mountains on each side are crumbling clayslate and limestone, bearing a few dwarf pines. Near the village of *Shibé* is a copper mine, which was formerly worked. The height of *Rópá* is 9,800 feet: so the seasons and productions are similar to those at *Súngnam*.

"'The next day we proceeded to a resting place for travellers, named *Pámáchin* (ten miles and three-quarters). At first the road was level for a short way, and it led through fields of beans and bowers of apricots: then there was an ascent of two miles and a half, latterly steep: but the path was good to *Tómókëú* pass, 13,400 feet high. The surrounding hills are slaty, and crumble away at the surface, which is almost naked: a few dwarf pines and juniper bushes occurring now and then. Below this the first branches of the *Dárbúng* are concentrated. The streams are amongst perpetual snow, and rush down from different directions in clamour and foam to unite their waters. The next four miles are of an extraordinary nature, scarcely to be described: rugged cliffs, banks of hard gravel much inclined to the river, mural precipices, and sharp-pointed rocks succeed one another.

"'After a series of difficulties and dangers, we descended to a considerable stream, which we crossed by a wooden bridge, and proceeded upon level soil to *Súmdó*, a few huts occupied by the shepherds and their flocks. Hence to camp, a distance of two miles, the path was nearly plain, and we passed through a belt of birches at the immense elevation of 14,000 feet.

"'This was a very fatiguing march for loaded persons. *Súmdó* is the usual stage: and the next does not cross the pass; but it had been snowing for some days upon the heights around, and our guides preferred crossing the chain on the second day from *Rópá* for fear of bad weather.

"'The *Dárbúng* is here much reduced in size. The cliffs rise from the water's edge in wild disorder; and every year marks them with decay. Their sharp summits crumble away by frost and snow; and large portions of rock are precipitated into the bed of the river.

"'The following day we marched to *Sópóná*, a halting place for travellers, distant eight miles and three-quarters. The road lay upon the bank of the *Dárbúng*, which it crossed thrice by immense arches of snow, covered with heaps of stones that had fallen from above. The mountains are of limestone, and end in peaked summits of many curious forms, inclined to the north at various angles. Not a trace of vegetation meets nourishment there; and the snow cannot find a rest, but is hurled down, together with the rock itself, and is exhibited at the bottom in accumulations of a frightful magnitude.

"'We had now come two miles and three-quarters, and the dell was terminated, and close round. The *Dárbúng* is lost among the fields of snow where it is generated; and the whole space on every side is floored with ice and frozen snow, half hid under stones and rubbish. In some places the snow is of incredible depth, and lies in heaps. Having accumulated for years together, it separates by its gravity, and spreads desolation far and wide.

"'We had never before observed such enormous bodies of snow and ice, nor altogether so wonderful a scene. So rapid and incessant is the progress of destruction here, that piles of stone are erected to guide the traveller, since the pathway is often obliterated in a few days by fresh showers of splinters.

"'Our elevation was now upwards of 15,000 feet, although we had but ascended in company with the river, against its stream. Here only began our toils,

toils, and we scaled the slope of the mountain slowly; respiration was laborious, and we felt exhausted at every step. The crest of the pass was not visible, and we saw no limit to our exertions. The road inclined at an angle of 30°, and passed under vast ledges of limestone. The projections frowned above us in new and horrid forms, and our situation was different from any thing we had yet experienced. Long before we got up, we were troubled with severe headaches, and our respiration became so hurried and oppressive, that we were compelled to sit down every few yards; and even then we could scarcely inhale a sufficient supply of air. The least motion was accompanied with extreme debility and a depression of spirits, and thus we laboured for two miles. The last half mile was over perpetual snow, sinking with the foot from three to twelve inches, the fresh covering of the former night. The direct road leads in the centre of the gap, but we made a circuit to avoid the danger of being swallowed up in one of the deep rents, which were now covered up with the new snow.

"'The day was cloudy, and a strong wind half froze us. The rocks were falling on every side, and we narrowly escaped destruction. We twice saw large blocks of stone pass with incredible velocity through the line of our people, and between two of them not four feet apart.

"'We reached the summit of the pass named *Mánerang* at half-past two P. M. Its elevation is 18,612 feet by barometric measurement. There is here a very circumscribed spot, where is a *shagár*, or pile of stones, free from snow.

"'Leaving the pass, we travelled over snow, and descended gently for a mile. The wind blew with great violence, and benumbed us; but the sun shone bright and caused a reflection that affected our eyes, but did not inflame them much: for at this season the snow is soft and somewhat soiled; but in winter, when it is frozen and sparkles like diamonds, the inflammation is very distressing and painful.

"'After quitting the great snow-bed, the road became extremely rough and difficult, leading over the scattered wrecks of the cliffs and patches of melting snow, and along the edge of a stream in a channel of solid ice.

"'The adjacent ridges are wholly limestone, without a vestige of vegetation; they are even deserted by the snow, and exhibit an enormous extent of pure rock, and shoot into slender summits of a great variety of forms.

"'We encamped at the foot of the slope that stretches from the pass, where the glen takes a regular shape; the stream spreads out and ripples upon sand and pebbles; the mountains slant away, and some stunted vegetation appears at their bases. The elevation of the camp was 15,200 feet above the sea.

"'At sunrise of the following day the thermometer was at 31°; but the night must have been colder, for the dew which fell upon our bed-clothes (we had no tent) was so completely frozen, that in the morning our blankets were as tough as the hardest leather.

"'We proceeded towards *Mánes* (distant six miles and a quarter) through the dell that leads to *Mánerang* pass, along the bank of a rivulet which has its source amongst the snow-beds in that direction. There is a good deal of soil and bushes, and we passed fine crops of wild leeks at the height of 15,000 feet.

"'Three miles and a half from camp we came to an open valley, being an expanse of sand and pebbles. We followed the stream till it entered a lake upwards of a mile wide; and here, leaving it to the right, we proceeded to *Mánes*, winding through low gravelly hills covered with *támá* bushes. *Mánes* is

is a large village (of about fifty houses) in two divisions, separated by a stream. It is elevated 11,900 feet above the level of the sea, and lies on the right bank of the *Spíti* river, 400 or 500 feet above its bed.'

" After a halt of a day at *Mánes*, where the temperature varied (1st September) from 52° at sunrise to 81° at the hottest time of the day, Messrs. Gerard proceeded to *Téngdí*, a small village in the district of *Pínú*, comprised in the province of *Spíti*. They kept along the right bank of the river, a little above the stream, and then descended into the bed of the *Spíti* river, to the village of *Sólák*. The dell is frequently a mile across, and the river winds through it in many channels, among islands of sand and pebbles, which are covered with barberry and other bushes. The fort of *Dánkar*, opposite this, is a considerable place, containing about forty houses, which, as at *Shiálkhar*, are inside. The walls are partly stone, partly mud, and the position is among rugged projections of gravel. Its altitude is not less than 13,000 feet above the sea. Above the fort two rivers unite; the largest, which has a bridge of ropes over it, rises in the *Párálásá* range on the N.W., and is called either *Spíti* or *Kúnjom*; the other, also a large stream, is named *Pínú*; its principal branches have their sources near *Tárí* pass, on the S.W.

" Near *Sólak*, where a meridian altitude of the sun was taken, is the highest latitude Messrs. Gerard reached in this journey, *viz.* 32°.5′ 34″.

" The best road crosses the *Pínú* at this place, and proceeds on the other side; but the stream was not fordable. It was attempted, but the current was found to be much too rapid. They had no choice but to encounter the difficulty of a most frightful descent. In one place is a notched tree from rock to rock, for the passage of a chasm: beyond this, a line of rocky ledges excavated for the toes to enter: above the crags overhang, and beneath is a precipice more than 100 feet deep. Unloaded people get over with the utmost difficulty; the baggage therefore was lowered by ropes. Immediately beyond this they came to an inclined rock, 100 feet high, which they had to climb over: it was nearly smooth, and could scarcely be ascended barefooted. The path continued dangerous for a mile and a half farther, upon hard gravel sloping steeply to the river. The dell is from a quarter to half a mile wide, and is occupied by sand and limestone pebbles: the mountains on either side are of limestone, sharp at the summits, but crumbling below.

" *Téngdí* is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea: the houses are two stories: the lower half built of stone; the upper of unburnt bricks; the roofs flat: and on them the firewood, collected with great labour, is piled. Not a single tree is near, and the few prickly bushes seldom exceed three inches in height. The climate here is cooler than at *Mánes*. The temperature at sunrise was 45°, and in the middle of the day 78°.

" The district of *Spíti*, which comprises *Pínú* as well as *Mánes*, is situate between Chinese Tartary, *Ladák*, *Kúlú*, and *Basehar*, and pays tribute to each. The inhabitants are all Tartars, and follow the Lama religion. There are lead mines. The villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Toward *Ladak* the habitations must be still more elevated, and the country very barren, and the climate inhospitable.

" It was the intention of Messrs. Gerard to have gone on towards *Ladak*, and returned by the *Tárí* pass, which is the most direct road. But intreaties and the offer of a douceur of 150 rupees were unavailing: the *Lafa*, or chief person, would not hear of their proceeding onwards, or attempting the *Tárí* pass.

" After a fruitless negociation, which lasted two days, they returned to *Mánes*,

Mánes, and thence to *Sópóna*; and again (7th Sept.) by the *Mánerang* pass to *Pámáchan*, *Súmdó*, and *Rópá*. The barometric measurement was repeated with nearly the same result. The *Dárbúng* river was only half its former size; for a few days had brought on winter; and the stream was now but slowly and scantily supplied amongst the ice. The snow had not descended more than 400 feet lower, since they last crossed the pass, but the great fields had a new thick covering frozen hard. Shortly after leaving the pass, it began to snow, and continued till they arrived at *Pámáchan*. Upon the old snow-beds it lay at 14,500 feet; but what fell upon the ground, melted at 16,000 feet.

" *Súmdo* is about 12,500 feet above the level of the sea.

" They crossed the *Dárbúng* under the village of *Geöbúng*, and ascended the face of a thinly wooded hill to the elevation of 13,500 feet, where they encamped at the distance of a mile from any kind of fire-wood; but the spot afforded water. The upper limit of the pines in this neighbourhood is 12,300 feet; the juniper scarcely extends 100 feet higher. At sun-rise the thermometer was 39°. Every thing around was covered with hoar frost.

" They ascended the *Rúnang* pass, 14,500 feet above the sea; the mountains are of clayslate; and the creeping juniper, as if it had found a congenial soil, spreads its roots higher than the pass.

" Descending from the zone of frost, they travelled several miles upon an undulating tract much indented, but preserving a height above the limit of trees; and leaving the populous villages of *Kánam* and *Labrang* at a profound depth below on their left, they descended into the dell in which *Lípe* or *Lídang* is situate. The village is considerable, the houses entirely built of *Kélú* pine, small, compact, and exactly resembling cisterns.

" The bottom of the dell stands 8,700 feet above the sea; the vine is cultivated; and there are orchards of fruit-trees around. A few of the grapes were now (10th Sept.) ripe, and the apples, which are the largest observed in *Kunáwar*, are of a delicious flavour.

" The mountains are clayslate, granite, gneiss, and mica slate.

" The travellers proceeded by the *Werang* pass (13,000 feet above the sea) crossing the *Késhang* river (a large and very rapid torrent forming a series of waterfalls) by a good wooden bridge, to *Pangpá* or *Pangí*, 2,500 feet above the *Setlej*, and 9,200 feet above the sea. There is here very little soil or level ground: the houses are crowded together; and the vineyards, fields, and pasture lands, belonging to the village, are miles distant.

" The march was through a fine wood, large beds of juniper, and fine forests of pine, most part of the way. The upper limit of the pine was observed at 12,000 feet, the highest birches at 12,500 feet; and the rhododendron at 12,700 feet.

" This day (11th Sept.), Captain G. observes, terminated their adventures amidst frost and desolation. They bade farewell to the serenity of a Tartaric sky and its charms. 'Before us,' he says, 'we beheld dark clouds; we already felt the moist warmth of the periodical rains, and wished ourselves back among the Tartars, their arid country, and vast solitudes.'

" The rest of the journey follows the course of the *Setlej*, until it emerges from the mountains into the plains of Hindusthan.

" They now entered the lower *Kunáwar*, and crossing, by a *sango*, the *Malgún*, a rapid torrent passing to the *Setlej*, they traversed a pine forest along a belt of highly cultivated land interspersed with orchards and the richest vineyards: in the midst of which is *Chíní*, a large village, contiguous to which are seven or eight others. The soil slopes gently to the *Setlej*, and

is loaded with fine crops. It is the most extensive plain in lower *Kunáwar*, and forms a striking contrast with the heavy woods and rocky cliffs which overhang it. Just opposite are the huge *Raldang* peaks.

" Here, on both sides of the river, grapes attain the greatest perfection. Some are dried on the tops of houses; some made into spirits; the rest eaten ripe. Eighteen varieties, distinguished by separate names, derived from colour, shape, size, and flavour, are cultivated in *Kunáwar*.

" From *Chiní*, the road assumes very rugged features; many rude balconies, flights of steps, and notched trees occur. The soil is crowded with countless varieties of gay flowers and many odoriferous plants. Cumin is plentiful, and forms an article of export to the plains.

" The height of this spot is 10,200 feet. The rocks are granite and gneiss, forming a succession of precipices, with a solitary tree here and there. The path is narrow, and skirts the brink of the abyss, looking down upon the *Setlej*, 4,000 feet below.

" *Rógi*, where they halted, is 9,100 feet above the level of the sea. Towards the *Setlej* there are vineyards, and around the village apricots, peaches, and apples.

" Thence they ascended to the height of 10,900 feet through a forest of straggling pines, of the species called *Ri* or *Niora* (Mr. Elphinstone's *Chilguza*.) It does not here flourish to the westward of *Wanghu*. The road rises and falls upon sharp pointed rocks, and now and then a flight of steps occurs. Opposite is the confluence of the *Baspá* with the *Setlej*. Its waters make a very considerable addition to this far-travelled river. The road descends precipitously (2,600 feet) to *Rúngar*, a small stream. The face of the hill is unwooded, but beautifully diversified with wild flowers, and clothed with rich pastures for thousands of sheep. Hence to *Mirú*, or *Mirting*, a small village 8,550 feet above the sea, the path ascends and descends amidst dwarf pines and oaks.

" The *Yúlá*, a considerable stream which rises amongst the snow in the N.W. and falls into the *Setlej*, was crossed 1,200 feet below the village. On its banks are many fertile fields. Thence the road ascends through a wood of oak and holly, which affords shelter to many varieties of pheasants; passes the village of *U'riní*, and arrived at *Tholang*, a village containing fifty-five families, and agreeably situated on both banks of a rivulet. It is 7,300 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the rocks in this tract are gneiss. In several spots the ground had been torn up by bears in search of the honey of the field-bee, which is here common.

" At a short distance from *Chegaon*, the road passes under a natural arch of granite formed by the contact of two immense blocks. The travellers then descended to the *Setlej*, and continued for several miles along its banks, sometimes a little elevated above it, more frequently dipping down to the edge of the stream, which is very rapid. The rocks on both sides are worn into many caves, which re-echo the roar of the river with tenfold noise.

" A very dangerous ascent was next encountered along the face of smooth ledges of granite, very steeply inclined to the *Setlej;* in these the niches for support scarce admitted half the foot, and were cut at very inconvenient distances. Arriving at the summit, the road again descended into an abyss 1,200 feet deep; the distance was but half a mile, which shows the steepness of the slope.

" The *Wangar*, a mountain torrent, here tears its way amongst vast masses of granite with frightful velocity and noise. The cascades formed by the rocks

rocks in its bed, throw up the spray to an amazing height, washing the crags which are loaded with a rank vegetation. In the dell of this torrent lies the secluded district of *Wángpó*, containing seven small villages.

" The *Wangar* is formed by two streams: one called *Surch*, rises amongst the snow; the other, which retains the common name, proceeds from the foot of *Tárí* pass.

" *Pinú* is about four marches from *Wángpó;* and it was by the *Tárí* pass, Messrs. Gerard intended to return, could they have prevailed on the *Lafa* to concede to their wishes. The pass is not reckoned so high as *Mánerang*, and probably does not exceed 17,000 feet.

" After crossing the *Wangar* by a wooden bridge, the road continues along the edge of the *Setlej* for half a mile to *Wangto*, where there is a bridge of ropes across the river. Its breadth within the banks (which are of granite) is here 92 feet. It is the narrowest point: the average breadth in this part is from 250 to 300 feet. The bed of the river is 5,200 feet above the sea.

" Proceeding towards *Tárándá*, the travellers passed through a beautiful wood of stately pines, many of them from 20 to 27 feet in girth; the pines are called *Kélú* by the natives. This timber is almost everlasting. It resists the attack of insects, and is therefore used in the construction of temples, houses, and granaries. It seldom occurs below 6,000 feet, nor above 12,000 feet from the level of the sea.

" Leaving the forest, they descended by a narrow rocky path, among dark thickets of oaks, holly, yew, and horse-chestnut. They here crossed the *Saildang* torrent, by three rude alpine bridges, over as many large and very rapid streams, which flow, or rather rush from their sources in the *Himalaya* to the southward, descending, in a succession of cascades, to the *Setlej*, a couple of miles below the bridges.

" *Tárándá* is 7,100 feet above the sea. Gneiss and mica slate appear to predominate here, and granite is not so frequent. Nearly opposite this, to the south, the *Himalaya* mountains may be said to end."

" It will have been remarked in the preceding narrative," observes Mr. Colebrooke, " as in former accounts of the same travellers, and of Mr. Moorcroft, Mr. Fraser, and others, that at an elevation where the density of the air is diminished five-twelfths, that is, where the barometric pressure is reduced to 17½ inches or seven-twelfths of the atmospheric weight at the level of the sea (which takes place at an altitude of nearly 15,000 feet above that level), difficulty of breathing is experienced, attended with lassitude and severe head-ache. The native mountaineers of the *Himalaya*, who feel it not less sensibly than strangers, ascribe the sensation to presumed exhalations of a supposed poisonous vegetation at that vast height. At a less elevation no such effects are perceived. Inhabited places were visited by Messrs. Gerard, at the height of more than 13,000 feet above the sea; and cultivated fields were seen at 13,600 feet, and cattle pasturing at a still greater altitude.

" The diary of this journey supplies ample confirmation of a position advanced by me some years since, in reply to some hasty inductions, grounded on imperfect experiments and insufficient observations, as to the limit of perpetual congelation. It was not to be supposed that the same mean temperature, or the same maximum of it, would occur under a given geographical line, at equal elevations, whether of a solitary mountain or an extensive cluster; whether of an isolated peak, or a sequestered glen. On the contrary, it seemed obvious that reverberation of heat must produce like effects of con-

centrated warmth, at the level of the sea, and on the table land of mountains. Accordingly, it does appear, that in the exterior chain of the *Himalaya*, where heat is reflected to it but from one side, the warmth is much less than in the interior cluster, where there is reverberation from all quarters. Capt. G. has repeatedly adverted to these important facts.

"He has constantly attended likewise to very interesting questions concerning the geography of plants, and especially regarding the limits of vegetation. In abridging his diary, I have seldom suppressed any circumstance bearing upon these points; but have commonly retained the particulars, at the price, perhaps, of some tediousness and a little repetition. The greatest elevation, at which plants of a notable size are remarked, is 17,000 feet. The utmost limit of vegetation of mosses and lichens must doubtless reach further.

"The greatest height attained during this journey was 18,612 feet; *viz.* at *Mánerang* pass. Next to it is the *Kéúbrang* pass, at 18,312 feet above the sea. Twice, in former journeys, Messrs. Gerard scaled the stupendous altitude of a station on *Pargéúl*, measured twice barometrically 19,411 feet, and now confirmed trigonometrically, not without a surmise of a near approach to 19,500 feet above the level of the sea.

"At the elevation of 16,200 feet, on the confines of Chinese Tartary, ammonites were picked up. If not precisely *in situ*, they probably had not come from a remote situation; for the specimens are of ammonites themselves, not *sáligráma* stones containing their impressions, and therefore not likely to have been elsewhere picked up from a religious motive, and accidentally dropped on the spot where they were now found, which was in a region of limestone. Ammonites have been found at a like elevation in the beds of torrents near the *Niti* and *Máná* passes.

"A further advance into Chinese Tartary would probably have ascertained the site of these and perhaps of other organic remains; but the travellers were repelled by a guard stationed on the frontier. In two other quarters they met with a similar repulse, from Tartar guards, posted on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary.

"I cannot quit the subject without inviting the Society to applaud the persevering exertions of these intrepid travellers in their arduous enterprize. Capt. Gerard and his brother have been neither appalled by danger nor deterred by fatigue; and to the official duties of the survey on which they were employed, else sufficiently laborious, they have superadded a most laudable zeal for the advancement of science in every way for which an opportunity was presented to them, and have evinced exemplary diligence in the prosecution of researches.

"I may here be allowed to express regret, that the valley of the *Gandhac* river is yet unexplored. It is in that valley that ammonites are known to abound, and other ancient remains may be looked for. It is probably the route by which the *Dhawalagiri*, or White Mountain of the *Himalaya*, may be approached, and the altitude of apparently the highest mountain, definitively determined. I still entertain the expectation, grounded on measurements taken from remote stations, that its height will be found to be not less than 27,000 feet above the level of the sea."

CONDUCT

CONDUCT OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE BURMESE WAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: While the Marquess of Hastings occupied the exalted station of Governor-General of India, a fair field offered itself for the display of the splendid talents undoubtedly possessed by that distinguished nobleman. This has led to an undue, and an inapplicable comparison between the last and present administration of public affairs in India; and were the question dispassionately examined on its legitimate grounds, the clamour excited against, and the obloquy thrown assiduously and incessantly upon, the government of Lord Amherst, would have appeared equally unjust and unmerited. Had not the Burmese war occurred, the present Governor-General, who is allowed by all to be an excellent and estimable character, would have been found as efficient and able in his high office as his predecessors, some of whose acts have not experienced unqualified approbation—hardly, at any time, to be expected of an empire containing one hundred millions of natives. If the records of the India-House are referred to, it will appear, that the civil, political, commercial and revenue departments, have been conducted with as much skill and fidelity as at any former period; and no greater proof can be adduced of the vigilance and guarded circumspection of the actual government, than that contiguous states, ever jealous of the power and prosperity of the East-India Company, have remained quiescent (with one or two minor and unimportant exceptions), when it might have been expected that advantage would have been taken of the detachment of all the disposable force, of every description, to a remote quarter. This narrows the consideration of the accusations directed against an amiable nobleman and his government, to the case of the Burmese war. There is no occasion to discuss the cause and origin of this war, as Parliament has recently declared that it was just and necessary in support of the character and dignity of the British nation. This limits the question still more, or to the mere conduct of a war decided, by the collective wisdom of the nation, to be, not disastrous, but on the contrary successful and honourable to the British and Oriental army, amidst unavoidable difficulties and privations; and undertaken also, when the European and native force was on a peace-establishment.

When an army is to take the field, the primary consideration is to adopt a line of operations most eligibly calculated for advancing or retreating, without being flanked; and suited also to the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, and the movements of the indispensable commissariat department. Three of these lines would concentrate in the heart of the Burmese dominions; *viz.* one through Assam and Cassey, by Munnipore; a second from Arracan, over a high range of hills, to the great river Irrawaddy, above Prome; and a third, or the river-line, from Rangoon, northward. This last was most judiciously made the main line of operations, on account of naval co-operation, and facility of supplies; while, at the same time, the other two were occupied, as far as circumstances would admit of their utility, directly or in prospect. Surely no military man will say that this arrangement was injudicious on the part of the commander, or that the supreme power that confirmed it acted with the imbecility, repeated *usque ad nauseam*. If climate has proved unfavourable, or if the sturdy semi-barbarian mountaineers contended against have prolonged the war by unexpected physical impediments, and a defence

evincing

evincing much personal courage, it must be surely not a little *outré* and extravagant to lay this to the charge of Lord Amherst, on whom an attack, on every possible occasion, seems to be *the order of the day.* I am not acquainted personally with this calumniated peer, who, no doubt, will by-and-bye, in his place, give a ready and triumphant reply to the allegations against him. Instead of this, however, I rather think that a successful conclusion to the Burmese war, in the present campaign, will produce to his lordship the thanks of both houses of Parliament.

Singapore the Dutch never had a clear claim to; and, therefore, they obtained valuable Sumatra for a mere song. In a future war with the French and Dutch united, this great island, with its noble harbours and vast resources, would dangerously flank the Bay of Bengal, if Arracan, to be retained at the peace, did not outflank Sumatra, and furnish an asylum for repairing and supplying fleets after an action in the Bay of Bengal, during the south-west monsoon. This consideration, independent of commercial advantages, and keeping the Burmese kingdom in perpetual check, outweighs all the expenses of the war.

Your's, &c.

London, March 1st, 1826. JOHN MACDONALD.

FRIENDSHIP.

WHEN we offend
A much-loved friend,
How deeply does compunction sting!
Thoughts of the past
The mind o'ercast,
And bitter pangs the bosom wring.

Should Ocean's tide
That friend divide
From our repentant kind embrace,
Our wishes burn
For his return:
We pine to view his smiling face.

If sharp disease
That friend should seize,
Ere he our longing looks can greet;
Foreboding fears
And nightly tears
Chase from our pillow slumber sweet.

But if, ere we
His face can see,
Relentless Death that friend should sever;
When would our pain
Depart again,
And peace revisit us?—Ah, never!

H.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF LEI, THE CAPITAL OF LADAK.

MEER IZZUT OOLLAH, a native of Delhi, and an attendant of Mr. Moorcroft, the enterprizing traveller in Tibetian Tartary, has, in the course of his employment in the service of Mr. Moorcroft, travelled to Cashmere, Tibet, Yarkand, Cashgar, Kokand, Samarkand, Bokhara, Khulm, and thence to Cabul, by the way of Bamian; from Cabul he returned to the plains of Hindostan. This very intelligent native kept a journal of his travels, from whence the following translation of his curious account of Lei has been extracted, and published in the *Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta.

" Lei is a populous city, the capital of Tibet, and always intended by that term, or Tibet, when it is applied to the city. It is situated about a cos from the right bank of the Sampo: the road to it is good; there are several villages in the intermediate space between it and the last stage situated on the side of the river. The people of the place call the country Ladágh. In Cashmir it is named Búten, and in Persian and Turkish it is called Tibet, the word *Tibet* signifying in Turki, *shawl-wool,* which is procured here most abundantly, and of the finest quality. A sort of barley, resembling wheat, grows between Metayin and Diriras; cotton also grows there. Beyond Diriras wheat and barley both occur, but no cotton: the wheat is not reaped there till the end of December, but about Lei it is gathered in October; there is but one harvest in the year. Very fine turnips are cultivated at Lei; rice and jawar and chenna are never sown. From Metayin to Lei the water is bad, and engenders asthma and goitre—the latter, in Hindi, is called *Gilher;* it does not seem prevalent, however, in the town of Lei, but shortness of breath is very general. I was affected in this way very severely, in consequence of which I abstained from drinking the water and drank tea only, when the complaint speedily left me. The water of the Sampo is good, and along the valley formed by its course or on the heights bounding it, wherever the springs that supply the river arise, villages are met with. The people of Tibet eat chiefly Talfan, that is, Setu (the meal of parched grain), boiling it with meat so as to form a thick kind of broth. Men of rank eat rice. They all wear a coarse cloth made of sheep's wool, and the poorer classes in the winter wrap themselves in the skin. They wear very high black caps falling over one ear; shoes of undressed hide, within which they sew woollen cloth that comes up to the middle of the leg: their hair is plaited like that of women, and falls down in a braid behind: they shave the beard and preserve the mustachios: the lower part of the tunic is like that of the kabá (it is straight and scanty), whilst the upper part or vest is full (and folded); it is all in one piece. The jama, or tunic, is made of black or coloured woollen cloth (pattu); the women wear turquoises, emeralds and pearls wove with their hair. The country yields but little produce, so that, owing to the scanty soil and crop, the poorer people have the revolting practice of one woman being married to several brothers, the children being all supported by the elder. This usage is contrary to the established religion. It is also allowable here for the eldest son, if he pleases, to exclude his own father from the possession of the property, and to cut off the other sons from any share. The revenue of Lei is five thousand kharwars of Cashmir: the Cashmir kharwar is equal to sixteen tereks. The ruler has no claim to any part of the crops, but derives his income from a tax on the head of each house; he levies one or two rupees a year, according to the ground, but this is not determined by the begah or jerib, but the land is divided according to the water—that is, they calculate the proportion of water required daily for a mill

or

or half a mill, and then estimate the daily consumption of it in the irrigation of the land in that ratio.

" The houses are of stone or unburnt brick; the beams are of poplar wood: the dwellings are of three or four stories, and Lei contains a thousand such. The population consists of Tibetians and Cashmirians; the Mohammedans are of both the Shea and Sunni persuasions. Merchandize pays duty so much a load, and four rupees are charged on a load of shawl wool when exported to Cashmir: no duty is levied on it when imported into Tibet from other countries. A duty of four rupees is charged on every terek weight of Cashmir shawls when exported to Yarkand. Eight hundred horse-loads of shawl wool go annually hence to Cashmir, each horse-load weighing about twenty-eight tereks. The wool is obtained from the hide of the goat, but is distinct from the hair: the original wool of Toos is yielded by a kind of deer. Tea also pays a small duty. Shawl wool comes to Lei from Rodek and Cha-yin Thàn, the former lies east by south from Lei, and is a dependency of it. Cha-yin Thàn is the name of a district, the chief city of which is named Gerduk: it is fifteen stages east of Lei, and belongs to Lassa. Lassa is a celebrated city, east of Lei, two months' journey; the chief of it is the chief of the Lamas; his name is not known. He has been obliged, within the last fifteen or twenty years, to appeal to the power of Khatai to protect him against the encroachments of the Gorkhas.

" There is one mosque in Lei, to the imam of which every load of merchandize pays one jud. It was founded by Ibrahim Khan, one of the nobles of the Mogul court, at a time when the Calmaks had got possession of the city, and the Raja of Tibet had recourse to the Sultan of Hindustan for succour. Ibrahim Khan, who was sent to his assistance, defeated the Calmaks and restored the raja, who, in consequence, adopted the Mohammedan faith, and signed a treaty acknowledging himself a vassal of the empire. He was honoured with the title of Raja Akabet Mahmoud Khan. The Hakims of Cashmir still address the Raja of Tibet by that designation; but the raja, in a short time, returned to his original faith: he continued to profess, indeed, a sort of subordination to the Governor of Cashmir, but paid tribute no longer. He coins the *jud* in the name of Mahmoud Shah; four juds make one rupee. The Raja of Lei sends annually a contribution or charitable donation to the Guru Lama of Lassa. The Hakim of Cashmir takes care to be on good terms with the Raja of Tibet, because the shawl wool comes from thence, and if the intercourse were interrupted the weavers of Cashmir would be out of employ, by which he would lose a duty of ten lacs a year. If this were not in his way, the country might be easily overrun, as the people are a very spiritless race. I did not meet one individual armed during the whole of my stay, although they keep guns and other weapons in their houses. Murder and robbery, violence and bloodshed, are unknown: when two Tibetians quarrel, the one who finds his anger becoming outrageous chokes himself, by filling his mouth with clay; or it is not unusual for either to bare his head and present it to his opponent, exclaiming, " strike!" because, in fact, whoever gives the first blow is subject to a fine of three rupees, or six rupees if blood be drawn. If one strike another with a sword, he is tied to a large stone, and a plaister is applied to the wounded man at the expense of the aggressor, according to his circumstances. If the wounded man die, the murderer is thrown into the river with a heavy stone tied round his waist. In short they are a very mild race, disposed to offer injury to no one, and are free from religious intolerance. They marry their daughters to Mohammedans, and do not object to their adopting

adopting the faith of their husbands; if the women wish, they are at any time allowed to resume the faith of Tibet. Four or five hundred mounted men might plunder the whole country. The gunpowder made here is very famous. Mines of sulphur are found about three stages from Lei. Saltpetre is also produced by the soil, and excellent charcoal is abundantly prepared from a sort of timber that grows upon the mountains, the Persian name of which I am not acquainted with, and I had no opportunity of seeing the wood.

" When a son is born to the raja, the raja abdicates, and the ministers govern in the name of the prince. There are three principal officers of Government: one is a kalun (or ghelum), who acts as deputy; the second is the chaghgut, treasurer or steward; the third is the muaghten, or commander of the troops. At this time the kalun is perfect master of the supreme authority, and the raja takes no part in the affairs of state; the name of the raja is Chhatendruj. Every person in this country makes one of his sons a lama, that is to say, one who forsakes the world. *Lam*, in Tibeti, means ' road or way;' and *lameh*, ' he who shews the way.' The females of this order bear the name of *chumeh*, the meaning of which I do not know; neither the lama nor chumeh ever marry. The lamas are the spiritual preceptors of the other classes of people. I cannot offer any account of the religion of the country, not understanding the language, nor meeting with any lama of intelligence enough to explain it. I was also advised not to make any particular inquiries upon the subject, as my proceedings were regarded with some jealousy by the chief authorities: I could only, therefore, pick up such accounts as the Mohammedan residents of the place were able to give me. The national faith is called *Buddah*, acknowledging God and the prophets. The temples of their idols are not constructed for their religious worship, but for the preservation of the statues of their most eminent teachers and lamas; accordingly when any lama or person of that description dies, they carve his image upon the tomb in which his ashes after the body is burnt are buried. Some of the images are said to represent some prophet, still living in the mountains and deserts: from this it appears, that the prophet is no other than Khájeh Khisr (Elias). Some say that these are the images of a prophet who was taken up to heaven and is still alive, and these are therefore representations of Hazret Isa (Jesus). They have books which they consider scriptural, and which contain moral doctrines and religious prayers, and enjoin the constant practice of devotion, truth, and clemency. Thus they say, ' if any one take from you your cloak, give him your vest also; and if he strike you one blow, bid him strike another.' The adoration of idols is prohibited. With the exception of burning the dead, the usages of these people are very conformable to those of Christians. They hold the flesh of horses and camels to be unlawful food, but eat goats, sheep, and kine. It is also unlawful to espouse more than one wife. Their chief festivals are held when the sun is farthest off, as on the 25th of December, and their new year begins at the same period as that of the Christian era. When taking an oath, they invoke the *Kánja Sum*, that is to say, *the Triple God: Kánja* meaning *God*, and *sum*, *three;* and they say that God is one; that of the other two, one is his Prophet, and the other his Word; and that the union of the three in their form of oath, refers only to one God. There is likewise an obvious affinity between the lamas of Tibet and the monks of Christian countries; as, for instance, some time before my arrival, there was a lama who had never slept in his whole life. An old man told me, he recollected having heard that many loads of the Gospel had formerly arrived in Tibet, but that no one copy had reached them entire, in consequence

consequence of which the custom of burying the dead and other unchristian practices were suffered still to subsist. At Lassa, however, the chief seat of the religion, the dead are not burnt but buried. They acknowledge also, that their religious books were originally in some foreign language, from which they were translated into the ancient dialect of Tibet: such of the originals as yet remain are no longer understood by any one. I was not able to procure a single page of these books. The people here have a printed as well as a written character. Their months have no separate appellations, but are distinguished as first, second, third, &c. The years are reckoned after the Turkish manner, comprehending a cycle of twelve years, each being named after an animal, as the *Suchkan Il, Daud Il,* or year of the cat, cow, &c. The language of Tibet has much in common with those of Turkestan and Cashmir: it abounds with nasals, like the latter; whilst in articulation and accent it resembles Turkish—the hard *kaf* and *ghain,* and *shin* and *che* often occur.

"The dogs of Tibet are twice as large as those of Hindustan; they have large heads, long coats, are very strong and fierce, and are said to be a match for a lion. The cow of this country has a bushy tail, which forms the chowri used in Hindustan; it is of low stature, but is strong and sure-footed, and is much used as a beast of burthen in mountainous and difficult roads. I saw very few of the celebrated Tibet ponies: the breed is originally from Zaishkar, a part of Tibet, ten or fifteen stages from Lei: the price varies from twenty to seventy rupees. They are very fleet and sure of foot, and cross the loftiest passes with ease; they feed them with hay, or, if they wish to make them fat, they give them the grass called rushkeh; fresh if it be spring weather, but dry at other seasons."

WHAT IS WOMAN LIKE?

An eastern prince his vizirs once assembled,
And asked them what a woman most resembled.

One said, the sun, the source of light,
Which made all nature gay:
When Woman's present, all is bright,
All dull when she's away.

Woman, cried one, we can compare
To nought so justly as to air;
'Tis light, indeed, and apt to fly;
But it unites the earth and sky:
So Woman, at creation given,
Stood as a link 'twixt man and heaven.

She's like the rainbow, said a third,
That, when the elements are stirred
To strife, dissolves the storm.
Its aspect does sweet calm diffuse;
We're dazzled by its brilliant hues,
Its symmetry of form.
But who such prize possessed?—Sure, no man:
'Tis an illusion—so is woman.

The prince, who found his council thus divided,
Left the perplexing question undecided.

H. N.

THE PUNCHAYET, OR HINDU FORM OF ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have read with no little astonishment an article in a contemporary work (which professes to afford information to the British public on Indian affairs), entitled, "System of Punchayet, or Indian Trial by Jury:" the ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation displayed in that article surpasses every example I have met with, even in the work where it appears.

The writer begins with the following tirade:—

If the authority of great names, the sanction of ancient custom, or the lessons of every-day experience, could prevail with the legislature of British India, we should not now have needed to take up our pen in favour of the Indian custom of trial by jury,—the most valuable institution which India ever possessed; a precious relic of popular rights, which survived all the revolutions of the empire till it fell into our hands. Then only, that which the Tartar conquerors and Mohammedan despots had spared, was at last, to our shame, totally destroyed by those Christian and civilized conquerors of the West, who had experienced the unspeakable benefits of a similar institution in their own country; for it can never be too often repeated, that the liberty of the press and trial by jury are the two pillars of the British constitution; and were either of these broken down, nothing else of this venerable fabric would remain worth preserving. India, likewise, much as we are accustomed to contemn her ancient institutions, enjoyed to a certain degree both these blessings. How she has been deprived of the first by her "enlightened" rulers, who "love darkness rather than the light," is but too notorious; their triumph over truth can never be sufficiently lamented by the friends of civilization and good government. But if trial by jury, or punchayet, had been left to the natives of India, their condition, under the suppression of free discussion, would have been less deplorable.

This, with a great deal more common-place jargon, suited to the understandings of a radical assembly, is succeeded by an attempt to fasten upon the Government of India the crime of destroying this palladium of Indian liberty, by the following ingenious argument:—

This brings us to the manner in which the punchayet has been destroyed by the British Government, which is itself a conclusive proof of what it was under the native princes.(?) Under them it had flourished for ages, and was cherished by the people with a degree of affection which they have never displayed for any other civil institution. We have made it optional with parties to submit to it or not; and in a few years it has fallen into utter ruin and decay. Nor is this attributable to any change of opinion, for the inhabitants still cling to its memory with fond regret.

So that, according to this writer, by allowing the people of India the free use of this mode of trial, whenever the parties agree to adopt it, the British Government has *destroyed* it; and the people evince the extraordinary degree of affection which they cherish for this institution by suffering it, "in a few years," to fall into "utter ruin and decay!" Moreover, the Indian people "cling to its memory with fond regret," although the writer admits that recourse may be had to it whenever they please! *Risum teneatis, amici?*

This passage would suffice to shew the writer's inconsequential mode of reasoning; but the manner in which facts are disguised and distorted by him is more deserving of exposure, because the reader is less able to detect misrepresentation of facts than false reasoning.

The article referred to is headed, in a conspicuous manner, by the following motto:—

It seems strange that the judicial code, which has been framed expressly for the benefit of the natives, should omit entirely the only mode of trial which is general and popular

popular among them; for there can be no doubt that trial by *punchayet* is as much the common law of India in civil matters as that by jury in England. No native thinks that justice is done where it is not adopted. SIR THOMAS MUNRO, *Governor of Madras.*

This sentiment of Sir Thos. Munro is inserted again in the body of the article, and the writer of it observes that no higher authority can be quoted.

Most certainly Sir Thos. Munro did, in the year 1807, so express himself; and it is equally true, that moved by the representations of that officer, and the opinions of Col. Wilks, Col. (now Sir John) Malcolm, and others, the Court of Directors did direct, in 1814, that punchayets should be introduced into the judicial system of Madras; and it is equally true that, in spite of the remonstrances of many of the practical servants of the Company at that presidency, punchayets were so introduced in the year 1816. It is moreover the fact that it was at first intended (and was so expressed in the original draft of the regulation) to grant a compulsory power to the village munsiff, to summon a punchayet on the application of one party only; which provision was withdrawn at the instance of the two judicial commissioners, of whom Sir Thos. Munro was the chief. Finally, it is the express and recorded opinion of Sir Thos. Munro, delivered in the year 1813, that the people should have the option of resorting either to their own forms or to ours. The following is the reason alleged by that officer in his answer to the queries propounded by the Court of Directors on the subject of the judicial system:—

The people should have the option of resorting to the summary decisions of their potails, aumildars, and punchayets, or to the more deliberate judgments of our zillah courts. If our courts are thought to be preferable to their own, they will soon learn to assimilate their own to them in form and practice, and the reformation which we desire will be gradually brought about by their own wishes. If, having a free choice, they still adhere to their own institutions, the plain inference is, that they are better adapted to the present state of society among them; for no forms of law, however excellent in other circumstances, are good, when they are not acceptable to the people for whose use they are intended.

All these facts are to be found in the very volume from which the twice quoted sentiments of Sir Thos. Munro, as well as most of the other evidence adduced in the article referred to, are extracted.* They must therefore have been known to the writer, and must consequently have been wilfully suppressed for the sake of deceiving the reader.

The writer has availed himself, in the same disingenuous manner, of the authority of Sir John Malcolm, who, he says, has proposed a plan for introducing punchayets into Central India. But he does not state, as he ought to have done, that Sir John abstains expressly from recommending their compulsory adoption: he proposes merely that the people should be *encouraged* to resort to these courts of arbitration in petty disputes. And they are so encouraged by our courts.

Nearly as much misrepresentation has been displayed in respect to the nature of this Hindu court, which is called by the writer an *Indian jury*; with the view of interesting the prejudices of Englishmen, and directing them against a Government alleged (on very equivocal grounds) to have destroyed an institution considered in this country to be one of the strongest bulwarks of our liberties. But a Hindu punchayet is as little analogous to the English jury, as was the Court of Areopagites at Athens. The latter institution, *parvis componere magna*, resembled, indeed, in some of its features, the Hindu

* Selection of Judicial Papers from the Records at the East-India House. 1820.

Hindu punchayet. Col. Wilks is the only authority of any weight who strenuously contends for a resemblance between the punchayet and the jury; and his prejudice may be easily accounted for when it is recollected that in his "Historical Sketches of the South of India," he spoke of the punchayet as a relic, newly discovered by him, of the ancient Hindu judicial system (whereas it had been long in use in Bengal, prior to the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis), and was therefore prone to overrate its value, and to carry the parallel between it and our jury system too far. The description given by Sir Thos. Munro of an ancient punchayet contains no traces of resemblance between them.

"The first step of the punchayet," says that officer, "was to take a bond from the parties, stating that they were willing to abide by their decision, copies of which, signed by all the members and the litigants themselves, were given to each of the parties. If the suit was for a thing of little value the decision was given in writing, but the depositions of the witnesses, and very frequently those also of the parties, were omitted. Appeals might be made to the district aumildar, and from him to the aumildar of the province, for a new punchayet, which was, however, rarely granted unless when it appeared that corruption or intimidation had been employed. The punchayet was sometimes placed under restraint with regard to communication with other persons, and obliged to decide without separating; but this was not so usual as adjournments, particularly in matters of accounts."

The writer of the article I refer to has studiously concealed the important fact that punchayets were only employed by the Hindus in civil cases. Indeed he gives the unsuspecting reader reason to infer from his exordium, which I have quoted, that it was applicable to both civil and criminal cases, without which it is impossible to compare it to "the pillar of the British constitution." He has likewise stated (apparently from Sir John Malcolm) that "if a murder or robbery was committed, the manager of the town or district either heard the case himself, or sent the parties suspected before a punchayet, composed of not less than five of the public functionaries or inhabitants." This might be a local practice; but hear the statement of Sir Thos. Munro, "the highest authority" on this subject,—a statement which the writer must have seen:—

"The Hindus did not employ punchayets in criminal cases. The judge, either alone, or with the assistance of his deputies or other public officers, tried and past sentence."*

It is obvious that, by whatever name the punchayet may be now perversely called, it is, in fact, but a species of arbitration, and as such it is designated by every well informed writer on the subject. Mr. Colebrooke says that the punchayet is "not of the nature either of a jury or of a rustic tribunal, but merely a system of arbitration, subordinate to regularly constituted tribunals or courts of justice." The writer of the article referred to says "this dictum is of *little weight*, and is entirely opposed to the writers on India, who have united to a knowledge of the theory the experience of practice:" and then he refers to Sir John Malcolm's account of this institution in his interesting "Memoir of Central India," as if that excellent writer supported his assertion. But Sir John Malcolm directly contradicts it, for he expressly speaks of the punchayet as a form of arbitration (as Mr. Colebrooke has done), not merely in his last great work, but in his sketch of the Sikhs printed many years back in the *Asiatic Researches*. As to the statement that practical persons deny the definition of Mr. Colebrooke, it happens that those who hold such opinion as that the punchayet resembles the English jury, are chiefly military men, who are not the

* Answers to Court's Queries, p. 113.

the best authorities in respect to civil and judicial forms of administration; and that practical persons are almost universally of the same opinion as Mr. Colebrooke; who, by the way, is perhaps himself an unexceptionable instance of theoretical united to great practical skill and observation. Let me refer to the sentiments of a few practical persons, which are contained in the same volume I have before referred to, and which also the writer must have seen.

Mr. Ernst * states that "the term *punchayet*, or *punja*, is familiar to the natives in most parts of the country as a mode of settling disputes by arbitration; and in its common acceptation it is applied to one or more persons, who are chosen by the parties for that purpose."

Sir H. Strachey, "an authority" (says the writer of the article referred to), "the weight of which none will dispute," states † that the punchayet is occasionally resorted to voluntarily by the Hindus, in disputes concerning castes, and perhaps in matters of village accounts and boundary disputes. "I remember," he continues, "no instance of parties in a suit preferring a reference to the punchayet. Should the parties agree, no objection, I conceive, would be made to such reference. Our civil courts never discourage any kind of *arbitration:* they constantly recommend it to the parties, who will *hardly ever agree to it.*" Again:‡ "the punja, or punchayet, is a Hindu mode of arbitration. The courts, as I have already stated, are in the constant habit of recommending arbitration, of any kind, to parties in a cause."

Mr. E. Strachey speaks still more to the point: "Punchayet," he observes,§ "commonly means nothing more than arbitration; but I suppose it is here (in the question put by the court) used in its more extended sense, and we are to understand by punchayet an assembly of men, generally respected by the caste, or other description of persons under whose authority it assembles, acts and dissolves. We constantly hear parties in our courts referring to punchayet, as a test of propriety, in some way or other; but it must be observed, that the term is extremely vague, till we know the precise meaning which is attached to it. The question whether a Hindu is to be excluded from his caste is constantly determined by the punchayet; but no court of our's would take cognizance of such matters. A Hindu might recover damages from a person who had injured him by making him lose caste; but I do not think he would be able to maintain his case, if he were to sue the members of a punchayet for deciding that he should be excluded from his caste." Again:‖ "I do not suppose it can be in contemplation to force men to become members of punchayets, as we do jurymen in England. Any attempt at this sort must of course be *unsuccessful*, as it would be a very *odious* INNOVATION, and could not be enforced without oppression and all manner of abuses. It would make us extremely unpopular, and, in my opinion, would endanger the Government."

Mr. J. D. Erskine ¶ gives the following description of the punchayet, which may be opposed to that of Sir Thos. Munro.

"This institution is of two descriptions: one is formed of the most respectable persons of the caste, resident in the neighbourhood, and is assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of any individual of the caste in any case relating to religious usage, or for deliberating upon matters of any description affecting the general interests of the caste or profession at large; the other is assembled at the instance of any two members of the caste wishing to submit any matter in dispute between themselves to the decision of a punchayet of their brethren. In the former case I am not certain whether there is any particular form of election observed, but in the

* Judicial Selections, p. 29. † *Ibid.*, p. 83. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 73. § *Ibid.*, p. 74. ‖ *Ibid.*, p. 75. ¶ *Ibid.*, p. 88.

the latter no person attends excepting those specially invited to be members by one of the parties concerned, and each party is at the expense of maintaining the members whom he may have summoned during the sitting of the punchayet. The court is superintended by a president called the mehto, who questions the parties, examines the witnesses, and delivers the collective opinion of the court. *No record is made of the proceedings;* but I believe in decisions regarding lands, or other real property, the decree is sometimes committed to writing. The latter form of the punchayet is, in fact, a court of arbitration, to which the parties voluntarily resort, and which takes no measures to give effect to its decisions should either of the parties decline to abide by it. When the general interests of the caste require a meeting of the punchayet, the authority of that court is absolute, and its commands are received by every member with implicit obedience.

The aforegoing are authorities from amongst the judicial officers of Bengal; the testimony is not less decisive of those at the other presidencies. Mr. Ravenshaw observes that a punchayet court, under the old judicial system, differed little from what a court of arbitrators would be under the existing regulations (in 1814), "with this particular and striking difference, that the former, being guided by no fixed general rules, their process and decisions varied with individual opinion, and thence they became the source of most lamentable corruption." Col. Walker assimilates the punchayet to an English jury, but his own description of it is utterly at variance with the designation.

Mr. A. Falconar, in a very elaborate answer to the queries proposed by the Court, has entered closely into the nature of the punchayet institution. He observes: "The decision by punchayet, as it is termed by the Hindus, is the same as what we term decision by arbitration, or umpirage; though it does not seem to be generally understood as such. The respectable writer of the Historical Sketches (Col. Wilks) appears to consider it as a mode of trial entirely novel, or entirely unknown to our English government, and denominates it the *Indian trial by jury*, from some fancied resemblance, perhaps, to our celebrated trial by jury, to which, however, the punchayet *has not the least analogy*. I stated before, that the decision by punchayet had been prescribed as a form of official proceeding in the Madras territories upwards of twenty years ago, had been long *previously* adopted in Bengal, and is now resorted to as a mode of decision, if the parties do not oppose, in a great variety of minor unappealable cases in every court subordinate to that presidency." Mr. Falconar then recites the formula of proceeding in punchayets, and remarks as follows:—

And here I must be permitted to express my surprise at the assumed discovery, by the author of the Historical Sketches, of this form of Indian adjudication, and its alleged resemblance to the English trial by jury. Do we see here any similitude to that admirable institution, according to which no British subject can be affected in his property, liberty, or person, but by the unanimous consent of *twelve of his neighbours* and equals? Do we see the cautious returns made of a fair and impartial pannel, whose names are drawn by lot, till a certain number be complete, who are challenged by the parties, and, if necessary, made up by others, till there be none objectionable; who hear the counsel on each side, the examination of the witnesses, the summing up of the judge, and, then retiring from the bar, consider of their verdict until they be entirely agreed, and return to deliver it in open court? We cannot discern a vestige of resemblance. The punchayet is a temporary Hindoo tribunal, erected on the instant order of the rajah, to try, by a summary process in the simple form above prescribed, the suit brought before it, for the most part with the consent of the parties.

The punchayet institution, therefore, is from its nature incapable of being extended beyond its ancient limits, which confined it to the determination of caste

caste disputes, and other petty differences; even in these offices, owing to the divisions amongst the people, in respect to religion, caste, &c., which hinder them from sitting together indiscriminately, it is an imperfect instrument of justice. A late writer,* no advocate of the present judicial system of India, fully confirms this assertion :—

The question (he observes) how far punchayets are useful or might be made available to the administration of justice (in Bengal) is worthy of attention. A punchayet is an assemblage of persons for the purpose of *settling disputes between parties of the same caste or class of society with themselves.* From the very nature of the tribunal, therefore, the high with the low, the rich with the poor, could but seldom, if at all, be brought before it; and *these classes, for the most part, form the oppressors and the oppressed.* Neither could persons of different sects, though otherwise equal, be brought before the punchayet.

Those who suppose that formerly its scope was more extensive, forget that under the ancient Hindu sovereigns justice was administered by the prince in person. The Government have tried the experiment of the punchayet by introducing it, with the modifications recommended by its warmest advocates, and it has failed. The new system commenced its operation in the Madras territories in September 1816, and the following is the official account of the number of suits decided in the zillah courts, and of those decided by district and village punchayets, in the five succeeding half years, respectively :—

	Total number of Suits in the Zillah Courts.	Total number of District and Village Punchayets.
From January to June 1817	33,505	101
July to December 1817	37,546	261
January to June 1818	28,792	117
July to December 1818	29,424	156
January to June 1819	27,612	58

Thus it appears, that in these two years and a half there were 156,879 suits decided; of this number 146,538 were determined by district and village munsiffs, and only 693 by that form of trial for which the people are represented to cherish such fond affection !

It is perhaps fortunate for the welfare of the community that these tribunals are not more resorted to, for the constant motion and detention from labour of so large a part of the population would be seriously felt by the country. This was urged by the judge of Cuddapah (Mr. Newnham) as an argument against the introduction of the punchayet system. He says :—

Because, last year, more than 5,300 suits were filed in this zillah, I shall presume there may be yearly filed, at a future period, 6,000. The decision of all these, as the law seems to desire, by punchayet, would, if no second punchayet happened, at the smallest legal tally (that of five), require, exclusive of the munsiff, the parties and witnesses, and others, the yearly attendance of 30,000 persons, or more than one-tenth of the grown-up and effective males in this zillah or country, to be in a greater or smaller degree called off from those occupations by which they live: the consequences of so many being kept from employ might be calculated as much beyond the average of one-tenth of the general income during the time thus passed. Tallies of eleven would require the absence of 66,000 persons from home during the year !

What is the answer of Sir Thos. Munro and Mr. Stratton, the judicial commissioners, to this objection? They say, "no suit can be referred to a punchayet but at the joint request of both parties (a provision introduced at their

* Observations on the Law and Constitution of India, p. 343.

their suggestion); and from the difficulty of bringing plaintiff and defendant to agree about the settlement of their disputes, the probability is, that more suits will be decided by village and district munsiffs than by punchayets :"—a prognostication which the reader will observe has been most completely fulfilled.

Thus it appears that Sir Thos. Munro looked to this cause as one which would counteract (not perhaps to the actual extent) the loss of labour referred to by Mr. Newnham, and which Sir Thomas tacitly admits to be an evil. With what justice then can a writer avail himself of the aid of this officer's testimony to fix upon the East-India Company's Government a charge of destroying an ancient Hindu institution, adapted to the taste of the people, when the measure which constitutes the very essence of this frivolous and ridiculous charge was not only recommended and sanctioned by Sir Thos. Munro, but is specifically put forward by that officer as an expedient for obviating a great and acknowledged evil?

Nothing can more completely tend to falsify the charge referred to than the position of Sir Thos. Munro, in the passage before quoted, where he recommends the privilege of option being left to the natives (namely, that a free choice would determine whether they preferred our courts or their own institutions), viewed in connexion with the result of the experiment. That passage was, therefore, prudently, but not very honestly, not quoted by the writer I advert to.

The policy of adopting, where it can be avoided, the institutions of the natives of India, interwoven as they are with manners and superstitions which it ought to be our endeavour to eradicate, but which those institutions tend to foster and perpetuate, is a question into which I do not at present think it necessary to enter. The effects of investing the punchayet with too much authority and consideration are evident, I think, from the following case related by Mr. J. A. Grant, a judge under the Bombay Government, and which fell under his own notice.*

At Surat, a Hindu had been tried for the murder of his wife, before the principal criminal court in that city, but acquitted for want of evidence. The punchayet of the sect to which he belonged, dissatisfied with the judgment, proceeded, under suspicion of his guilt, to exclude him from caste privileges. For this serious injury the Hindu prosecuted the punchayet in the civil court of that zillah, and obtained damages to the amount of about 1,000 rupees; their conduct appearing contumacious, in thus visiting with a punishment second only to death (for in that light expulsion from caste is regarded) a person who had been discharged by a court of competent jurisdiction. In turn, the punchayet lodged their appeal with the provincial court, whose decision went to affirm the decree of the lower court, with the option, however, to the punchayet, of relief from the damages so adjudged, should they consent to re-admit into the caste the expelled party: a condition with which, at the latest date of my residence in Guzerat, they had not complied.

I have so far exceeded the bounds I intended to prescribe to myself, that I must wave all further remarks. Indeed, I imagine, Sir, that you and your readers will think further commentary on the article I refer to superfluous.

I am, Sir, &c.

* Judicial Selections, p. 196.

LITERARY RELICS OF THE LATE COL. MACKENZIE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In vol. xii. page 537 of the *Asiatic Journal*, is a memoir of the late Col. Mackenzie, surveyor-general of India; and in vol. xiii, pages 242 and 313, are described his literary labours. In vol. xvi, page 137, is a further description of his interesting researches; and elsewhere is the exact numerical amount of all the journals, routes, maps, charts, plans, drawings, &c. &c. collected and preserved by that unwearied and lamented officer. Something was said, at that time, about the publishing of these literary labours, and I have been waiting anxiously to hear more about them.

With the numerous works already published on the statistics of India, the public may be in some measure satisfied, and perhaps we could not gain much novelty from Col. Mackenzie's collections on that head; but as far as relates to routes marched by regiments, and journals kept by officers, describing countries, cities and fortresses; as well as plans and drawings, or views of places ancient and modern, I will venture to say the public can never be satiated; at least it may be a century before we know all India sufficiently to say, "enough!" and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the East-India Company will suffer a selection to be given to the public.

My object in writing this, is to request the favour of your informing me whether it is their intention to do so, or whether any steps have been taken towards the publishing of these most interesting journals, plans, and views. So fondly do I cherish the recollection of my marches in India, that I would gladly accept the office of selecting and arranging Col. Mackenzie's collections, provided no person better qualified offered for the undertaking.

The catalogue of Oriental works now extant, contains no less than one hundred and forty quarto volumes, being nearly all the most interesting works on India. The partiality for such heavy volumes is to be regretted, and still more so when they contain folding maps and pictures, which, in the course of time, wear out, but would be preserved if bound separate, and of their full size. The royal octavo size is the handsomest and most convenient; and a library, formed of such, presents an elegance and lightness, the more pleasing, when compared to rows of ponderous, sombre-looking quartos, the sight of which is enough to deter one from reading them. A new edition of these one hundred and forty quarto works would, I think, be eagerly sought for, in the shape of octavos, and would tempt many families to patronize Oriental reading, so as ultimately to repay the publishers. Orme's *History of India*, Orme's *Hindoo Pantheon*, Thorn's *War in India*, Dirom's, Scott's, Buchanan's, Cambridge's, Moor's *Siege of Darwar*, by Capt. Little, the *Ayeen Akbarry*, and others out of print, are of the number which should be reprinted without curtailing the text, for they will ever be as interesting as the first day they were ushered into the world. I remember reading Orme and Dow in India, seventeen years ago; and the enthusiastic feelings caused by those books to a youthful mind must be experienced to be conceived.

No parent or guardian should suffer a cadet to proceed to India without them, for many a promising youth has sacrificed his life to bad courses for want of such interesting and useful excitements.

Your's, &c.

London, January 27th, 1826. T. I. M.

P. S.

P. S. It might be supposed that Mill's *History of British India* supersedes the necessity of the articles I have mentioned; but it is by no means the case. His history and description of battles are too general and unsatisfactory. Our ancient wars in India, as described by Orme and others, are beautifully narrated.

*** We are unable to satisfy our correspondent's inquiry; it may, perhaps, be in the power of some of our readers to do it.—*Ed.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE EAST AND WEST-INDIES RESPECTIVELY.

(*From Parliamentary Papers, ordered to be printed 17th February* 1826.)

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE EAST-INDIES AND CHINA, EXCLUSIVE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Years.	Foreign and Colonial. *Official Value.* £.	British and Irish. *Official Value.* £.	British and Irish. *Declared Value.* £.	Total Exports. *Declared Value.* £.
Ending 5 Jan. 1824	604,047	3,751,391	3,753,469	4,357,516
——— 1825	710,575	3,684,305	3,490,325	4,200,900

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

——— 1824	59,661	375,663	334,967	394,628
——— 1825	30,966	245,455	245,054	276,020

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

——— 1824	285,247	4,600,665	3,678,120	3,963,367
——— 1825	324,374	4,843,560	3,827,489	4,151,863

DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE RE-EXPORTED FROM THE BRITISH WEST-INDIA COLONIES TO FOREIGN PARTS.

——— 1824	1,519,350.
——— 1825	1,014,152.

RESULTS OF THE AFOREGOING ACCOUNTS.

Average annual amount of exports to the East-Indies and China, including the Cape of Good Hope	4,614,532
Average annual amount of exports to the British West-India Colonies, excluding re-exports	2,790,864
Balance in favour of the East-India Trade	1,823,668

CHINESE STATE PAPER.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER HEW-HANG TO THE EMPEROR CHING-TSUNG.

Translated from the Chinese,

BY PETER PERRING THOMS.

THE history of this document is as follows: Upon the Emperor Ching-tsung, of the Yuen dynasty (A.D. 1309), appointing Gan-tung his prime minister (who was only twenty-one years of age), he nominated his faithful minister, Hew-hăng, to assist in the administration. The latter, on accepting the office of Chung-shoo-sang, laid before his Majesty the following address.*

"It has been affirmed, that on the accession of a new sovereign, new laws should be enacted, which, properly enforced, ensure obedience. When this is the case, virtuous ministers have a rule for their conduct; otherwise, despondency seizes their minds, and commotions take place. Then the annual measures are ineffectual to counteract discontent, the effects of which could not be foreseen. Tsze-sang, a minister during the Lĕĕ-kwŏ (or independent states of the Chow dynasty) and Kung-ming (who governed a portion of the state Se-chŭh) were ministers who maintained the laws established to the close of their days. Shall, then, the present dignified throne be without fixed laws, to the encouragement of anarchy? Notwithstanding the essential difference in the laws introduced by those who have successively acquired the empire, owing to revolutions, it has always been held, that the great art of governing is to obtain the hearts of the people. For this object, it is expedient that the prince should exercise benevolence and justice. By the former virtue the people become complaisant, and by equity they are made submissive. Since the art of government depends on the complaisance and submission of the people, what follows? There are ministers who, at the conquest, greatly distinguished themselves, yet now find it difficult to govern; while some of them wound my principles of justice; and some of the people slight my benevolence; hence impediments exist to the establishment of good government.

"If the prince be not brave and intelligent, though aided by able ministers, he holds no easy office. Though it be difficult to govern those who possess great influence, still there must be such; and though it be difficult to obtain those who are competent to govern them, such persons should be sought. It is also expedient to deliberate before your Majesty determines; then all undertakings will prosper. When conferring royal favours, by promotion, or inflicting punishments by degradation, the secluded monarch should not be influenced by partiality; but, resembling in his course the undeviating constancy of the sun and moon, he should pry into their merits and demerits. By acting thus, my principles of benevolence and justice will be diffused throughout the empire, and transmitted to posterity. The relative duties and the laws being thus universally observed, how will the government of this vast empire appear unworthy of your diligence? Carriages may thereby travel with safety; while the rivers of the provinces will be covered with vessels: reverse the picture, these vehicles will never be seen!

"The districts Yen and Chow being situated in the north, the people of those districts adapt their food and dress to the climate; while the inhabitants

* We have abridged this document by the omission of some passages which would merely exemplify the *dullness* of this faithful minister.—*Ed.*

tants of Shŭh, who are towards the south, accommodate themselves to their more congenial situation; but if this order, established by nature, be, in either case, reversed, the health of the people will be affected. Let us illustrate this: the fundamental laws of this nation, doubtless, are those of the Han dynasty; but if the usages of every age, and which were instituted by virtuous ministers, are suddenly dispensed with, the people will associate with disaffected ministers, who will endeavour to subvert the constitution. How extremely difficult will government then be!

"As your ancestor erred at the commencement of his reign, your Majesty succeeds to troubles. War raging on the frontiers, and pestilence at the capital, although you are said to succeed to an empire, are you not really laying the foundation of one? Notwithstanding these calamities, when the laws are once enforced, what difficulties will your ministers know in their several departments?

"To gain the affections of the people, your Majesty should establish public schools, and exercise the troops, and retrench, as expedient, the annual expenses of the government; thus order will be re-established. Your Majesty must first believe these effects to be possible; then firmness will be apparent in all your measures. Associate not with sycophants—practice not schemes for paltry gain—reprove not those who aspire after just fame—nor sympathize with those who intrigue: by acting thus, you will possess the hearts of the people, and will govern meritoriously.

"Secondly, the Chang-shao officers having the chief management of the government, their duties are important. It is essential, therefore, that they should be carefully selected, and that laws should be enacted as a rule for their conduct. A comparison will illustrate this: the hair of the head is not arranged by the hands alone, but with the aid of a comb; food, when prepared, is not taken from the dish by the fingers, but with a fork or spoon: if the hand be unable to dress the hair, yet it can manage the comb and the spoon: hence we see that it is the hand that governs. In what respect does the sovereign, aided by ministers, differ from the hand in making use of the comb, &c.? Unaided by ministers, he must attend to every department, and from day to day, and month to month, will know no relaxation from incessant toil. The adage is, 'employ men of ability, then the nation will flourish; by governing without aid, it must decline.' Such is the fact. It being impossible to judge of virtuous character by externals, you should not be precipitate in appointing persons to important situations. If we can distinguish between the virtuous and the base, but feel apprehension of what may be termed the head and tail, when calamity comes, how pusillanimous shall we appear, sitting gazing, unable to advance the virtuous or degrade the mean! Will it not then be folly to say, you possess knowledge of man, while unable to employ that knowledge to the purposes of government? Every body observes the revolutions of the sun and moon, but it is the astronomer alone who can calculate eclipses. The gem owes its brilliancy to the lapidary. If knowledge and art be thus indispensable in the ordinary arts and occurrences of life, how much more so in respect to polishing that *divine utensil* the throne.

"At the present day, in the chit-chat of the hamlets and villages, the maxims of the ancients are constantly ridiculed; yet, but for them, comparatively speaking, such persons would not know what to eat, or wherewith to clothe themselves; for the ancients left laws and maxims which we dare not depart from. Since the whole family under heaven is vast, and the ancient established laws may not be departed from, ought we not to be exceedingly grateful to the ancients?

ancients? Though we may not surpass them in the employment of ministers and the enactment of laws, but since persons are appointed to fill important situations, a suitable income should be allowed them—that integrity may be cherished; and by mildness towards those who are not called on to govern, the minds of the bulk of the nation may be excited to imitation. Thus the resentments arising from removal from office will no longer exist. If provincial officers investigate the abuses which may prevail at the metropolis, while those attendant on the royal person criticise the characters of the other officers of government, abuses will gradually cease. Then those promoted will imbibe noble emulation, and by their recommending those under them, an equality will be established between talent and rank. As to those who by birth hold hereditary rank, with sinecures, they frequently expel the virtuous, and seek such as will be subservient to them; a list of such persons should be made out, and their conduct fully investigated. This is of the utmost importance, for by investigating individual abilities and conduct, the ancients were enabled to employ proper persons in the government. Disregard this plan, and what a different scene will appear! It becomes your Majesty, moreover, to choose between what is practicable and what is not; and of practicable measures to decide what is expedient, and what depends solely on the agents employed. But this is a subject far beyond the abilities of your minister.

"Thirdly, the situation of a prince is not an enviable one. As all men have passions, where there is no prince anarchy prevails. The Supreme Being has decreed that a prince should rule, who, possessing intelligence, may quench adulation, and munificently reward those who distinguish themselves. Hence the prince becomes the head of the people, and a monitor to all nations. This arduous office was bestowed upon your Majesty by Heaven; it was never designed that you should pass your life in ease and effeminate pleasures. Did the prince not know that his office was an arduous one, when the day of difficulties came, he would be found inadequate to its duties. Confucius once remarked, 'It is no easy matter to be a prince,' which saying has been handed down to the present day.

"Your minister begs to mention the requisites indispensable to a sovereign, and by possessing which your Majesty's name may be transmitted with fame to posterity. First, a sovereign should put a stop to adulation; 2d, he should guard against hypocrisy; 3d, he should employ the virtuous; 4th, he should remove the vicious; 5th, he should endeavour to acquire the hearts of the people; and 6th, he should strenuously act in obedience to the principles of Heaven. Generally speaking, a prince ought not to fear to tell his ministers the cause of any uneasiness of mind; but he should shun the use of adulatory language; then, what he says will be regarded as truth. The learned ancients made the sum of all wisdom 'adorning one's-self with virtue.' For every thing they had a precept, and taught only what was expedient and necessary. They forced not persons into office, but attracted them by affection; nor did they conceal their dislike. They decided after mature deliberation, and with unbiassed minds: hence tney rarely failed in their designs. Should the sovereign become remiss through inordinate pleasure, and his ministers, in every affair, seek their own gratification, they will efface the fear of man. Ease springs from desires; when desires are kindled, man fears not Heaven! When those who neither fear man nor Heaven combine, their motive is mere ambition. Such conduct generally results from adulation, and will be found injurious both to the sovereign and the people. Some men are volatile, while the dispositions of others are baneful and cruel; the latter, from

from their mysterious conduct, are fathomed with difficulty; while the former are easily known by their light conversation; for such never fail to crowd all public entertainments; but to know their rule of conduct, even though you transact business and live with them for years, is impossible; hence arises the necessity of studying the dispositions of mankind.

"A distinction must also be made between affairs that are simple in themselves, and those which are complex. A knowledge of the former may be easily gained, while the latter can be comprehended but with difficulty. Of the two kinds of knowledge, that which is easily acquired cannot be profound; but when many things are concentrated, great knowledge is possessed. The Emperor cannot easily become acquainted with his subjects; not so the people in respect to their sovereign. Since a sovereign rules over myriads, may promote and degrade, reward and punish, and even take away life, how awful is the reflection, if, in the discharge of his duty he be deceived! Will he not then confound wrong with right, and encourage vice?

"Fourthly, a prince ought to manifest neither joy nor anger, or some will endeavour to increase them, in order to obtain his favour: the noise of the drum is in proportion to the violence of the blow it receives. Neither ought he to manifest love or displeasure, lest he should thereby promote sinister designs or implacable resentment. By levity of speech he may excite a propensity to pleasure in himself, and by resistanee he may nourish anger. The persons then recommended will not be men of probity, and those degraded will not be guilty. Should the sovereign be devoid of virtue, those who possess it will be expelled from office; then how few will receive justice in rewards and punishments, even capital! When the prince is not awakened to these considerations, he will be daily entrapped in the snares of the designing. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the sovereign should be acquainted with mankind, and careful who he employs. By employing persons of integrity the difficulties of governing are diminished. Otherwise those about his person, being avaricious, will strive for advancement; skilled in artifice, having, as it were, a thousand feet, with ten thousand intricate paths, they will crowd their way to the sovereign's heart. However desirous your Majesty may then be of defeating their intrigues, you would not succeed though you were the divine personage Yaou or Shun.

"Two things are difficult to harmonize. A monarch, being the most exalted person on earth, is pleased to hear the faults of others, but cannot endure the mention of his own; he seeks his own happiness, but not always that of the people: the virtuous, on the contrary, are impelled to do right, to render assistance, and to promote tranquillity; it was thus with Yaou and Shun, and their successors. If the prince examines not, he will take flattery for respect and veneration, promises, for performance, deceit and artifice, for integrity, and have insinuating persons near his person. He cannot be insensible to pleasure and displeasure—love and hatred. Even if he be destitute of them, the intriguing minister will still do all in his power to accord with the mind of his prince, merely to increase his own influence. Having succeeded in obtaining the esteem of his prince, almost as soon as the latter manifests kindness, he assumes importance over his inferiors in office; then the great ministers of state cannot deliberate with him, nor may his near relatives presume to admonish. Spreading his baneful sentiments through the empire, the sovereign is kept ignorant of what is transpiring. Such a character is what the ancients denominated 'the city fox,' and 'the rat which destroys the grain designed for the national altars.' When matters have arrived

arrived at this crisis, it is difficult to get rid of him. Thus Yu-wan-sze-keĭh was an intriguing minister; his sovereign, Tae-tsung, though aware of his ambitious disposition, never durst remonstrate with him. Le-lin-fao was jealous of the virtuous, and envious of those who possessed abilities. His sovereign, Ming-hwang, saw his intrigues, but from the power he possessed could not displace him. If persons deficient in integrity thus mislead, are they not to be dreaded? When the prince in sincerity loves his subjects, and the subjects repay his love with loyalty, acts of kindness are reciprocal—this accords with reason.

" By referring to antiquity, shall we not find facts recorded which operate as precepts? The illustrious Yu, in conveying off the waters of the deluge, and rescuing the people from its baneful effects, greatly distinguished himself. Ke, his successor, being virtuous, was able to uphold the moral doctrines disseminated by Yu: hence his name is as ointment. But the same historian states that the wicked Tae-kăng, of the Chow dynasty, by departing from those principles, provoked his subjects to expel him from the throne. When the founder of the Han dynâsty, who was a person of no rank, appeared, the scholars of the age supported him. On Ke-sin's arrival at Yung-yang, during the commotions, he, by disregarding his own life, gained the hearts of his people. I have long considered, that that prince was upheld by the people, because he was appointed over them by Heaven; hence, at his accession, the submission of the people was sincere. The virtuous sovereigns, Yu and Ke, viewed their subjects as beloved children. Tae-kăng, by profusion and luxury, annihilated every noble feeling, and thereby lost the affection of his people; while the founder of the Han dynasty, by manifesting benevolence, obtained possession of the empire.

" Those sovereigns who have displayed benevolence were loved by the people; while those who have shewn ill-will, were despised. Princes, on ascending the throne, make use of fair expressions, which they cause to be published throughout the empire; the people confiding in such statements are charmed therewith; but finding, afterwards, that such promises are not realized, they feel resentment. Though such sovereigns affirm that they love the people, detestable is such love. How important, therefore, are the doctrines of the Ta-heŏ, 'that every person adorn himself with virtue;' then his single word becomes law throughout the vast empire; and, by rewarding and punishing justly, millions, without solicitation, obtain their heart's desire. When this takes place, the hearts of the people are obtained, and the throne is established in peace.

" From the three first dynasties and downwards, no reign has been so distinguished as that of Wăn-king, of the Han dynasty; although there were eclipses and earthquakes, the fall of mountains, and the descent of floods, with many phenomena in the heavens. Of the distresses which preceded and followed this reign, the least were drought and inundation; whilst the greater, were rebellion, and the loss of the throne. These prodigies were not sent in vain. Wăn-king was the favourite of Heaven, and fit to meet such extraordinary events. Notwithstanding these omens, for forty years he prospered, and succeeded in establishing the house of Han, which existed for 400 years. The Tsin family long vexed the people, whilst the wars between the states Han and Tsoo caused such slaughter, that the nation was reduced to a few hundred thousand families. Wăn-te, succeeding the Lew family, promoted the people's welfare: by example, as well as precept, he admonished them to attend to agriculture and the growth of the mulberry tree; the result was, that

that the following year he was enabled to reduce the taxes. Thus he obtained the hearts of the people, and tranquillity prevailed.

" During autumn of the year before last, your minister recollects seeing a comet proceed from the west; and in autumn of last year, a broom-tailed star was seen in the east, and one in the west. The ministers, after consulting thereon, proposed that the old customs should be abrogated, and new ones introduced, that might accord with the changes which had been noticed in the heavens. Your minister considers such but strange conjectures. He would recommend the enforcing of the laws, like Wăn-king; the adopting of laudable economy; cultivation of the people's love; and the manifestation of integrity, that confidence may be gained. The prince is the celestial tree, of which the people are its roots. Books say, 'Heaven sees as the people sees; Heaven hears as the people hears.' Let me illustrate this: if the principles of Heaven extend to the people, will they be found inadequate? Should the prince not seek assistance from them, but from those denominated *honourable*, he must fail; but from those principles, he will be found more than adequate. It is such conduct as the former, that calls forth celestial prodigies, and gives them existence. I shall now mention what is of the utmost importance to good government; namely, the prince adorning himself with virtue—the employing of persons of known probity—and love for the people; three things which are indispensable, and which are termed the *root* of good government;—the fourth is, agriculture, with the culture of the mulberry tree, whereby silk is produced; to which I add the institution of public schools.

" Speaking of ancient sage princes, we must mention Yaou and Shun; and of ancient virtuous ministers, we must not omit the distinguished ministers Tseĭh and Keĭh; for though Yaou and Shun knew the principles of Heaven, and acted in obedience thereto, their ministers Tseĭh and Keĭh, knowing their minds, diffused those principles; hence laws were established through the empire which have been transmitted. The principles of Heaven are living principles, not selfish; such were also those of Yaou and Shun. If you possess luminous and eminent virtue, and extend the same to the people, their notions will be changed, and they will cheerfully revere those whom you appoint over them. Such will be the result of acting in obedience to Heaven. Tseĭh was the person who first planted the various kinds of grain to benefit mankind, while Keĭh inculcated the five cardinal virtues to mould the people's minds.

" The ancient Shao-king commences with the records of Yaou and Shun, which your minister has repeatedly recurred to. From that period, the sayings of the virtuous have been the same in every age, and the advancement of good government has corresponded. When their doctrines are enforced, the people are prosperous,—the troops are brave, and men of talent abound, while national importance is felt. This is what has occupied the mind of your minister from morn to night. At present, whatever knowledge is possessed, is vain; and the mass of talent is of a specious character, the possessors being ignorant from whence true knowledge springs. Would it not be folly for your majesty not to cherish virtue for fear of the reproach of certain persons, and not enforce the laws which put a stop to anarchy? for anarchy will deprive you of your empire! If you are really unable to effect a change in your government, do not oppress nor impede the industrious agriculturists, but punish the idle, by sending them to cultivate the southern country. By annually admonishing the people to plant trees, and to attend to their various

avocations, within the space of ten years, the granaries will be full of corn, and no deficiency be felt in the treasury. How great will the contrast then be, when compared to our present straitened finances! Let there be public schools established at the metropolis, and in all the districts of the empire, where the sons of princes, with those of the people, may be taught all that is expedient to be known; and where the leading duties, which exist between father and son, prince and minister, are fully inculcated. Thus, commencing as it were with sprinkling and sweeping,—propounding and resolving questions, let them advance till they are familiar with the great doctrines of government. If such a line of conduct be pursued, at the expiration of the above period the sovereign will know how to govern the people, and the people will know how to revere their prince. When prince and people harmonize, how will such a period contrast with the present day! If your majesty be adequate to these two points, the eyes of the people will be raised towards you; but should you not, how great will be their disappointment! These were the doctrines of Yaou and Shun. On one occasion, Mencius said, when addressing his prince, 'Did I not maintain the principles of Yaou and Shun, I durst not stand in your majesty's presence.' Your minister, being silly, would learn from him.

"Fifthly, Be careful in respect to what may be considered trifles. It has been said, when tranquillity has taken place, the minds of the people are composed, and the officers of the government are happy: when the labourer, agriculturist, mechanic, and merchant are happy, then he who rules over them enjoys happiness. But when the people are not content with humble abodes, they will doubtless seek lucrative situations in the government: when the officers of government are not content with low situations, they will doubtless aspire after the dignified and honourable; then all throughout the empire, revolving like a wheel, will strive for preferment and cherish ambitious views: will not, then, the heart of the sovereign become callous?

"Your minister has heard that those who would aspire to the throne should esteem the brave, while the possessor of the throne should venerate the humble. If he esteems not the brave, he cannot possess the empire; if he venerates not the humble, he will be unable to retain the throne; hence the distinct meaning of the words *taking* and *retaining*.

"A prince should not precipitately decide on what is submitted to him; but having decided, he should carry such decision into effect—then success will attend his enterprizes. On the contrary, should he act with precipitation, he may reveal joy or displeasure; hence those near the royal person will be acquainted with his feelings. Should the prince, on more mature deliberation, discover that he had no grounds for such joy or anger, he will doubtless regret the conditions he may have manifested. To prevent which, the ancient sovereigns maintained *gravity*, and unless they expressed their sentiments, even their near relatives were unable to discover them. When a person forms an opinion of his prince, it is from demonstrations of joy and anger; and the prince, in like manner, esteems those with whom he is intimate. If any of his ministers are seeking preferment, such will fail not to solicit the influence of his favourites; who, to obtain their ends, if there be no cause for joy, they will feign a cause: thus also of anger. Such persons make the smiles and frowns of their prince the guide of their conduct, and regard not the sneers and resentment of the people. Such conduct is improper, and requires due consideration. Since repeated changes of temper, from joy to anger, ought not to exist; repeated breaches of faith are still more intolerable.

"Yew

"Yew-wang, of the Chow dynasty, deficient in correct principles, revered not heaven, and disregarded his people; being addicted to wine and licentious pleasures, he deserved not pity. Since the affairs of the present government resemble not that just alluded to, why should your majesty, for want of prudence, urge the people to be disloyal?"

It is said that his majesty received the address with marked approbation; and that Hew-hăng continued to aid the government till incapacitated by age. He filled, besides, many other important posts in the administration. By Woo-tsung, the third sovereign of this dynasty, he was created Duke of Wei, and by that monarch's successor, Jin-tsung, he was appointed to superintend the sacrifices offered to Confucius. He instituted the public college called Loo-chae Shoo-yuen; and was considered a very eminent scholar.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES FROM THE GOLDEN EMPIRE.

ASSAM.

ASSAM is surrounded by a very lofty range of hills, a continuation of those which, taking their rise in the centre of Europe, run to and are lost in Chinese Tartary. The western mountains, and part of those to the north, are inhabited by a fierce race of men, consisting of two tribes, the Abors and Meshmees, of whom we know little. The last extend down to the eastern hills, and mix with the Sing-Phos. These formerly consisted of twelve tribes; and, about forty years ago, the poverty of their native soil, and the fertility of that of Assam, combined with the weakness of the government, invited the Sing-Phos to settle in the plains, which they cultivated by means of Assamese captives, whom they have carried off from the southward, and whom the government have never been able to rescue. There were about 15,000 of these wretches when we commenced our campaign in Upper Assam; half of whom we have already liberated, and I trust ere long the others will be released by our means. * * *

Our actual observation with regard to the Burrampooter river, has, you will have seen, completely subverted the theory before received as truth. We can see it falling from the hills, and positive information enables us to place its primary source a good deal to the eastward, from the side of a mountain, on the opposite of which the Irrawuddy descends to the plains of the Bor Khangty countries, and runs nearly south to Ava. I am rather sanguine that I shall have it in my power to account satisfactorily for the mistake which Rennell and other geographers have fallen into. I think also, that, as far back as the time when Count A. Buffon wrote, the proper notion prevailed, as he talks of a Lake *Champé*, "which gives rise to the two great rivers which water Assam and Pegu:"—these I take to be the Irrawuddy and Burrampooter; indeed, there are no others. It must also be recollected, that, at that time, the present Burmah was the Pegu empire; for the grand revolution of Alompra did not take place till afterwards.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

DR. GILCHRIST, IN REPLY TO A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER AT COLCHESTER.*

Sir: I have perused, in the *Asiatic Journal*, your letter dated Feb. 15th, with the attention which its contents and your signature demand from British Indians in general, and myself in particular, at this period, when it is probable the subject of educating the East-Indian cadets will be resumed by the Court of Proprietors as soon as they shall have an opportunity of understanding the nature of this prolific theme, by free and open discussions upon it, perhaps in a higher quarter, previous to the dissolution of Parliament, and after the arrival of some long-expected intelligence from Bengal, intimately connected with such topics.

You roundly accuse Mr. Hume of false and exaggerated statements, from sheer ignorance of, as you assert, the present state of our Indian army's discipline and economy, in consequence of his long residence in England, where, it seems, he can learn nothing authentic from the eastern hemisphere; though few men, I believe, have more or better access to genuine information in that quarter, whence he must daily see and hear from many respectable individuals, who can have as little interest in deceiving him as he can feel in misleading the public, by those extraordinary assertions of which you boldly accuse the very man, whom, in the same breath, you justly term the staunch friend of the military in British India, while you nevertheless observe, he has left the cause of truth to shift for itself in your categorical hands.

The very pamphlet that you denounce, as a firebrand thrown by a King's officer to blow up all the staff posts in the Company's army, which they do not already possess, was given by me to Mr. Hume for perusal—not as the foe, but, on the contrary, as the honest well-wisher of both parties, who certainly ought to have been candidly heard upon this and every occasion, before such a sentence of condemnation could reasonably be passed as your queries would imply, were they answered, as you suppose they must be, on one side of the question entirely. Whatever my prepossessions may be in favour of the Company's officers, the natural bias of all who love justice must incline them and me to the *audi alteram partem;* and the presentiment is strong on my mind, that you have neither perused the obnoxious publication to which you allude, nor have yet been able to form a rational and impartial idea of its contents; otherwise the air of candour displayed, at the outset of your career, towards Mr. Hume, would at least have disposed you to treat the King's officers' claims with that good breeding and gentlemanlike forbearance, which one brother soldier has a right to receive from another; and which, in my humble opinion, the author, whom you so harshly accuse, has evinced towards the Indian army, through every page of his work. The querulous style, to give it the mildest epithet possible, of your—"What have we to do with King's officers? men who are employed a few years in this country and a few years in that; who do not properly belong to India; who command English soldiers, and keep almost none but English-speaking servants; whose courts-martial are all conducted in English; who need no acquaintance with Hindoostanee, but for the rare duty of mounting a gate-guard, composed of sepoys alone; whose advocate wishes to stir up a feeling against the Company's officers to *rob them* of their right to fill *all staff appointments*—a right which you

* See p. 370.

you hope will never be disturbed, because those alone can deserve *them;* who are exiled from their native country and relatives for life." These may all be facts in *your estimation;* but in mine, to use the language of the celebrated Cullen, it is possible they may yet be proved *false facts*, without impugning either your veracity or the doctor's logic; because your laudable zeal and *l'esprit de corps* may have inspired you with the utmost faith in the whole of your own gratuitous assertions, for the public good, no doubt, of the gallant army, to which you are of course attached by private or rather individual motives of friendship and self-interest; leaving the common weal of the British empire at large to the chapter of accidents, and eventually to the guidance of those cooler heads which govern the state, and are not likely to be turned from their political purposes, by such menaces as the following remarks appear to suggest. You proceed thus:—

"I trust the day is very distant, which shall see such a dangerous experiment tried as the filling of staff appointments with King's officers, which would fill the native army with discontent, and be an act of injustice to our body, as it would promote men for whom the natives in general can feel no attachment, and whose apathy is perfectly reciprocal. In short, no military men but the *identified Kompanee officers* will ever be trusted or obeyed with alacrity by the natives of India."

This may all be true enough, in your opinion, as matter of notoriety, prophecy or belief; but what says the King's officer, in his recently published lucubrations upon similar topics? Pray read them attentively, and refute them with both the *fortiter in re*, and *suaviter in modo;* which when done, you may depend upon my hailing you as the *magnus Apollo* of the great cause, you have so generously, if not prematurely, espoused. My long absence from Hindoostan may have partially obliterated many former existing convictions; but this alone cannot shut my breast against others, which I may still form upon the solemn assurances of living witnesses of, and actors in, the affairs, which they conscientiously narrate, under the certain responsibility of being detected and exposed if they venture to circulate untruths, that must become highly detrimental, till they shall be completely disproved by yourself, and those Company's officers who may think seriously and act vigorously, as you appear inclined to do. In the pamphlet it is broadly stated, that many of the King's officers pass ten, fifteen, and twenty years of their lives in the Asiatic peninsula, with their regiments, but under circumstances of hardships and privations as severe as those to which their fellow-soldiers in the Company's service are exposed; consequently these last are not the only monopolists of local evils, nor has the King's army even any exclusive charter to secure an adequate share of the good things to be obtained during their contingent absence from that home, to which hundreds of them cannot well return sooner than many of their competitors for fame, glory and fortune in a foreign land, where both have common grievances to suffer—often unheard, unseen—and consequently unpitied, and unredressed, by their respective supreme governments. While it may be sound policy among the native and other powers to set all our European officers by the ears abroad, they surely ought to have a *quantum sufficit* of good sense and prudence, always to cultivate peace and harmony among theirselves by mutual deeds of candour, concession and conciliation for the comfort, prosperity and welfare of the whole body, on principles, which, for years past, have animated the United Service Clubs at home, for the general weal, by discarding those petty jealousies, prejudices and animosities that formerly existed between military, naval, civil, and other officers, to the great detriment of the British empire. You affirm, that the

King's

King's officers have little, if any thing, to do with a knowledge of the Hindoostanee; and that, on the contrary, the Company's military functionaries are very seldom defective in the above language. The King's officer asserts almost the reverse, but in a way so unassuming and plausible, as to induce me to hesitate, before I implicitly trust you or distrust him, in a department with which, it is possible, I may be as well informed as most people who may yet wield their pens or tongues in such discussions. That the local governments have not anticipated nor stolen a leaf from your creed is quite clear, from their late nominations of Company's interpreters to many if not to all the King's regiments in the eastern world; but I presume only until they can be self-furnished with this indispensable staff-appendage to every corps in both services, as the European, the artillery, the cavalry regiments, &c., have not long since successively been supplied with competent linguists, though years after the infantry enjoyed so truly useful a post among them. This step, to the best of my recollection, originated at Bombay, under the late Governor Duncan, and has since been wisely followed by each presidency; but whether at the official suggestion of the Court of Directors, or, what is more probable, solely by the ruling powers in British India, I will not yet venture to say: the benefit has been actually conferred, and it matters not much to the public from what quarter this *sine quâ non* of staff posts assumed "a local habitation and a name." In justice to myself, let me, *en passant*, state, that I indirectly proposed the establishment of such an office to Governor-General Warren Hastings *forty-six years ago!* and his reply was so laconic, that it merits record here, in contrast with Marquess Hastings' whole conduct, whenever this question came before him. From so remote a date, I hardly can distinctly recollect, whether the deceased Dr. Francis Balfour, or Governor Duncan, was the medium of communication; but this I know for certain, that Mr. Hastings' successor, the late Sir John Macpherson, to whom my dictionary was inscribed, would have followed up the proposition, had he not been apprehensive of giving offence to the Court of Directors at that time, by the expense, however moderate, of an interpreter-general, with one assistant, for all courts-martial, the whole important duties of whose office Sir John's predecessor, Mr. Hastings, of much higher renown as an orientalist, had previously declared must still be executed by Portuguese drummers, as their extra services on these occasions would cost nothing to the Company!*

Had you favoured the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* with the date of your march and subsequent junction with two hundred and thirty Madras cadets, it might have been in my power to throw some more light upon an event, which incontestably demonstrates the positive necessity of enabling a few, at least, among such a number of youths, to speak more than one word of Hindoostanee, not only before leaving England, but prior to their arrival at any of the Asiatic presidencies, by teaching them its rudiments and accurate pronunciation, as a previous indispensable qualification for so responsible a place among native soldiers, who speak no dialect whatever, except their own provincial one, or at most the military camp and court language of India. If you doubt my inclination or ability to communicate enough to answer all ordinary purposes of colloquial Hindoostanee, on the soundest principles in this country, either in person or by some of my disciples, who teach it in different parts of the United Kingdom, in the short space of a few months, do have the kindness to call at my public lecture rooms, 480 in the Strand, that you may have an oppor-

* One would imagine, from this humiliating declaration, that the judge-advocate general and his deputy were, in those days, very lame orientalists; they cannot well be so now.

opportunity of convincing your own mind, as well as mine, that we cannot both be quite right, though we may ultimately agree upon neither being so far wrong as the other may till then imagine. If I be in error, pray have mercy upon me by opening my eyes to the delusion under which they labour; but let me entreat you also not to shut your's any longer than the necessity for so doing shall exist. Those who think with you conceive there is no cogent motive for acquiring Hindoostanee, as a preliminary branch of education, nor any need for the proof of such acquisition, because both processes can best be effected in Asia. Let us apply this mode of reasoning to implements of war, and see how it will operate? Suppose bad guns, muskets, &c. were sent out without proof-marks, because that could be ascertained on the spot, when landed, at an enormous cost, to be there condemned or returned as useless articles, which never would have been despatched had the requisite ordeal been seasonably observed with each. A bad weapon of defence and offence may, by explosion or fracture, produce very disastrous consequences to those who are using them, or within their reach—say a dozen of human beings; but when an officer proves, after landing, a very expensive blockhead to the Company, they may learn by the subsequent loss of many lives entrusted to his command, that a destructive blunderbuss has thus been palmed upon them, instead of a well-tried fusil with a calibre fit for any service. Some few years ago it was a general complaint, more especially at Madras, that interpreterships, like every thing else, were then bestowed on candidates more for the sake of their country or name than any skill in eastern tongues; and so far from the officers of that establishment whom I have met with having much to boast of in that respect, they have for the most part been sorry Hindoostanees indeed; so much so, that several of them who have attempted to renew their studies under me in England, were at first scared from the class, by finding the majority of my junior pupils were, *bonâ fide*, their superiors in speaking and understanding the camp-dialect, though they never had been out of their native land.

Your account of the origin of interpreterships differs very materially from mine, and I suspect that the order for the examination of adjutants for Hindoostanee, at any of the presidencies, is of a very recent date, compared with the other appointments, as a plan, which began at Bombay, was soon imitated by Marquess Hastings, and, I think, in process of longer time, reached Madras, where it certainly was amply encouraged by annexing the additional office of paymaster to the two others of interpreter and quarter-master at Bengal and Bombay; to say nothing of those ephemeral rewards, in cash or medals, that, to my certain knowledge, often did more mischief than service to those concerned: but on this extraordinary head I shall waive my cogent arguments at present.

Mr. Hume, in the hurry of speech, has inadvertently given you a slight handle against him, by a misconception and misconstruction of his words, which, I confess, might imply what you allege; though it is evident he meant that interpreters became indispensable between the natives and European officers whenever there was any long or important discussion, such as must occur at every court-martial, where it seemed strange to Mr. Hume, that all the native corps officers indiscriminately were not yet able to manage them more efficiently than formerly was done, when not one out of twenty such officers could translate a single article of war intelligibly to the men of his own regiment or company. That this was the case while I remained in the army I am perfectly

perfectly convinced; but no such deficiency ought in these days to be found, after what has been done by the Governments in India to promote the grammatical culture and colloquial dissemination of Hindoostanee during the last six or eight years, either spontaneously, or by orders from home to that effect, which I fear were long procrastinated, and when issued hence, proved both tardy and lukewarm at best.

(*The remainder next month.*)

TO ——,

ON RECEIVING SOME VIOLETS, THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Welcome, maids of honour—
You doe bring
In the Spring,
And wait upon her. *Herrick.*

O, in these sweetly-scented bells,
What a dear charm, what magic dwells!
So sweetly-scented as they be,
They do but seem to breathe of thee.
They caught their fragrance from thy kiss;
O, yes! they owe their charms to this.
And now, this modest, meek-eyed flower,
That looks so bashful from its bower,
Nor seems to court the gazer's view,
Is but an emblem, love, of you.
'Tis true the little flowers are dead:
What then? their fragrance has not fled.
No—that remains as sweet as ever,
Though the fair bloom shall brighten never!
So, fairest, when thy beauties pine,
And these same flowerets' fate is thine,—
When that bright eye shall laugh no more,
When all the flush of youth is o'er
That now upon thy cheek is borne,
And rivals the first blush of morn;—
When these shall wither and decay
(As fade they will, and fade they may),
Still, like the violet's perfume,
Thy virtues shall outlive the bloom.
Ah, little thought you that the flower
With me could boast such wond'rous power;
Ah, little thought you it would be
So fair an emblem, love, of thee!

O. G.

REVIEW

MALACCA.

THE cession of this settlement to the British has already been noticed in various periodical publications; but we are enabled to lay before our readers, from an authentic source, a more detailed account of the circumstances attending it than has hitherto appeared.

Different opinions have been expressed with regard to the treaty by which the measure was effected, and by which various other interchanges of territory in the Eastern Archipelago have taken place between the British and Netherlands governments. By some persons it has been considered that a measure disadvantageous to the former has been adopted, and that the territory acquired, is not equally valuable with that relinquished by the British Government. Viewed only with regard to the number of acres contained in the respective cessions, this may be the case; but when considered in respect to situation, as commercial entrepots, and in political relations, the decision must be otherwise. Experience has proved that the intermixture of territory, which before existed, has been a fertile source of disunion between the mother-countries, and of constant vexation to the representatives of each, who equally, perhaps, animated by zeal for their own governments, and unwilling to injure the other, have, by the uncertainty of their respective rights, been forced into unpleasant collision, and necessitated to commit acts wearing the semblance of insult and hostility. A measure by which so discordant a state of things might be rendered peaceable and orderly; by which unanimity, good will, and confidence might be substituted for bickerings, opposition, and distrust, must be desirable, even though (which does not appear to be the case) a trifling loss in pecuniary benefit should be incurred. These points are adjusted in the treaty. And it must be observed, that although the English held possession of Sumatra, nominally, and formed treaties with the different rulers, the Dutch denied their independence, and laid claim to the principal part of the island. Moreover, considered with regard to situation, Sumatra seems peculiarly suited to be a dependency upon Java, &c.; while Malacca is exceedingly fit to belong to Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore.

Consistently with the provisions contained in the treaty, for the cession of Malacca, a Commission was formed at Prince of Wales' Island to proceed to and take possession of the settlement on behalf of the East-India Company; Mr. W. S. Cracroft, a senior servant on the establishment, was nominated Commissioner. In 1818, this gentleman was employed on political missions to Pegu, Salengore, and Quedah, and, by his address, succeeded in the difficult task of inducing the Sovereigns of the two former places to form an alliance with the British—a result very satisfactory to the Government.

The Mission, having arrived at its destination, was received in a very cordial and friendly manner, and with every mark of respect by the Dutch Commissioner and Resident, Mr. Vanson. Arrangements were speedily made, by which the Settlement was to be finally delivered over to the English on the 9th April 1825.

At dawn, on that day, the Dutch flag was run up the standard at St. Paul's Mount, an eminence a short distance from Malacca, and visible to a considerable extent up and down the streights. The civil authorities of each nation met at the Old Government House at 7 A.M., and proceeded thence to the Mount, where the Dutch garrison and the English escort were paraded facing each other. Mr. Vanson read the Dutch proclamation, when his flag was

lowered under a salute from the batteries of twenty-one guns. Mr. Cracroft then read the English proclamation, and the British flag was hoisted with ceremonies similar to the preceding; the British having previously changed situation with the Dutch troops. In the meantime the vessels in the harbour and offing lowered and raised their flags and saluted. In his proclamation, the Dutch commissioner expressed his regret at quitting the society of the inhabitants, but declared it was mitigated by the reflection that, "by returning to the government of the generous Sovereign, under whose former rule most of them had been born, not only would his plans for benefiting them be pursued and perfected, but additional measures for their happiness be adopted," a declaration, not more complimentary to the British nation than satisfactory, as indicating the deserving character of the subjects just transferred to its sway.

The only point which was calculated to raise a difficulty was regarding the Island of Rhio. The 8th article of the treaty provided that the Dutch possessions on the main land should be given up, yet did not specify that island—on which the Dutch have an establishment. But by the prudence of the two Commissioners, any unpleasantness was avoided, by a proposition on the part of Mr. Cracroft, and a ready acquiescence in it by Mr. Vanson, that the matter should be in abeyance, pending a reference to the supreme authorities.

The administration of the oaths of allegiance was deferred till the 23d April, when his Britannic Majesty's birth-day was celebrated. Early in the morning a garrison parade of the British troops, under the command of Capt. Davies, 25th Bengal N.I., who had been appointed to attend Mr. Cracroft, was ordered, and the usual ceremonies observed. About ten, the inhabitants proceeded to the Commissioner's levee, which was held at the Government House. Then commenced the ceremony of swearing, which was rendered peculiarly interesting and picturesque, by the diverse characters and appearances of the persons, and by the peculiar formularies prescribed by their different creeds. The Chief of the Chinese settlers approached an altar with a living cock in his arms, and having gone through a series of prayers, proceeded to cut its throat, and to make a libation with its blood, hoping that his own might, in like manner, be poured out should he ever be wanting in fidelity to his new Sovereign. The Leader of some Hindoos, who had been naturalized for many generations in Malacca, reverentially approached the Commissioner. He swore by the veracity of the priest—by the horse, the elephant, the arms, the accoutrements of the soldier—by the merchandize of the trader, that he and his followers would be faithful; and he imprecated the direst curses on the head of the mechanic and the servile man who should break the compact. The Superior Malayan, being a Mahommedan, swore by the "One God and Mahomet his Prophet," sealing his oath on his Koran. Next came the Roman Catholics, the reformed Episcopalians, and the Church-of-England men, and by the simplicity of their mode of adjuration, diversified and added dignity to the display of the other sects. The ceremony concluded, and

——— "The motley crowd,
"Of all earth's nations, bent the knee and bow'd,
"Cleaving the air with shouts both long and loud."

A dinner, a ball and supper followed. The day began with swearing—it ended in drinking; each part being conducted with due attention to religion, morality, decorum and fervour. Saluting was the order of the day, with a slight change in the *matériel*. Tawny-faced sepoys, and "villanous saltpetre" in the morning; fair ladies' lips and eyes in the evening. The Mahommedan

Mahommedan overstepped the commands of the Prophet, and pledged his partner in the dance with wine. Mahomet introduced a chapter into the Koran to sanction his amours with the lovely Mary, and his disciple doubtless hoped for a similar dispensation in regard to his wine-bibbing. The Padre forgot to pray, and transferred his activity from his tongue to his toes. The Church-of-England man left the discussion of the thirty-nine articles to the contemplation and trial of the more numerous and satisfactory articles of enjoyment placed before him. All parties exhibited a determination to please and be pleased, and succeeded to the fullest extent of their wishes.

Malacca in its time has known many masters. In 1511 it was captured by the Portugueze; in 1640 it was wrested from them by the Dutch; in 1795 it passed into the hands of the English, who retained it till the peace of Amiens, then restored it to the Dutch, and recaptured it upon the renewal of the continental-war. By the treaty of 1814 the place was again ceded to the Dutch. Considerable value was formerly attached to the possession of this place, not merely on account of its productions, but, as the authors of the modern part of the Universal History remark, "from the importance of its situation; standing as it does in the midst of the sea, it divides, as it were, *India* from *India*, and no commerce can safely be carried on from the coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or the Bay of Bengal, to Sumatra, Borneo, Java, &c., without the leave of such as are masters of it." Although the many changes of masters have tended to diminish its productiveness, and other circumstances have reduced the high value then attached to its situation, it is, even in its present depressed state, of sufficient consequence to be deemed no slight acquisition.

The territory dependant upon the town contains about 800 square miles and 22,000 inhabitants, in addition to the population of the town, which is estimated at 12,000. The soil generally is good, and capable of being rendered very productive. The climate is healthy, and many of the persons, some of European origin, who attended the Resident's levee on administering the oath of fidelity to the Government, were upwards of eighty years of age. Most of the cultivated lands are held under freehold tenures. Such as are in possession of the Government are farmed, and produce about 70,000 dollars per annum. The police of the town is conducted by an armed body of men, resembling the *Burghers* of Holland, with the exception, that in Malacca, the members of the corps are selected from the half-caste population, and are compelled to serve gratuitously. This is one of the abuses which, it is hoped, will be swept away by the projected improvements. Amongst these are reforms in the Judicial system, which at present is a compound of contradictory and inefficient laws, suited neither to the due administration of justice, to the genius of the people, nor to local circumstances. The Currency has already been an object of attention, and measures have been adopted for forming something like a standard for the variety of coins in circulation, which consist of dollars, guilders, stivers, and rupees of Dutch and British India coinage.

The views for the future management of the place, as far as they are known, appear to be consistent with sound and liberal policy, particularly those regarding the Revenue. Hitherto the trade of the place has been cramped and shackled with impolitic and harassing imposts, destructive alike to domestic industry and production, and to foreign trade and enterprize. Already has Mr. Cracroft reduced many of them, and totally abolished others. By these measures, coupled with increased security and value of property, stability and equity of government, Malacca may speedily again boast of a numerous and

industrious population, and of being the resort of judicious and adventurous merchants.

Excellent, however, as these views are in themselves, they required no small ability or diversity of talent in the agent who had to introduce them. To compete with old habits, inveterate prejudices, enthusiasm for evils acknowledged to be so—but reverenced for their antiquity;—to soothe the violent feelings engendered by endeavours to meddle with them, and to overcome obstinate ignorance, require no mean share of persuasion, prudence, cool calculation and determination. The very fact of an improvement being introduced by a foreigner is too often a *primâ facie* argument against its adoption, and much skill is required in procuring a trial. Judging, however, from the satisfaction expressed by all classes at the principles which have been introduced, and from their ready acquiescence in the alterations which have been made, they not only duly appreciate them; but the manner in which they were brought into operation, has also secured good will, both for the Government and for its executive officer. Honourably as Mr. Cracroft has performed his duties, gratifying as the consciousness of having performed them well must be to him, he has a source of higher satisfaction. Mr. Cracroft's may be associated with Mr. Huskisson's name:—like that talented person, Mr. Cracroft has, though in a limited sphere, used his best exertions for the "removal of useless and inconvenient restrictions, for the doing away of prohibitions, and for the lowering of duties so excessive, as to be in fact prohibitory on the productions of other countries—restrictions, prohibitions, and duties which, without benefit, nay, highly mischievous to the imposers, have produced serious evil effects, and given rise to the retaliatory efforts of foreign governments to put down the commerce of the country."* The well-wisher of mankind is gratified, and his hopes are cheered in witnessing the same principles of enlightened legislation, and the same spirit of active benevolence, operating in distant and distinct parts of the globe, for the general comfort and happiness of the species.

* Speech of Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson, 23d February 1826, p. 43.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO ASIA.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES EXPORTED, DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1824, TO THE EAST-INDIES AND CHINA.

(*From M. Moreau's new Work entitled* "British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to all Parts of the World.")

	Cotton Manufactures.	Woollens.	Iron and Steel, Wrought and Unwrought.	Brass and Copper Manufactures.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1815	149,058	1,062,927	185,439	265,375
1816	163,614	1,030,220	179,146	193,689
1817	423,834	829,219	230,107	293,743
1818	701,592	943,847	207,815	346,090
1819	466,016	932,542	110,564	323,102
1820	863,631	1,378,498	130,504	405,698
1821	1,136,074	1,435,816	136,853	358,351
1822	1,167,246	1,099,871	139,692	279,278
1823	1,181,671	1,059,829	169,534	265,216
1824	1,138,167	891,603	148,028	239,980

Review of Books.

Some Considerations on the Policy of the Government of India, more especially with reference to the Invasion of Burmah. By LIEUT. COL. M. STEWART, F.R.S.E., Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Edinburgh, 1826.

COLONEL STEWART is one of the few writers hostile to the existing principles of government in British India who express themselves with temper and decorum. He has made no sacrifice in abstaining from acrimonious and personal reflections (which are now becoming as familiar as household terms); on the contrary, his arguments acquire additional force from the polished style in which they are conveyed.

Although we entertain opinions, on many subjects touched upon in this work, very much at variance with those expressed by Col. Stewart, it is not our intention to discuss the points at issue between us, because that would require a much larger space than we can afford. Our objection, *in limine*, to the work before us is, that it embraces a subject too vast for its dimensions. This pamphlet of ninety-seven pages, exclusive of notes, commences with the first intercourse between Europe and India; treats of the character and peculiarities of the Mogul government, then in its zenith; examines the policy of the various rulers of the Company's territory, from Lord Clive to the Marquess of Hastings; adverts to the transactions with the native princes; discusses the policy of the present war; the uses we could make of success in it; criticises the invasion of the Burmese territories as a military operation; finally, it investigates the various subjects relating to the landed interest of India; the tax fixed at the permanent settlement; the commerce and the institutions of India; the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, and their admission to a participation in the affairs of Government, &c. &c. Upon many matters connected with these extensive questions, we entirely dissent from the *dicta* delivered by Col. Stewart; but to place them in a just point of view would require for each a work of equal bulk to this in which they are treated collectively.

We shall give as concise an epitome as we can of the contents of this pamphlet. Col. Stewart represents the Mogul empire, at the period of European intercourse with India, as consisting of a powerful and flourishing government, a splendid court, and a large body of bold and warlike nobility. Our contest with such a state must, he conceives, be conducted upon the principle that our existence in India could only be secured by its subjection; and there is ground to think, he alleges, that Lord Clive saw, at an early period, this dangerous necessity. The decay of the Mogul government admitted, in process of time, of a change of character in the East-India Company, from that of merchants to that of rulers of Bengal; and, under the system adopted by Mr. Hastings, the English Government acted as arbitrators in the quarrels of the native states, with which it now became connected, and in that office acquired an increase of territory and of political influence. Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to stop the progress of aggrandisement; but "with all the prudence of which he was master, he was forced into war; and his administration terminated, like that of his predecessors, in a further reduction of the native states, and a large accession of territory." His successor (Lord Wellesley) pursued a bold and decided system of policy, which was promoted by his great military successes.

When

When about to reap the further fruits of his victories, and to consolidate and mature the system he had extended so far, he was arrested in his career by the apprehensions of those who could see nothing in his measures but an idle or unprincipled ambition, and a fruitless expenditure of the Company's treasure. By the change of councils which supervened, the strong boundary which he had provided on the left bank of the Jumna was abandoned, some of the minor arrangements of the system he had so far advanced altered and dislocated, and the invaluable opportunity thrown away of pursuing by negociation, under the influence of our recent successes, the more extensive developement of the only basis on which any permanent repose could be secured to the Peninsula.

Col. Stewart then passes to the splendid administration of the Marquess of Hastings, who, he conceives, had assigned limits to our Indian empire, beyond which it was the height of impolicy to pass. "The sword had now done its business, and time and a steady adherence to the principles which Lord Hastings had established, alone were required to secure and continue the tranquillity of India." Farther on, Col. Stewart observes, that it would be absurd to suppose that we stood on ground destitute of danger; we had put an end to the form which danger had hitherto assumed, "but we have only to consider what our situation is, to be able to judge of its perils; that of 25,000 individuals, at the distance of four months' sail from their native country, among eighty millions of people."

The author then expatiates upon the want of connexion between the natives and the Government, the injudicious policy adopted by the British Government in its settlement of the land-tax, and contrasts it with the system of the Mogul government, the revenues of which supported a large body of gentry, who imparted a powerful stimulus to the industry of the country.

Instead of all those splendid objects which were open to the ambition of the people, and of all those sources of wealth which at once roused the cupidity of the aspiring, and diffused plenty among the humble, which filled the country with princes and with nobles, and beautified its surface with palaces and gardens, with reservoirs, and with stately monuments of the dead, we have given them tranquillity; but it is the tranquillity of stagnation, agitated by no living spring, unruffled by any salutary breeze, and prone to corrupt into every vice, or to ferment into every baneful and pernicious excess.

Col. Stewart proceeds to consider the invasion of the Burman empire in two points of view; as a measure of policy, and as a military operation. He does not dispute the necessity of resorting to hostilities, but his design is to show that all our wars should be limited by the sole view of affording protection to our subjects. The merits of the war, as a measure of policy, may, in his opinion, be estimated by the advantage to be gained by success, compared with the consequences to be apprehended from failure, and the probabilities of either; "but, failing or succeeding, an objection lies to it, *in limine*, as a departure from the only safe principle on which our foreign policy can rest." There are three uses which we could make of our advantage, if we succeeded in obtaining military possession of the country; 1st, to dictate terms of peace; 2d, to dismember the empire, and revive the ancient states of which it is composed; 3d, to retain the country as a conquest.

In the first case, he contends that we could obtain no compensation for the expenses of the war, either by the cession of territory or by pecuniary contribution. The former would give us possessions which would not incorporate with our present, together with an open frontier, exposed to perpetual annoyance; the latter he conceives to be impossible, because the country has none of those sources of wealth which existed in India. "The Burmese are precisely

precisely in that state of society in which they have little to lose but their lives or their liberty. The exportations are almost solely the rude produce of the country, and of that description which it requires no labour to raise. Their taxes are almost entirely paid in kind, and necessarily exchanged for the labour required in the service of government."

The project of dismemberment Col. Stewart considers to be liable to many and serious objections, amongst which the weakening of our frontier, by destroying an efficient government on the other side of it, capable of being made responsible for the acts of its subjects, he thinks is not the least. But in erecting small principalities, we must, according to our established policy, form treaties of alliance with the several states; and to manage our relations with them and with each other, we must have residents at the different courts, and be ready to enforce our arbitrations: so that "over the whole of this vast territory we should be involved in a system of eternal discord and arbitration, like that from which we are just escaping in India." The contraction of territory is, moreover, he considers, objectionable from its obstructing the improvement of society, which can be promoted only in large communities, such as exist in the east.

To conquer the country, and keep it altogether, if it were attainable, is, he justly remarks, "of all the objects of the war the one in vindication of which least can be said."

Col. Stewart concludes, from the view he has taken of these three lines of policy, that "whether we fail or succeed, the effect of the war must be to spread widely the alarm of our subsequent views through all the countries of the east, and to increase greatly that jealousy as to an intercourse with Europeans, which has hitherto been the great obstacle to the valuable commerce which these wide and populous regions of the earth are capable of maintaining." Even a stipulation for freer admission of our trade with Ava, would, he imagines, be ineffectual, for the moment our force was withdrawn, the treaty would be eluded.

The invasion of the enemy's country, considered as a military operation, is the next subject treated by Col. Stewart. Its difficulties he accurately describes, in respect to the peculiarity of the force employed (consisting of Hindus unaccustomed to foreign warfare), and to the nature of the invaded country. He is of opinion that it would have been more expedient to march an army by the route through Sylhet; and that "there can be no doubt that the resources of the Company's territory are perfectly adequate to force an army over all obstacles to Ummerapoora." The only precedent for the mode of operations chosen is, he thinks, the invasion of Nepaul; but a defensive war, in the latter case, he observes, was out of the question. The simple and soldier-like plan of Lord Hastings was, therefore, to paralyze the efforts of the enemy, by rapidly advancing separate columns from different points. But in military geography no two cases can be, in the writer's judgement, more directly opposed than Nepaul and Burmah.

Our author concludes this part of his subject with a solemn adjuration addressed to those who direct the destinies of British India, to arrest the progress of aggrandizement in that quarter, and to turn their exclusive attention to the improvement of the territories already acquired, in which employment "there is wherewithal to satisfy the highest ambition." The alterations which he conceives to be necessary in our system of policy, relate to the landed aristocracy of India, to the emancipation of commerce, and to the moral and intellectual improvement of the Hindus. Amongst the means to attain the last-

last-mentioned object, he enumerates the diffusion of an European language in India; permitting, under proper restriction, the acquisition of land by Europeans; establishing sources of distinction in society, in opposition to that of caste, to weaken its influence; stimulating the action of the wants of the people; endeavouring to acquire an influence over the priesthood, which might be exerted to relax their jealousy; and making superior attainments the route to profit and honour. The following remarks of Col. Stewart, with reference to this branch of his subject, are so just and so well expressed, and moreover so much in unison with the sentiments contained in the leading article of our present number, that we quote them with pleasure:—

Their prejudices are inwoven with unequalled art with the frame of society, and with the very texture of their minds; and, if we would alter their opinions, and produce a change for the better, we must begin by placing them in a condition to dissolve those associations with the fundamental principles of the human constitution, on which the durability of their condition has been founded. How vain, hitherto, have been the attempts to convert the people from the absurd and puerile observances of the superstition which they profess, to the pure morality, and the simple and beautiful truths of the Christian religion; and for no other reason, but because it is impossible that ignorance and darkness should comprehend the religion of knowledge and of light!—as well might we hope to force the fruit from a tree, before it had put forth its leaves and its blossoms! Cultivate their understandings, and enlarge their minds, and they will turn of themselves from their monstrous idolatries and fantastical imaginations, in quest of something with which human reason can reconcile itself; then offer them your religion, and it will be eagerly received, in all its perfection, without the risk of profanation by their misapprehensions. The dark and gloomy forest, with which the land is overshadowed, must be cleared away; the earth laid open to the genial influence of the sun and of the air, and the soil subjected to the plough and to the harrow, if we would commit the good seed to it with any hope of return. In doing so, we shall but imitate the wisdom of Providence in the dispensation of mercy, by which this boon was bestowed upon the world; half the generations of men were suffered to pass away, ere the light of the Gospel arose; and it came not till the progress of human reason had merited the blessing, by the readiness of the more advanced portion of the species to abjure their errors.

I have alluded to the subject, not only as a motive to those who are zealous for the conversion of the heathen, to promote the intellectual improvement of the people, but because they run the risk of marring the very end they would accomplish. They must press their direct efforts with caution, if they would not render the means abortive by which these efforts alone can ever succeed. Instruction the people may be readily made to receive, if it come not in the garb of a hostile religion; and before a very moderate intellectual cultivation, such ridiculous absurdities as constitute the objects of their veneration could not stand for an hour.

It is the opinion of the author that the great defect of our government consists in the exclusion of the natives from a share in it; and that the original mistake we committed, was in not seeing that in superseding the active powers of the Mogul system of government (in which there was a regular gradation of power and responsibility connecting all parts of the population together), its forms were no longer adapted to the governing principle which we introduced. Col. Stewart, therefore, is an advocate for entrusting political power in the hands of those who, not merely from defect of education, religious antipathies, and the natural impulse of ambition which the mere possession of power implants, but from the more legitimate motives which impel mankind to spurn the dominion of foreign masters, must be tempted to employ it to our prejudice; and he appears to think, that in subverting the old government, we should have abrogated all its forms, which the people, from

from habit, regarded with veneration. We would remind Col. Stewart, that the Mogul system, which he seems to admire, in comparison with ours, was equally exclusive. In fact, until the strong discriminations between the conquerors and the conquered are entirely lost and forgotten, or until their relative numbers are nearer upon a par, it seems next to madness to arm the latter with power which they have the strongest temptations to abuse. Col. Stewart seems to admit that the separation of India from this country would be the probable consequence of admitting the people to any share in the administration of government; and asks, "can it be supposed that a connexion between countries lying at the opposite extremities of the earth can, in the nature of things, be perpetual? and is it to be assumed that we are at present free from such a danger?"—No; but the evil is, that the danger would be greatly increased.

This part of the pamphlet appears to us the only one which is hastily and unadvisedly written. Col. Stewart has inserted such a statement as this: "The protection to persons and property (in India) is *most imperfect;* of public instruction, there is *nothing deserving the name;* and the security afforded to the territory from foreign violence is the *one only duty of government that is tolerably performed.*"

The alleged deficiency of profit from our Indian connections, Col. Stewart thinks is of itself presumptive evidence that there is something radically wrong in the management. He proceeds as follows:—

"I think it may be shown that there are but two ways, in which any direct gain can be obtained from such a country as India. The one (and incomparably the most profitable and the best), by the fair returns of mercantile traffic, in an exchange of commodities equally beneficial to both; the other, by leaving the internal management of their own affairs entirely to the inhabitants, and the natural relations between the soil and capital, and capital and industry, undisturbed, and exacting from them a pecuniary tribute. That, by collecting the rents of the country, and undertaking the functions of Government for the people, and to save out of them a surplus revenue, we never can, by possibility, realize any thing, if the people have the power (as they must have) of fixing the price of grain, and consequently the wages of labour—are propositions which I conceive to be equally indisputable. The consequence results not from any deep design on the part of the people, but from that relation between the things themselves, by which such an equilibrium is insensibly adjusted. The surplus, in point of fact, has always hitherto proved a mere delusion, and such it always will be.

He then recommends the abandonment for ever of all further views of foreign war, the removal of restrictions, the improvement of the people, the excitement of their dormant wants and energies, the introduction of a body of *gentry* (English colonists) who must increase those wants and create new ones, and the cultivation of amicable relations with neighbouring states. The results of a policy, of which these are the outlines, Col. Stewart describes in very animated and eloquent language.

Such is the nature of the work before us, which has many sound observations, and is well worthy of perusal. It will not, we apprehend, please the party whose views it is, in many respects, calculated to promote; because it contains not a syllable (a most ominous omission) concerning "liberty of the press" in India, the watch-word of those sapient politicians, who think themselves privileged to confound causes with effects, and to invert the order of things, by making free discussion precede free institutions, which must likewise be the fruit of some advancement in science and civilization on the part of the people.

A Key to the Book of Psalms. By the Rev. THOMAS BOYS, A.M. London, 1825; 8vo. pp. 239.

THIS is a further attempt to support and exemplify the doctrine or system of *parallelism*, a peculiarity discovered by certain writers in the composition of the Holy Scriptures, and which Mr. Boys endeavoured to develope in a work entitled "*Tactica Sacra*," to which the present publication may be considered as an appendage. The nature of the system of composition referred to may be comprehended from the examples which the author has given of its simplest form—the parallel couplet:—

In examining a verse, or other small portion of Scripture, we very commonly find that it falls into two equal, or nearly equal, lines, which mutually correspond: as in the following examples:—

a. | Seek ye the Lord, while he may be found;
a. | Call ye upon him, while he is near. Is. lv. 6. (1.)

a. | Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am weak:
a. | Heal me, O Lord, for my bones are vexed. Ps. vi. 2. (2.)

a. | They provoked him to jealousy with strange gods,
a. | With abominations provoked they him to anger.
Deut. xxxii. 16. (3.)

a. | Ye shall eat the flesh of your sons,
a. | And the flesh of your daughters ye shall eat. Lev. xxvi. 29. (4.)

a. | Put away from thee a froward mouth,
a. | And perverse lips put far from thee. Prov. iv. 24. (5.)

In each of these instances the reader will readily perceive that *a.*, the second line, corresponds to a., the first.

These examples admit of subdivisions, wherein the parallel is still apparent, though of different kinds: the first and second, when subdivided, discover *alternate* parallelism; the other three exhibit specimens of *introverted* parallelism. The parallel couplet, however, contains the principle of both. There are other examples wherein the mode of arrangement is still more complex, partaking of the alternate and the introverted character.

The present work is intended to prove that whole psalms are divisible according to the principles of parallelism. The author's object is, therefore, to furnish a *key* to the meaning of those compositions; for as the arrangement is necessarily dependent upon the sense, parallelism becomes, in the author's opinion, a very useful instrument in the hands of the Biblical critic. He goes, indeed, further:—

Moreover, if the arrangement which we discover be, as we allege, so intimately connected with the sense and topics of Holy Scripture, then is it by no means mere matter of criticism and curious disquisition, but a sacred thing. The neglect of such a subject will be disregard of Scriptural truth; opposition, previous to examination, will be inexcusable resistance to that truth; ridicule will be profaneness. The doctrine will be one, respecting which it will be the bounden duty of every person who possesses or aspires to the character of a religious teacher, to do what in him lies to procure all attainable information. It is the duty of all preachers of the Gospel to give this subject their attention; not, indeed, for the purpose of immediately bringing before their hearers a doctrine, yet unfixed in many of its leading particulars, and undefined in its extent; for the purpose, however, of being ultimately qualified to use, with judgment, with precision, and with effect, this new organ of Scriptural interpretation.

The following example will serve to illustrate the mode of exposition which the

the Reverend author employs in his work. It comprehends the whole of Psalm CI.—

A. | 1. I will sing of mercy and judgment; unto thee, O Lord, will I sing. 2. I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. O, when wilt thou come unto me? I will walk within my house with a perfect heart.

B. | 3. I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes: I hate the work of them that turn aside; it shall not cleave to me. 4. A froward heart shall depart from me; I will not know a wicked person. 5. Whoso privily slandereth his neighbour, him will I cut off: him that hath an high look and a proud heart will not I suffer.

A. | 6. Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land, that they may dwell with me: he that walketh in a perfect way, he shall serve me.

B. | 7. He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house: he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight. 8. I will early destroy all the wicked of the land: that I may cut off all wicked doers from the city of the Lord. (1.)

The whole of this Psalm is a promise, or a declaration of the Psalmist's resolutions and intentions. There is, however, a distinction of an obvious kind. In A. and *A.*, the first and third members, the Psalmist sets forth what he will do, and whom he will encourage; in B. and *B.*, the second and fourth, what he will avoid, and whom he will discourage and destroy.

In order to perceive the truth of this representation, it will be necessary for the reader to examine the several members for himself. In A. the Psalmist says, "I will sing," &c. "I will behave myself wisely," &c. "I will walk," &c.—So again, in *A.*, "Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful," &c. "He shall serve me."—But B. and *B.*, on the contrary, set forth what the Psalmist disapproves, and whom he will avoid, discountenance, or suppress. "I will set *no* wicked thing," &c. "I *hate* the work of them," &c. "Whoso privily slandereth will I *cut off*." "Him that hath an high look will I *not suffer*." "He that worketh deceit *shall not dwell* within my house," &c. "I will *destroy* all the wicked," &c. "That I may *cut off* all wicked doers."

A "Perfect way," (דרך תמים), is spoken of both in A. and *A.*—The reader will also observe many correspondences in B. and *B.* In each of these members the Psalmist describes the persons whom he will discountenance or destroy. Thus in B. he speaks of "The work of them that turn aside," (עשה סטים); in *B.*, of him "That worketh deceit," (עשה רמיה). In B. he says, "I will set no wicked thing *before mine eyes*;" in *B.*, "He that telleth lies shall not tarry *in my sight*." The Hebrew expression is the same in both instances, לנגד עיני, (3, 7.)—It is also the same Hebrew word, אצמית, which is rendered in B. to "Cut off," (5.) and in *B.*, to "Destroy," (8.) In the Hebrew, too, there is something very symmetrical in the opening clauses of B. and *B.*, though it would be difficult to preserve the resemblance in a translation.

לא אשית לנגד עיני דבר בליעל:
לא ישב בקרב ביתי עשה רמיה:

It is natural to inquire to what extent the principles of parallelism can be applied, for it is obvious that the utility of the discovery depends, in a great measure, upon their universal, or at least their general, applicability; Mr. Boys gives the following statement upon this material point:—

In a table which I have drawn out for my private use, I have classed the Psalms under three heads; those in which I have not been able to discover any arrangement; those which I have partly arranged; and those in which I consider the entire arrangement to have been ascertained. The last class I divide into two kinds; those in which the arrangement is so plain, that, as I conceive, any candid person acquainted with the laws of parallelism, would acknowledge it at once, if properly set before him; and those in which I am satisfied in my own mind that the arrangement is correct, but could

not expect to satisfy others without more or less of discussion and detail. The following, then, are the numbers:—

Fully arranged.		
Plain	39	
Less obvious	61	
		100
Partly arranged		48
Not arranged at all		2
Total		150

In endeavouring to explain the cause or causes of the peculiarity which is the subject of the present work, the reverend author observes, that some may conceive the correspondences to be merely accidental, some that they are evidently designed, and others may believe that there was no absolute intention to pursue a peculiar mode of arrangement, though there was no absolute unconsciousness in the mind of the author. Mr. Boys, however, sees "no way of accounting for the various *phenomena* exhibited, but by supposing positive design and actual intention somewhere." He is inclined to conclude that "the intention and the consciousness of the arrangements pointed out in the Sacred Writings did exist in the mind of the writers: though it is very possible, as they composed in detail, that they were not so fully aware of the general results of their own labours, as we may now be, if we investigate them thoroughly, and have them exhibited to us in one view." Mr. Boys pursues the argument at greater length, but we cannot follow him.

The alarm which this doctrine of parallelism seems to have excited amongst some readers of the Scriptures appears to us very groundless and unreasonable. The doctrine may, indeed, be carried too far, and we should be sorry to see it applied to *correct* any part of the text. But it will be time to reject it when it plainly leads to such mischievous results: at present, the attempt of Mr. Boys is entitled to countenance and encouragement. At the same time we own that we are not sanguine as to any benefits which the student will derive from acquiring a knowledge of its rules; much less do we concur with the author in believing that the neglect of this doctrine will ever evince "a disregard of Scriptural truth;" or that this "organ of Scriptural interpretation" can ever be regarded as "a sacred thing." Simplicity is the characteristic of the Holy Writings; and the moment we admit the indispensable belief of any occult or abstruse method of interpretation, we open a dangerous door to fraud and deceit.

The *peculiarity* which Mr. Boys has treated of is a peculiarity which is visible in almost all oriental writings, especially poetry. We would undertake to point out very striking instances of parallelism in Hafez, Saadi, and Ferdouzi. This is no proof, indeed, that this species of arrangement is accidental; rather the contrary:—but it destroys the basis of the supposition referred to by Mr. Boys, that the intention did not exist in the mind of the penman who wrote, but in the mind of the Spirit who dictated.

We shall regret it, if any thing which has fallen from us should leave an impression that we undervalue the labours of Mr. Boys. The work evinces piety, taste, and ingenuity; and the subject of which it treats well deserves examination.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 21st Sept.; W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

At this meeting Lieut. Col. Blacker, Lieut. Jenkins, and Mr. Alleyn, were elected members of the Society.

A note was read from Mr. Gibbons, transmitting, in the name of Mr. Palmer, two small stuffed figures representing a man and woman of the Bosjec tribe, at the Cape of Good Hope.

A model of the great war boat, 100 feet long, and finely gilt, &c., which was presented by the King of Ava to the Shoo Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, has been added to the museum by Major G. P. Baker. This model was taken by a ship-builder on a scale, and only shews the proportions of the vessel, without any of its carved and gilded embellishments.

Capt. Wm. Bruce presented a Burmese religious book, written on the palm-leaf, with the outer leaves highly illuminated and glazed. It was found in the large pagoda at Rangoon, where it was placed in a niche, with a silk curtain drawn before it.

A letter was read from Mr. Van Rensselaer, secretary to the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, presenting the first half-volume of their Annals, and the two first numbers of their second volume, together with an Essay on Salt, containing notices of its origin, formation, geological position, and principal localities in the American States, with a view to its use in the arts, manufactures, and agriculture, by the secretary himself.

Mr. Van Rensselaer has also transmitted to the Society a copy of the statutes regulating the practice of physic and surgery, in the State of New York, and a catalogue of paintings, sculptures, and engravings, exhibited by the American academy of fine arts, in the present year.

A Nepaulese manuscript was presented by Mr. Hodgson.

A letter was read from Dr. Paterson, transmitting a sketch of the progress of science, respecting igneous meteors and meteorites, by E. W. Brayley, which appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* for August 1824.

A Meteorological Register for 1824, by Mr. J. Prinsep, of Benares, was also laid before the meeting.

A paper was read by the Secretary, illustrative of the Boudh'ha religion, as established in Nepaul, with translations from the manuscript sent by Mr. Hodgson.

The accounts given by Kirkpatrick and Buchanan of the religion of Nepaul, appear to be far from satisfactory or comprehensive. They only establish that there are two predominant forms of belief, as well as two principal divisions of the people, the Parbutyas, or Mountain Hindus, who worship Seva and Vishnoo, and the Newars, who mostly follow the doctrines of Boudh'ha.

Although Buchanan found it difficult to procure any satisfactory information in Nepaul of the traditions and tenets there prevalent, there is evidently no want of means. The only authentic sources of all such informations are the works which embody and dictate the belief and practices of a people, and that these are both many and voluminous in Nepaul, the Society has had ample proof in the frequent contributions received from their zealous correspondent, Mr. Hodgson. Unluckily, however, the manuscripts he has hitherto sent have been of little use, being written in languages with which we are not yet familiar. But he has now transmitted a book which is more available. The text is Sanscrit, interspersed with an interpretation in the Newaree language, which, although differing essentially in base and structure, borrows Sanscrit words so copiously, that the purport of many passages can be made out without the knowledge of the language itself. The volume presented by Mr. Hodgson, comprizes three tracts:—Rules for the religious observance of the eighth day of the lunar fortnight; the twenty-five stanzas propitiatory of the deities of Nepaul, and the praises of the seven Boudh'has. Of these it would be tedious and uninteresting to give any analyses.

According to information given to Mr. Buchanan, by a member of the sect, the *Got*, or gardeners of Nepaul, follow religious teachers and a form of worship of their own. The last consists in the adoration of the ten Yoginis, and Matrikas, and their four instructors, personified by Gots, who drink spirituous liquors, and the blood of animals administered to them, under those characters. Once in twelve years, it is said, the Rajah offers a solemn sacrifice of various living animals, in pairs, and two men, the skulls of the latter being used as the drinking cups of the shrine. The man who gave Buchanan this information declared he had assisted in the immolation of the human victims, but other persons of whom inquiry was made, denied the human sacrifices at the ceremony. The fact is, therefore, questionable, although it is evident from the work under consideration, that

that the ritual of the Tantras is closely followed. The offerings, termed *Bali* and *Mahabali*, make part of the ceremony, and these very commonly imply the sacrifice of animal life. They are, however, not necessarily so, and may consist of any edible articles, as various kinds of grain, and curds, and milk, and such are apparently the oblations of the ritual in question; for, towards the close, the sacrificer declares himself innocent of the destruction of animal life in any manner, and of drinking spirits, and the use of salt and meat, and engages to continue so throughout the ensuing day—a pledge very inconsistent with the actual perpetration of the offences imputed to him.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of 2d January.—The following persons were admitted members of the Society.

M. Adrien Dupré, French consul at Salonica. M. P. A. Kunkel, of Aschaffenbourg in Bavaria. M. de Torcy, chief in the office of the minister for foreign affairs.

Mr. Huttmann transmitted to the Society six Chinese coins, of the reigning dynasty of Tsing.

M. Chézy announced that the transcription of the episode of the death of Yadjnadatta, was completed.

M. Jaubert communicated a letter from M. Fontanier, announcing that this traveller is employing himself in the researches pointed out to him by the council. The same member likewise communicated some parts of a letter from M. Desbassyns de Richemont, which intimate the intentions of the writer to concur in the execution of the objects of the Society during his stay in the East.

M. Dureau de la Malle, in the name of M. Guaymard, the naturalist, who is to accompany Capt. Durville in his voyage round the world, proposed to remit to this traveller an intimation of the points on which the Society may desire to obtain information.

M. le Comte Lanjuinais, in the name of the committee nominated at the last meeting, read a report on the proposal for printing the text of the Hindu drama of *Sacontala*. The conclusions were adopted by the Society, and the printing of this work is stopped.

The inscription in Sanscrit characters, referred to at the last meeting, was returned by M. Chézy, with a note pointing out the date.

M. Grangerat de Lagrange read some observations on Oriental literature.

PROGRESS OF SOUND.

In the last number of the *Revue Encyclopédique* there is an account of a very extraordinary proposal, *viz.* to communicate verbal intelligence in a few moments to vast distances, and this not by symbols, as in the telegraph, but in distinct articulate sounds uttered by the human voice. This plan originated with an Englishman, Mr. Dick, according to whose experiments the human voice may be made intelligible at the distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. The experiments of the celebrated Biot have ascertained that sound travels ten times quicker when transmitted by solid bodies, or through tubes, than when it passes through the open air; at the distance of more than half a mile the low voice of a man was distinctly heard. At the latter end of the last century, a clergyman named Gautier conceived a plan of transmitting articulate sounds to immense distances; he proposed the construction of horizontal tunnels, that should widen at the extremities, by means of which the ticking of a watch might be heard more distinctly at the distance of 2,006 feet than when placed close to the ear: he calculated that a succession of such tunnels would transmit a verbal message 900 miles in an hour.

CHINESE VARNISH.

The Chinese make a secret of the composition of their varnishes. There was an old man at Tomsk, about ten years back, who knew this secret. Having, in his infancy, fallen into the hands of the Khirgheez, he had been carried into China, from whence, after many adventures, he returned to Russia. He made tables, cups and other articles, which he varnished with black, red, and gold: his productions might have been taken for those of China. It is surprizing that no person paid any attention to the fact. It was only by accident we learned the secret of making the black varnish, which we communicate to the public. Take some pure pitch, turn it into a narrow vessel, and let it bake for two or three days over a low fire, until converted into a black compact mass, which does not stick to the hand. Put this mass into a mattrass (or bolt-head) and let it bake over a good fire, pouring into it, little by little, some essence of turpentine: if it takes fire, it can be extinguished by closing the matrass with felt. Continue the process until the mass takes a fluid consistency. The articles to be covered with this varnish must be made of wood perfectly dry, and they should be dried afterwards as much as possible.—[*Moscow Telegraph.*

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The message of the president of the Mexican Government contains the following passage:

"Although, as yet, the connexion of the two seas by the isthmus of Tehuantepec by means of a canal is problematical: all doubt has vanished with respect to the facility of opening short and very good roads for the trade of the world. The expedition which the government sent thither, has returned with a confirmation of that point, and having accomplished its purposes for the most part."

TRAVELS OF M. RÜPPELL IN AFRICA.

The *Bulletin Universel des Sciences* of Paris contains the substance of a letter from M. Rüppell, dated Cairo, 14th Aug. 1825, in which he states that he has not been able to penetrate farther than Omsimime. He divides the inhabitants of Kordoufan into four classes, equally ignorant, and absorbed in the pursuit of gain, intestine wars, or fear of the Turks. 1. The Nubas, or free negroes, living isolated on the summits of mountains, or on inaccessible rocks. 2. The inhabitants of the plains, a mixed race, sprung from the Nubas, the Ethiopians, and the Arabs. 3. The Nomade Arabs from the Hedjaz. 4. The Gelabi, or merchants, composed of the inhabitants of all the African provinces situated to the north-west. M. Rüppell and his companions had killed five giraffes (cameleopards) in a short space of time. He does not doubt that the mountains in the environs of Koldage are of volcanic formation. It even appears that the subterranean fires are not yet extinct—an extraordinary circumstance at so great a distance from the sea. The existence of considerable ruins to the south-west of the Obaid is uncertain; but M. Rüppell has been positively assured that in Darfour, four days' journey from Kobbe, there is a large and ancient city in ruins, with a great number of magnificent temples cut in the rock, adorned with columns and hieroglyphics, in the Egyptian style. The place is called Mater. He has been re-assured of the existence of the Niulleka, or Nilukma, an animal which bears on its forehead a straight slender horn, and that the Arabs call it Anasa. All that the traveller has been able to learn respecting the course of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, is that during several months, this great river presents but a marshy bed, the water, muddy without current. It is only in the rainy season that immense bodies of water fill it, and cause the astonishing inundation designated by the generic name of *Nile*. Most of the persons consulted by M. Rüppell knew no river, or torrent which fell into it. From Dabbe to Omismime, an extent of more than eight degrees of latitude, he observed scarcely any elevation of ground, and he believes that the latter place is not 400 feet above the level of the sea. Returning from Kordoufan, M. Rüppell made an excursion of thirty days into the desert, to the south of Korti, towards Gummer. Not far from this place are the ruins of an ancient city, which is called *L'Mokattam*, a name denoting that there must be many inscriptions and hieroglyphics in it, as the Arabs acknowledged; but his guides refused to conduct him thither. He descended the Nile from Korti to Meroë and Gebel-Barkal. After some stay at Cairo, he proposes to visit the coasts of the Red Sea.

NEW DOCTRINE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Prus, of Paris, has just published a new doctrine of medicine, in which he maintains that the study of the healthy man can never lead to the knowledge of the diseased man; that the state of health and state of disease offer distinct phenomena; that the symptoms, heat, signs, and proper treatment of morbid affections, are not disclosed by physiology; and therefore that physiology can never be the foundation of medicine. He subsequently examines the real utility of physiology; points out the inevitable evils which it has caused since its forced introduction into pathology, and places physiological doctrine by the side of those physical, mechanical, and chemical doctrines, the fatal influence of which is nearly universal. The art of healing, according to Dr. Prus, is founded solely on the examination and appreciation of the phenomena which attend a sick person; and he traces them up to their primitive causes, that is, to the changes which the vital properties sustain. Those properties he states to be four, *viz.* sensibility, contractibility, expansibility, and vital affinity.

THE HEBREW COIN KESITHA.

The Bible makes mention of a coin called Kesitha, a word which the commentators have rendered *lamb*. Rabbi Akiba assures us, that at the time when he travelled in Judea, an *obolus* was still called *kesitha*. M. Münter (in a Danish periodical work) conceives that the ancient Phœnician medal, which Dr. Clarke brought from the ruins of Citium, and published in the account of his travels, is a kesitha. It is a piece rudely made, almost triangular, bearing on one side the impression of a lamb or goat.—[*Bull. Univ.*

ANCIENT PAINTING.

A fresco painting has been discovered at Pompeii, representing an eruption of Vesuvius, and several processions at the foot of the mountain. Cape Misenum and the city of Naples are in the background. This picture indicates that Naples was formerly of prodigious height, and that the frequent eruptions have lowered it considerably; it also shows that the Somma did not exist, or rather, that it formed a part of Vesuvius, and has been

been separated from it by a volcanic eruption.

FORESIGHT.

A letter from the Isle of France, quoted in a Calcutta paper, gives the following particulars of a species of *foresight* for which this island is celebrated :—

"In my next letter I must tell you of the abilities of some few here to discover ships some days before they appear above the horizon. You may remember the phenomenon having been noticed some time ago in a voyage in the Northern Ocean, I forget the name of both the ship and the captain* on that occasion; but the ship appears in the air inverted, and of course the appearance is accounted for on the common theory of reflection. It is, however, peculiar to certain situations, or at least certain latitudes. One of the men at this place was invited to Paris by the Institute, but he could not observe the same appearance there, and came back. He here makes a daily report, and is rarely out. He has been known to announce a ship dismasted for five days before any other person could discover her (the *Dunira*, Chinaman), and among many other incontrovertible proofs, he not long ago announced the approach of two brigs unaccountably lashed together; in three days after a ship with four masts made its appearance, a thing that had not been seen for twelve years before. There are two old men that have the skill to discern very accurately, but they have many pupils whom they are teaching, and who can see the objects, though they cannot yet perceive distinctly the particular characters of them."

ANTIQUITIES OF ARRACAN.

The following is part of the diary of Dr. Tytler, who is now in Arracan, which appears in a Calcutta newspaper :—

"The *Baboo Deeong* is one of the most remarkable hills included within the boundaries of this extraordinary city. It is situated in a direction nearly due west from the entrance where the army gained admission subsequent to the escalade which was so gallantly executed by the troops under the command of Brigadier Richards, and is surmounted by four pagodas, or fanes, dedicated to the worship of Gaudma, Saca-Moonee, Si Moonee, Maha Moonee, or Buddha. Leading to those edifices are several flights of steps ascending the eastern face of the hill, which are ornamented with colossal figures of deformed giants, composed of brick-work, and plaistered with chunam, of an uncouth shape, brandishing clubs in their hands; and what is extremely remarkable, figures of the Egyptian *Sphinx* present themselves close to the temples, and which are so constructed as to exhibit an acute triangle; two lions' bodies being conjoined to a single female head, placed at the sharp angle of the building. The Baboo *Deeong* hill is about 100 feet in height, and composed of strata of shistus, and is completely surrounded with water even when the tide is ebb.

"Surrounding the outer wall of one of the principal and most ancient of the Arracan temples, is observed amongst the weeds and jungle, which in many places obscure those interesting relicts, a series of very surprising mutilated sculptures, placed in interstices resembling embrasures, constructed in the ruined wall enclosing the court of the temple: upon one of those stones is sculptured the *Tauric* man, or Bucephalus Siva, the Mithra of the Persians, or in other words, the sun in Taurus. Another distinctly exhibits the Sphinx, consisting of the bust of a woman, attached to the body and feet of a lion, or the solar luminary having passed Leo and entered Virgo. The dragon's head and tail, shewn in the headless volume of an immense snake's body, are conspicuous upon another stone in the series. Another contains a group apparently comprising the Crow and Sagitarius, and representing a man aiming with an arrow at an evident figure of a raven. Another exhibits a woman seemingly in the act of striking a sleeping man with a stone, which representation I take to form an allusion to the sun leaving Virgo (under the figure of a man slain by a woman, and perhaps mixed up with a perversion of the historical fact of Jael and Sisera) and entering Libra, the first of the lower or southern signs, and thus, slain by Virgo, or the woman, becoming *dead* and *cold* to the inhabitants of the *northern* hemisphere.

"I imagine the whole of the sculptures which are cut on both sides of those stones (a sort of dark friable sandstone) to afford representations of the constellations, and thus exhibit the remains of a very ancient and curious zodiac, totally different in some respects from any with which we are acquainted, and emitting a brilliant ray upon the antiquities of the western world; for between the hieroglyphics of Ava and Egypt, a striking analogy is particularly remarked by Symes, and every day's discoveries tend to confirm the fact."

* Capt. Scoresby.—*Ed.*

Burmese War.

London Gazette, March 6.

India-Board, March 4, 1826.

A despatch has been received at the East-India House from the Gov. Gen. in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, dated 24th of Aug. 1825; with inclosures, of which the following are copies :—

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Neufville to Capt. Martin, Major of Brigade in Assam, dated Now Dheeing, Mokh, 9th May 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of Col. Richards, commanding, that having received authentic intelligence that the body of the enemy, recently arrived from Mogaum, had pushed on an advanced party of sixty, with three mounted chiefs, to within an accessible distance from my post, for the purpose of throwing up entrenchments at a village about twenty-five miles off, on the Dheeing, I deemed it highly expedient to dislodge them. With that view I embarked in canoes on the afternoon of the 7th, taking with me Ensign Bogle and half the strength of the detachment, calculating that by pushing on the whole night I might be able to reach them by day-break in the morning. The arrangement, I am happy to say, was attended with complete success. I landed about half a mile below the place at early dawn, and by making a detour round the jungle, came on the quarter occupied by the Burmese at a little before five.

On our charging, the enemy immediately fled in the greatest confusion, very closely followed by our men as far as the ground would admit; but as they threw away their arms, and every thing that could impede their flight, even their clothes, we were soon distanced, and obliged to discontinue the pursuit.

They lost either eight or ten killed, and I should suppose many must be wounded from the precision with which the men fired. The principal of the three chiefs (who was recognized by my Burmese to be Lah Daungh Pan) escaped most narrowly, being several times almost at the point of the bayonet.

The only casualty on our part is one sepoy wounded by a punjah.

I have brought down with me the chiefs of the village, prisoners, as security for the ransom of the numerous Assamese captives confined in their jungles.

I feel greatly indebted to Ensign Bogle for his active and cordial co-operation, and the cheerful soldier-like conduct of the men deserves the highest praise.

I have also the honour to report, that having heard of a few straggling Saums from amongst those who quitted Rungpore with Baglee Phokun being concealed in the jungles near Suddeeya, I detached a party to bring them in. Five out of the nine were secured with their families, and I shall take the earliest opportunity to send them down.

I have received a letter from the three chiefs newly arrived, written in their usual style of verbiage, and finishing with a desire that I should immediately go back to Rungpore, and on my arrival there fall back with the whole force out of Assam; to which I returned the annexed reply.

I have, &c.

J. B. NEUFVILLE, Lieut.,
Comng. Now Dheeing Mokh.

Reply to Letter of the Chiefs Lah Daungh, Menglah Pah, and Do Koang Pah.

(After Compliments.)

I have received your communication. If, my friends, you want us to quit the country of Assam, you had better come and turn us out.

J. B. NEUFVILLE.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B., to George Swinton, Esq., dated Head-Quarters, Prome, 10th May 1825.

Sir: Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a document this day received from Major Frith, commanding at Mergui, by which it will appear that the audacity of the Siamese pirates on that coast has met with such a check as will, it is hoped, put a stop to their depredations. I have ordered one of the Hon. Company's cruisers to proceed immediately from Rangoon to the coast of Tenasserim, in addition to the one already there, which will be sufficient to keep every thing quiet in that quarter during the monsoon.

I have, &c.

A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Drever to Major Frith, commanding at Mergui, dated Mergui, 2d April 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I embarked on the morning of the 29th ult. with the party as per margin,* in some country boats, manned by Burmese, and proceeded in a southerly direction until the morning of the 31st, in search of those Siamese pirates who for some time have made such destruction in this province, when I discovered six boats. I immediately made my boats form line, so as to prevent their ascertaining the number of ours, which, I am happy to say, had the desired effect, as they did not appear alarmed until we got near them. I then gave orders for Lieut. Bingham and Assist. Surg. Lindsell to proceed in two fast pulling boats, and I accompanied in a third; we very soon overtook and boarded four of them, two made their escape; those taken made but little resistance, I suppose in consequence of our rear boats coming up. They proved to be four Siamese war boats, well manned and armed; after securing them we proceeded to the island of Yeaquidam, in the Burmese territory, about ninety miles from Mergui, where we discovered twenty-six more; they approached us for some time, but at length returned and landed 400 men, who took up a strong position on shore, and about 400 remained in their boats, all well armed, some boats having guns in their bows. I then hoisted a white flag and a small boat came with a man in it with a message from the chief, the Rajah of Sampore, who was at Mergui in February last, requesting I would come on shore, to which I replied that I wished him to come and see me; he said he would, provided I would separate from my boats, which I did, and waited for some time. He then sent some of his chiefs, who would scarcely approach sufficiently near to make themselves understood; however, I called to them to say, that I would not see any one but the Rajah. He then came, but instead of one boat, brought his whole flotilla, and attempted to get between me and my boats, but seeing his intention I prevented him. I then pulled up to his boat and asked him to come on board mine, which he refused; in short I used every means to persuade him, but to no effect. I then asked him by whose authority he had taken possession of this island, having built houses for himself and people, and how he could dare to molest the inhabitants of the province of Mergui, well knowing from a former interview, about two months ago, that they were under the British protection. His reply was, that he was sent by his king, and that he did not care for us; I told him that my orders were to bring him to Mergui to see the Governor, and that I had no doubt but his boats would be returned to him on his arrival, when he explained matters; during the conversation I held his boat as he would not allow any one to come near him but myself. He then like lightning darted into his cabin, and a man who was by his side during the conversation made a cut at me, which fortunately I escaped, and several men presented their muskets, no doubt with a hostile intention. I therefore gave orders for our men to fire, and I can scarcely say which commenced; finding our musquetry heavy he pulled off, and, I regret to say, that in consequence of all our boats' crews deserting their oars for some time, we could not again come up with their flotilla. He must have suffered severely from our fire as we continued *chasing* for about an hour, when we got so far distant, and no hope of coming up with him, and thought it advisable to return to the island. The enemy's

* 2 Lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 2 subidars, 1 jemidar, 60 rank and file.

enemy's fire was very well directed for some time, and I regret to say, two men of ours were killed, and two wounded, one of them an interpreter, who has left a widow, the other a Burmah, and two sepoys wounded.

I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Lieut. Bingham and Assist. Surg. Linsell, as also all the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoys.

On my return to the island I set fire to the houses. In one of the boats we took I found a small union-jack of ours which these pirates took from the signal post at Teneparam.

I have, &c.
J. DREVER, Lieut.,
Commg. Detc. 7th regt. N.I.

Copy of Letter from Lieut. Col. Watson, Adj.Gen. of the Army, to George Swinton, Esq., dated 14th July 1825.

Sir: I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieut. Col. Richards, commanding in Assam, inclosing a despatch received from Lieut. Neufville, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., detailing the operations of a detachment under his command against the enemy; the success of these operations establishes so completely the merits of Lieut. Neufville, and the gallantry of his detachment, that the Commander-in-chief deems it unnecessary to press the subject further on the notice of Government.

I have, &c.
W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of Army.

Extract of Letter from Lieut. Neufville to Capt. Martin, Major of Brigade in Assam, dated near Wokynet, on the Now Dheeing, 15th June 1825, inclosed in a Letter from Lieut. Col. Richards to the Adj. Gen. of the Army.

I have the honour to report for the information of Col. Richards, commanding, that the state of the weather having resumed a favourable appearance on the 4th inst., and intelligence up to the evening of that day reporting no alteration in the strength or disposition of the enemy, I prepared to proceed against them, and leaving a party of two gun-boats with thirty sepoys, and a proportion of non-commissioned officers under a subadar to protect the post and passage of the Dheeing, embarked the remainder of the detachment on covered canoes and rafts.

At daybreak on the 5th, we commenced our progress up the Now Dheeing. The delay and difficulties in the passage proved much greater than I had anticipated, and we did not reach the large deserted village of Leyung till the evening of the 8th.

Here we were obliged to leave the gun-boats and gudwanies, and by dragging the canoes up the rapids with great labour, in which all hands were obliged to assist, arrived on the afternoon of the 9th at a point opposite Dupha Gaum, which I now found to be situated three or four miles inland on the right bank.

On reaching Dupha, we found the enemy occupying a stockade of very considerable strength, and on our appearance making hasty preparations for defence.

They were unable, however, to stand the very prompt and gallant manner in which Lieut. Kerr brought up his men to the assault, at once gaining possession of a commanding line of fire upon their trenches, in which lie the principal security, and abandoning these the whole body pressed for escape through the gate at the opposite face. Their loss was but trifling, since they were covered from our fire by the barriers of their own works (ab ut fourteen feet high and nearly solid, armed by double and triple rows of *chevaux de frise*), and we had no immediate mode of entrance but by the gate, to gain which there were two long faces of the place to traverse without cavalry, therefore all hope of overtaking them was vain, and they were immediately lost sight of in the jungle.

The enemy being now concentrated at Becsa Gaum, I made arrangements for attacking them, and as their works were said to be very strong, determined to carry them by a night surprise, by which I should have the benefit of a diversion to distract their attention.

With this view we marched on the afternoon of the 11th, expecting to reach the post about two in the morning.

When within a quarter of a mile from the post we saw the enemy on the open spot below the first stockade, drawn up in a line with some horse on the right, advancing as to oppose us: we immediately debouched from the jungle to the clear plains below, and formed line in the front.

No sooner, however, was it put in motion preparatory to the charge, than the enemy faced about and commenced a rapid retreat to the stockades, followed up by us as quickly as the required preservation of regularity and the irregularity of the ground would admit.

Entering the first stockade, we found that they had clearly gained the second, and successively they abandoned their five very formidable defences before us without once attempting a stand.

The whole affair was conducted by the steady advance of the bayonet, not a shot being fired by us throughout.

On quitting their last stockade they took to precipitate flight, in which manner they have so decided an advantage over us, that I did not attempt harassing the men by an unavailing and hopeless pursuit.

Early on the following morning I directed Ensign Bogle, with eighty men, to press upon their rear as far as the villages of Ninsko and Kesson to the first pass (about eight miles), in order to confirm their confusion, and also to cover the escape of the Assamese captives.

This duty, performed in the most able manner, and the result giving liberation to several hundreds of these unfortunate people, must be equally gratifying to his own feelings, as it is creditable to his tact and judgment.

From the top of the first pass the extreme rear of the enemy were seen clearing the second, and I conclude their flight to have been in great panic, from the gilt chattahs, silver swords, and other insignia of the chiefs abandoned on the route.

In the detail of operations the commanding officer will perceive how entirely I must have been indebted for success to the active and zealous co-operation of the officers under me, Lieut. Kerr and Ensign Bogle, most nobly seconded by the men, who, I may venture to assert, in all that regards the soldier, as well in cheerful endurance of more than ordinary fatigue and privation, ardent alacrity on every prospect of service, and a steady bravery when opposed to the enemy, could have been surpassed by no troops whatever.

Capt. Bedford, of the survey department, who accompanied us throughout as a volunteer, gave me the benefit of his experience and personal assistance on every occasion.

A despatch has also been received at the East-India House from the Government of Bengal, dated 3d October 1825, with an inclosure, of which the following is a copy:—

Armistice concluded with the Burmese, September 17th, 1825.

Brigadier-General Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. and K.C.T.S., Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in the Kingdom of Ava, Political Agent, &c. &c., having empowered Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Wm. Smith, of the royal navy, commanding the light division, to conclude an armistice with the Burmese army, with a view to the restoration of peace and amity between the British Government and the Government of his Majesty the King of Ava; these officers were met on the 17th September by the Attawoon, Moonjee Maha Moula Rajah, and the Woondock Maha Seree Senkeegah, duly authorized by Sahdo Menjee Muha Mengon, first minister of the King, when the following articles were agreed upon, signed by, and exchanged between the parties deputed as above-mentioned.

1st. There shall be a cessation of hostilities between the British and Burmese armies, from the date hereof to the 17th day of October next, inclusive.

2d. The first minister of the King, Sahdo Menjee Muha Mengon, being invested with full powers from his Majesty for that purpose, will meet the British authorities (duly qualified by their Government) at the village of Nenbonzick (being half-way between the armies) on the 2d of October next, there to enter into negociations for the re-establishment of peace between the subjects of the two countries.

3d. A line of demarcation shall be drawn between the two armies, commencing at Comma, on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, passing through the village of Nenbonzick, and continuing along the road from that village to Tongho.

The respective parties engage to prevent their troops or adherents passing the said line; and further give assurance that all parties or detachments belonging to either shall be immediately recalled to their own side of the line respectively.

It is further agreed on the part of the British commander, that this cessation of hostilities shall be observed by the several British armies on the frontiers of these dominions, which shall remain without making any forward movement before the 18th of October next, when the armistice shall cease and determine; the Burmese authorities engaging that this article shall be reciprocally observed.

4th. Two officers from each army are to meet on the 23d instant at the village of Nenbonzick, to mark off the ground for the encampment of the respective chiefs and their followers, and to make any other arrangements which they may deem requisite, preparatory to the meeting of the said high commissioners.

5th. The state of the King of Ava's first minister absolutely requiring that he shall not move without the attendance of 500 men with fire-arms, and 500 men with swords, the British commander will of course be attended by a corresponding number, should he deem it requisite.

Done at Meeady, the 17th day of September 1825.

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

March 4th, 1826.—The Society met this day, at 2 o'clock P.M., Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Director concluded the reading of the third part of his Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus. The portion which was now read contained an exposition of the *doctrinal*, as the former portion, read at the last meeting, did, of the *practical*, part of the *Mímánsá*. It is difficult to say whether any one of the parts of this essay exceeds the other in merit and value. As they embrace individually a distinct portion of doctrine, they separately possess great interest; but, as a whole, they certainly form the most elaborate and learned disquisition on the Hindu faith ever yet offered to the world.

Anniversary Meeting, March 15th.—The chair was taken at 1 o'clock P.M., by the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, President.

The President opened the business of the day by an appropriate speech, in which he noticed the principal events that had occurred in the Society's history during the last year, *viz.* the publication of the Second Part of the Society's Transactions, and the institution of the Committee of Correspondence, an establishment of great importance to the Society. The President proceeded to mention the great loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Dr. G. H. Noehden, their late Secretary; and finally, he congratulated the Society on the prosperous aspect of their affairs.

The Council Report was then read; it is as follows:—

"The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland has the honour of presenting to the members the following report of the Society's proceedings since the last anniversary.

"It has much satisfaction in informing this meeting of the gradual extension of the Society by the accession of new members, which not only increases its funds, but adds to its influence and respectability.

"Your Council, considering the formation of a Library an object of great importance, is happy in being able to announce that several valuable donations of books have been received during the year now terminated. The principal contributor is the British and Foreign Bible Society, which presented a collection of translations of the Bible, including many Oriental versions. The Baptist Missionary Society has presented several elementary works on the languages of Asia. The Society is indebted to Sir A. Johnston, one of its Vice-Presidents, for a very valuable collection of Singalese and Malabar manuscripts; and to Lord Kingsborough for some interesting works on the Mandchu language.

"While the Library has thus been progressively increasing, the Society's Museum has also been enriched by the liberality of many of its members. The most important addition to this part of the Society's treasures has been made by Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle, who has presented a large and fine collection of Oriental armour, and an Egyptian hieroglyphical MS. on papyrus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes in Upper Egypt.

"Sir George Staunton, to whom the Society's Library and Funds are so largely indebted, has presented several Chinese and Indian curiosities; and David Colvin, Esq., has given some valuable articles received from the Burman empire, and been the channel for transmitting several specimens of natural history from Sir R. D. Colquhoun.

"The publication of the Second Part of the Society's Transactions is probably known to all the members now present, and your Council indulges the hope that it has not disappointed their expectations. In dependance also on the profound and varied knowledge of Asiatic literature possessed by the members of this Society, the Council confidently anticipates the succeeding parts of the Society's transactions being at least equal to those already published.

"Your Council, wishing to give greater extension and efficiency to the Society's operations, has, under the authority of the xxivth article of the Society's regulations, appointed a Committee to correspond with such literary societies and individuals as are supposed to be capable of promoting the Society's objects; and the members of the Society are respectfully invited to forward to the Secretary of the Committee any questions relating to Oriental subjects they may desire to have answered, or to indicate any information they may wish to acquire, and the Committee calculates on being able, through the medium of its correspondents, to obtain, in the course of time, elucidations of the most interesting topics connected with Asia.

"In concluding, the Council presumes to state, that as the literary character of the Society depends on the number and excellence of the original papers communicated by the members, it is highly desirable that they should continue their exertions to contribute an abundant and diversified supply."

The Auditors' report was next brought forward, and from this it appears, that the balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer is £217. 1s. 5d.; stock in the three per cent. Consols, £2,650; value of the furniture and fixtures in the Society's house, £793. 7s.: when to these items are added what the Society possesses in books, &c., it must be admitted, that the state of the Society affords great satisfaction.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted, on the proposition of Sir A. Johnston, seconded by Sir G. T. Staunton, to the President, for his attention to the interests of the Society.

The President returned thanks, and said, that although he had not been able, from the pressure of his official duties, to pay that attention to the Society which he could have wished, he had never ceased to regard its progress with the greatest interest, because he felt convinced, that the ends for which it was instituted would, if successful, prove the means of the instruction and civilization of the millions under our rule in Asia.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted, respectively, to the Director, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Auditors.

John Cotton, Esq., and Capt. J. Macdonald, having been named scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the election of the Council and officers for the present year. At the close of the ballot, the following gentlemen were declared to be withdrawn from the Council:—the Earl of Caledon; the Earl of Powis;

Powis; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir T. Stamford Raffles; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; Capt. H. Kater; Lieut. Col. G. Fitzclarence; W. Marsden, Esq.—and the following to be elected in their place: Lord Bexley; Viscount Kingsborough; the Right Hon. J. Sullivan; Sir W. Ouseley; Lieut. Col. W. Blackburne; H. Holland, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; D. Pollock, Esq.

The list of officers remains the same as before, only that the name of Sir E. H. East is inserted in the room of Sir J. Malcolm, as a Vice-President. The election of a Secretary in the place of the late Dr. G. H. Noehden was postponed.

March 18th.—A general meeting was held this day, at two o'clock P.M., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting, March 4, and of the anniversary meeting, March 15, were read and confirmed.

The following donations were presented:—

From the Rev. S. Weston, a Malabar Theological MS., and a Grammar of the Malabar Language.

From César Moreau, Esq., his last work on the British Trade.

From Major J. Todd, two Hindu genealogical trees, and a drawing of some Hindu columns.

From Sir T. S. Raffles, a drawing of the *Rafflesia Arnoldi.*

George Palmer, Jun., Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

A communication from R. T. J. Glyn, Esq., entitled "Enumeration of various Classes of the Population, and of Trades and Handicrafts, in the Town of Bareilly in Rohilcund," was read. This is a statistical paper of great value. By stating the average earnings *per mensem* of the different classes, who are included in the survey, we are best enabled to judge of the proficiency which the native inhabitants of this capital of the extensive province of Rohilcund have attained in the useful arts and sciences. The picture, we regret to say, is but a gloomy one. The average rate of earnings, of the middle classes, rises only from six to eight shillings *per mensem;* and of the lower classes, only from four to five shillings; thus scarcely allowing them the means of subsistence: the condition of the lower classes in the villages is still worse.

The reading of a Diary of a Journey into the Batak country, in the Interior of the Island of Sumatra, by Messrs. Burton and Ward, was then commenced. The Bataks had not been visited for many years before the present journey was undertaken, and this account furnishes some very interesting particulars of a race of men hitherto but little known.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823, under the direction of the Government of Prince of Wales's Island. By John Anderson, Esq. 8vo. with Maps and Plates. 16*s.*

The East-India Military Calendar (final volume), containing the services of general and field officers, and distinguished captains of the Hon. Company's service, 4to. £2. 10*s.*

The East-India Register and Directory for 1826, compiled from official returns. By A. W. Mason, G. Owen, and G. H. Brown, of the Secretary's Office, East-India House. 10*s.* sewed.

The New Arabian Night's Entertainment, selected from the original Oriental MS., by Jos. Von Hammer, and now first translated into English by the Rev. G. Lambe. 3 vols. 12mo. 18*s.*

Letters from the East, written during a recent Tour through Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and Greece. By J. Carne, Esq. 8vo. 18*s.*

Elements of Hindu Law, referable to British Judicature in India. By Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras. 2 vols.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. vol. 1. 8vo. 15*s.* (Imported from India).

The Calcutta Annual Register, vol. ii. for 1822. 8vo. 21*s.* (Ditto.)

History, &c. of the Institutions founded by the British in Calcutta and its vicinity. By C. Lushington, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. 14*s.* (Ditto.)

Howell and Stewart's (late Ogle, Duncan, and Co.) *Catalogue* of an extensive Collection of Works on the Philology, Religion, and History of Eastern Nations, Oriental MSS., &c. &c.

Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the years 1822, 23, and 24. By Major Denham, Capt. Clapperton, and the late Dr. Oudney. 4to., with engravings.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EGYPT PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, Sept. 16, 1825.—The hon. the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their treasury, in London, of the amount of the fourth and final distribution of the Egypt prize-money, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct, that all claimants belonging to the hon. Company's troops of the Bengal establishment, shall submit their claims to share in that prize-money, through the prescribed channels, to the General Prize Committee at the presidency.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct, that the General Prize Committee shall submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, all such claims as shall have been investigated and passed by the subordinate committees; such appearing to the General Committee to be established, on their receiving the sanction of Government, they shall be passed by the military auditor-general, as a member of the General Prize Committee; the bills to be returned to the Station Committees, for the purpose of being presented to the nearest pay-master, who will pay the amount to the president of the committee, by whom the shares of individuals are to be discharged—the president obtaining a receipt for the share paid to each individual, which he is to forward, for record, to the committee at the presidency.

Agreeable with the tenor of the Act, 1st and 2d of George the 4th, cap. 61, claims may be preferred for six years from the present date for the above prize-money, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort William, General Department, Sept. 29, 1825.—With reference to orders of Government, dated the 1st March 1817, regarding the absentees in the civil branch of the service, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following resolutions, passed this day on the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of October:

Resolved, that the rule for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the tenth and eleventh paragraphs of the resolutions passed on the 1st March 1817, be rescinded; that the rule contained in the seventh paragraph of the same resolutions, for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, compelled to leave their stations on account of sickness, "during the whole period of their absence," be modified; and that in future, any civil servant who may, with the sanction of Government (to be granted or not, as may appear proper to the Governor-General in Council in each case), be absent from his station or office, whether on account of his private affairs or from sickness, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from his authorized allowances. If, however, the absence of such servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of one-third shall be made from his allowances, for the period of such excess, except in cases of certified ill-health, as provided for by the rules in force.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort William, Oct. 7, 1825.—His Exc. Gen. the Right Hon. Stapleton, Lord Combermere, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, and a member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, from and immediately after the death, resignation, or coming away, of the hon Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., &c. &c., and the hon. Sir Edward Paget having formally notified his resignation of those offices, His Exc. Lord Combermere has this day assumed the chief command of the forces, and has taken the prescribed oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the right hon. the Governor-General in Council.

W. B. Bayley, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 7, 1825.—His Exc. Lord Combermere having arrived to take the command of the army in India, the Commander-in-chief this day resigns that important charge into his Lordship's hands, and Sir Edward Paget takes leave of the army, with the sincerest good wishes for its future prosperity and welfare.

Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H., and G.C.T.S., having assumed the functions of Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and the hon. Company's forces in India, his Lordship is pleased to direct, that the reports, returns, and correspondence of the army shall

shall be addressed to the several departments at head-quarters, as heretofore.

The existing orders relative to the mode of transacting public business by the heads of departments, and all orders issued under the authority of his predecessor, Gen. the hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., are to continue in force.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brev. Lieut. Col. the hon. J. Finch (half-pay), military secretary.

Capt. Macan (16th Lancers), Persian interpreter.

Capt. F. H. Dawkins (Gren. Guards), Brev. Maj. E. Kelly (half-pay), and Lieut. E. Archer (87th regt.), aides-de-camp.

Lieut. G. C. Mundy (2d Queen's Regt.), and Capt. W. Agnew (2d Madras N.I.), extra aides-de-camp.

Assist.surg. W. Twining (Bengal estab.), surgeon.

REMITTANCE OF THE EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Fort William, Oct. 28, 1825.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts of general letters from the hon. the Court of Directors, in the Territorial Finance department, be published for the general information of the army:—

General Letter, dated 25th May 1825.

Para. 2. "We have lately had under consideration the rates observed in the remittance, through the Company, of the proceeds of the effects of deceased officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the King's and Company's service.

3. "In the year 1811 it was arranged that the fees of commission, and the effects and credits of deceased officers and soldiers of his Majesty's regiments in India, should be remitted by bills on us, drawn at

"2*s.* the Bengal current rupee,

"8*s.* the Pagoda, and

"2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee.

4. "We do not at present afford any remittance for the proceeds of the effects of the Company's officers deceased. In respect of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates of the Company's service, the proceeds of their effects and their credits are deposited in the treasuries of the local governments, by whom statements of the amounts are periodically transmitted to us. Payment is made to the representatives of the deceased in this country, at the following rates of exchange, *viz.*

"2*s.* 6*d.* the sicca rupee,

"8*s.* the pagoda, reckoning 3¼ rupees to the pagoda, and

"2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee.

5. "From the foregoing statement, it is apparent that the representatives of deceased officers of his Majesty's service have an advantage over those of deceased officers of the Company's service; and that the representatives of deceased officers of his Majesty's service, and of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates of both his Majesty's and the Company's service derive, in the shape of exchange, a considerable advantage at the Company's expense.

6. "We are of opinion that the King's and the Company's officers should be placed on an equal footing in this respect, and that in all cases, whether of commissioned or non-commissioned officers and privates, the rate of exchange should not be such as to involve either gain or loss to the Company.

7. "With these views, we desire that in future a remittance be granted through the Company, in such cases as it may be desired, for fees of commissions in his Majesty's service, and for the proceeds of the effects of officers and soldiers of the King's and Company's service, dying in India; and that the payments, whether made by bills drawn in India, or upon application by the legal representatives in England, be adjusted at the same rate of exchange as is observed in the re-payment of advances made by the Company for his Majesty's service in the East-Indies."

General Letter, dated 26th Jan. 1825.

Para. 2. "In reference to our despatch in this department, dated the 2d of July 1823, we have to acquaint you, that the rate of exchange for bills drawn in repayment of advances to his Majesty's service in the East-Indies, in the year, commencing on the 1st of May 1825, and terminating on the 30th of April 1826, has been fixed in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence halfpenny (1*s.* 11½*d.*) the sicca rupee."

COURT-MARTIAL.

HANNAH FITCHIT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 15, 1825.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on Saturday the 6th of Aug. 1825, Hannah Fitchit, a British subject, and camp follower, wife, or reputed wife, of private Joseph Fitchit, of No. 2 company of his Majesty's 14th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge, *viz.*

"For having, on the night of the 1st, or morning of the 2d day of Aug. 1825, at Meerut, wilfully murdered Alex. Laird, private soldier of the said company and regiment, by stabbing him repeatedly with a bayonet, or other sharp-pointed weapon, thereby causing his, the said Alex. Laird's, immediate death." Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the prosecution, and for the defence, and what the prisoner has urged

urged in her justification, do find, that the prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, is not guilty of murder, but they find her guilty of manslaughter. The court adjudge the prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, to suffer imprisonment for the term of two years."

Approved,
EDW. PAGET, General,
Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief:—

"It appears to the Commander-in-chief, that this case of manslaughter does, in its character and circumstances, so nearly approach to an act of justifiable homicide, that his Exc. is pleased to mitigate the sentence to three months' imprisonment.

"The foregoing order is to be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 15. Mr. R. Wells, secretary to civil commissioner in Dehly territories.

Mr. F. O. Wells, assistant to secretary to ditto.

General Department.

Oct 27. Mr. J. S. Clarke, assistant to sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 2, 1825.—Capt. F. Grant, 39th N.I., to hold a temporary appointment in Rajah Gumbheer Sing's levy.

Sept. 9.—*12th N.I.* Lieut. J. C. Mansfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Remington to be lieut., from 4th Sept., in suc. to Conroy dec.

39th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Earle to be capt. of comp. from 13th May, v. Cowslade rem. to 2d extra regt. Ens. J. H. Low to be lieut., v. Casement dec., with rank from 13th May, v. Garrett rem. to 1st extra regt.

Capt. W. R. C. Costley, 7th N.I., to be commandant of Calcutta Native Militia, v. Conroy dec.

Capt. J. A. Currie, 14th N.I., to be a brig. maj. on permanent estab., v. Casement dec.

Cadets admitted. Mr. G. R. Birch, for artillery, and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. E. Maybery, G. A. Brownlow, R. Crawford, W. H. Balders, J. H. Hatchell, H. Wilkinson, and W. P. Milner, for infantry, and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. the Hon. H. Gordon, 23d N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on Governor-General's personal staff, v. Dalgairns.

Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 2d L.C., to be adj. of Governor-General's body guard, v. Dyke prom.

Transpositions of Officers. Lieuts. O. B. Thomas and C. G. Ross from 6th to 19th N.I. Lieut. D. C. Kellar and Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson from 19th to 6th N.I.

6th N.J. Ens. H. W. J. Wilkinson to be lieut. from 13th March, v. Drummond prom.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 2.—Lieut. Hickman to act as adj. to 2d extra N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hume; date 18th Aug.

Capt. Walsh, H.M.'s 54th foot, to act as maj. of brigade to 2d brigade south eastern div., during absence of Brig. Major Burnett.

1st-Lieut. Abbott to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 1st bat. of artil. until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Macgregor; date 19th Aug.

Lieut. and Adj. Davies to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 57th N.I., v. Brev. Capt. Marshall removed; date 1st Aug.

Lieut. Macdonald to act as adj. and quart. mast. to 1st extra regt., in room of Lieut. Moule, adj. 23d N.I.; date 7th Aug.

Sept. 3.—Assist.surg. Harlan to proceed to Dinapore instead of Cawnpore as formerly directed.

Sept. 5.—Lieuts. Beresford, of 53d, and Nares of 6th extra N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

2d L.C. Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence to be adj., v. Ponsonby, who resigns appointment.

2d L. Inf. Bat. Lieut. G. Ross to be adj., v. Rutherford app. adj. of 26th N.I.

Directed to join Flank Bats. in South Eastern Division of Army. Lieut. Vernon, 33d regt., and Lieut. Wilson, 24th regt., to join 1st Gr. Bat. at Chittagong. Lieut. Savary, 24th regt., to join 1st Lt. Inf. B. at Arracan. Capt. Lane, 2d regt., Lieut. W. F. Beatson, 54th, Lieut. Blois, 11th, and Lieut. Pyne, 32d, to join 2d Gr. Bat. at Chittagong. Lieut. F. B. Todd, 11th regt., to join 2d Lt. Inf. Bat. at Arracan.

Lieut. and Acting Adj. Jackson to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 42d N.I., in room of Lieut. Stewart rem. to 1st extra regt.; date 15th Aug.

Sept. 7.—Assist.surg. Steart to afford medical aid to Cawnpore div. of artil. in room of Surg. Hough app. to 2d N.I.; date 22d Aug.

Lieut. Swetenham appointed to join 2d L. Inf. Bat. at Arracan.

4th Local Horse. Lieut. G. N. Irvine, 22th N. I., to be second in command.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—*Infantry.* Maj. C. Bowyer to be lieut. col. from 8th Sept., v. Bucke dec.

40th N.I. Lieut. S. Corbett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. A. Shuckburgh to be lieut., from 18th Aug. 1825, in suc. to Macgrath dec.

60th N.I. Capt. S. Land to be maj., Lieut. C. B. McKenley to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Draught to be lieut., from 8th Sept., in suc. to Bowyer prom.

Lieut. G. H. Dalby, 68th N.I., to be a dep. judge adv. gen. on permanent estab., in room of Capt. J. Stuart app. assist. sec. to Gov. in Military department.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. G. Ellis, T. Walker, F. E. Griffith, J. V. Snook, and R. P. Alcock, for inf., and prom. to ens.

Lieut. Col. W. Collyer, 67th N.I., permitted to retire from H.C.'s service on pension of his rank.

Assist.surg. B. Burt permitted to resume his medical duties at civil station of Moorshedabad.

Capt. J. Lane, 7th L. C., transferred to Pension establishment.

Capt. J. D. Parsons, sub-assist. com. gen., to perform duties of supervisor of establishment at Hissa.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 9.—Brev. Capt. Nash to officiate as interp. and quart. mast. to 62d N.I.; date 26th June.

Sept. 12.—*Medical Establishment.* Surg. Hall appointed to 4th L.C., and Surg. Tweedie and Assist. Surg. Child to 24th N.I.

Fort William, Sept. 16.—*12th N.I.* Lieut. W. J. Thompson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Holmes to be lieut., from 12th Sept., in suc. to Mansfield dec.

Sept. 23.—*7th L. C.* Lieut. C. A. Grant to be capt. of a troop, from 16th Sept. 1825, v. Lane transf. to Pension estab.

14th N.I. Ens. P. Innes to be lieut., from 28th Aug. 1825, v. Chetwode dec.

59th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Webster to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Hyslop to be lieut., from 2d Sept. 1825, in suc. to Woolley dec.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. W. G. Beek, C. R. Griffith, F. C. Marsden, J. C. Drummond, J. D. Wilson, and J. Matthews for inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Messrs. J. O. Dwyer, T. K. Spencer, and D. Stewart as assist. surg.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 14.—Assist.surg. Mitchelson directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and to place himself under orders of superintend. surg.

Sept. 16.—Assist.surg. Vignolet to do duty with 45th N.I. at Dinapore.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. Macvitie to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 49th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Macdonald; date 16th Aug.

Lieut. Parker to act as adj. to 2d extra L.C. during absence of Lieut. Dougan; dated 1st Sept.

Sept. 21.—Capt. Mason, 49th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. at Arracan, during absence of Capt. Ross; date 20th Aug.

Assist.surg. Gray to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 16. Ens. W. Frederick, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut.Col. Com. T. D. Broughton, 16th N.I., for health.—23. Capt. R. Seymour, 26th N.I., for health.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Sept. 9. Lieut. Stewart, 45th foot, for health.—17. Quart. Mast. Minchen, 13th L. Dr., on private affairs.—22. Lieut. Malony, 99th foot, for one year, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISORDERS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

The rebellion which Madhoo Sing, the youngest brother of Doorjun Saul, raised at Bhurtpore, has of late become general, and Madhoo Sing has taken possession of six other places besides that mentioned in our last number; and, from the state of affairs, it has been supposed that the rebel may, in the course of a short time, bring more places under his subjection.—[*Native Paper, Aug.* 27.

Letters have been received from Bhurtpore, which state that Doorjun Saul, and his brother, Madhoo Sing, have had a serious action in the field, in which many lives were lost on both sides. The troops of the latter were compelled to quit the scene of conflict, and seek shelter within the walls of Kamur, which was immediately besieged by Doorjun Saul, who had brought up battering guns against it. The firing had commenced when the last accounts came away. The report from Bhurtpore received to day is dated the 4th: it appears that on the 2d, Madhoo Sing's troops sallied from the fort of Kamur, drove Doorjun Saul's troops from their batteries, and killed about three hundred men, with a loss of fifty on their own side. The troops of Doorjun Saul are said not to be hearty in his cause.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Oct.* 17.

Letters from Agra, dated the 5th Oct., report that Doorjun Saul's troops recovered their position before Kamur, which place they have again invested with a large force, and the battering has recommenced. Several actions have been fought with various success. The most severe loss has been on the side of Doorjun Saul, but Madhoo Sing's troops are apprehensive that they will not be able to maintain their position against the superior force and resources of Doorjun Saul. A number of chiefs have fallen in the late actions: amongst others a J'hat Sardaur, in the service of Doorjun Saul. Madhoo Sing is said to be seriously unwell, which he states as a reason for not heading his troops. He has closed the gates of Deeg, and mounted guns, prepared to resist an expected attack.—[*Ibid., Oct.* 21.

We have received intelligence from the Dooab so late as the second week in October, and from it we learn, that the commissariat had received orders to provide at Agra and Muttra for an army of twenty-five thousand men. The Meerut force, it is stated, was in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected at Agra on the 13th Oct.

We also learn the following particulars relating to military movements:—The 6th, 18th, and 60th N.I. were on their march to Agra; the 32d, 37th, and 41st to Muttra; the 15th to Meerut, and the 31st to Delhi. The corps at Mynpooree, Aligur, &c. would, it was supposed, be relieved by extra regiments which have moved towards the field of action. We believe this intelligence may be considered authentic.—[*Ben. Hurk.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

His Exc. Gen. Lord Combermere, the new commander-in-chief, with his suite, landed at Calcutta on the 6th Oct., under a salute of guns.

The Hon. Sir John Franks, Knt., landed on the 7th Oct., and was sworn in a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, under the usual salute.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta landed from his episcopal visitation on the 21st Oct. His Lordship arrived with his family and suite in the H.C.'s surveying ship *Discovery*, from Ceylon.

Brig. Gen. Morrison arrived at Calcutta (sick) on the 21st Oct., in the *Research*, from Arracan.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

On the 1st Oct. a very full general meeting of the civil service was held at the Town Hall, with reference to matters of importance connected with the Civil Service Annuity Fund.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the numerous gentlemen assembled proceeded to the transaction of business; previous to which Mr Udney was, by the unanimous call of the meeting, invited to the chair.

The following members of the service were elected managers of the Annuity Fund, in conjunction with the four ex-officio managers, *viz.* J. Pattle, C. Morley, H. Sergeant, H. Mackenzie, and W. H. Macnaghten, Esqrs.

By the unanimous vote of the meeting, the following gentlemen were nominated scrutineers

scrutineers to receive the votes of the service, and to conduct the elections, *viz.* T. Plowden, R. Hunter, E. Molony, and J. A. Dorin, Esqrs.

The scrutineers, after being closeted for about two hours, made their return, declaring the four above-mentioned civil servants duly elected.

A good deal of interesting and animated discussion having been gone through, and the thanks of the meeting being voted to the chair, the meeting broke up.—[*Ind. Gaz.*

MR. TROTTER'S PLAN.

It is said that Mr. Trotter's proposed Agency scheme has received the condemnation of Government, for whose approval and sanction it was submitted by the subcommittee appointed at the Town Hall meeting.—[*Columb. Press Gaz., Sept.* 14.

MARINE SOCIETY.

We have heard a great deal lately about an institution in embryo here, resembling the marine society at home, only that there is to be no house, but merely a ship moored off the Esplanade, on board of which Christian boys are to be trained up as seamen, at the expense of the Apprenticing Society, who are the originators and promoters of this new establishment. We understand that there have been meetings to arrange plans, &c.—[*Ben. Hurk., Oct. 5*

CALCUTTA PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Hurkaru Library, on the 5th Sept. Dr. Paterson in the chair. The meeting, though not numerously, was very respectably attended. The following papers were read by Dr. Paterson:—

1. On the organ of poetry.
2. On professional education.
3. On the progress of phrenology in Europe and America.—[*Ben. Hurk.*

GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK OFFICERS.

We have much pleasure in announcing, for the information of officers who have come to the presidency for the benefit of their health, that that very spacious and airy house, No. 3, Middleton Row, Chowringhee, has been rented by Government for their accommodotion, and that they have but to make application to Dr. Adam, secretary, Medical Board, to obtain admission.—[*Ben. Hurk., Oct.* 15.

IMMOLATION OF WIDOWS.

Muddon Mohun Chuckrobbutty, about *fifteen* years old, inhabitant of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, having lately died, his widow, a little girl only *twelve* years of age, no longer willing to inhabit this transitory world, at the loss of her husband, obstinately burnt herself on the funeral pile.—[*Kowmoody, Oct.* 8.

An old inhabitant of Sankharytolah, more than *one hundred* years of age, having been long afflicted with an old malady (that being always the case at old age) and being very infirm, died on Tuesday last, the 18th inst. His wife, not willing to endure the distresses of a widow at that old age (she then being at her *ninety-ninth* year), burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.—[*Somachar Durpun, Oct.* 22.

COMET.

There is a beautiful comet now in the heavens. We first saw it on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, in the south east, at a point nearly one-third from the horizon to the zenith. Its tail seemed to point to the north, shooting obliquely upwards. The appearance was very brilliant last night.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Oct.* 10.

SICKNESS.

Chunar, Sept. 1, 1825.—The epidemic fever has raged here all the last month, neither sex nor age has escaped. It has proved fatal to many natives who took no medicine, by having been followed by bowel complaints and cholera. The heat has been most oppressive at Benares, Mizapore, and Ghazeepore. The epidemic has been equally prevalent.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

Jessore, Sept. 12.—The cholera morbus, late epedimic in Calcutta, has now entered with great violence into Kushbah and several other villages in the zillah of Jessore; and scarcely spares the life of such whom it once attacks. The number of persons that are dying in that zillah has been estimated to be at an average of thirty a-day.—[*Somachar Durpun.*

Dinapore, Oct. 1.—The epidemic, which raged here and at Bankipore so severely, has nearly disappeared, but it has been succeeded by the cholera morbus, which carries off a considerable number in the bazaar daily.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Calcutta, Oct. 4.—We are glad to learn that the cholera which has been making such direful ravages in this city, and especially amongst the native population, is fast disappearing, and we hope to hear of its having entirely left us.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

TRIBUTE TO SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

The committee appointed at the late general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to carry into effect the resolution for erecting a monument, by public subscription, to the late Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, met on the 30th Sept., agreeably to notice, and passed the following resolutions:—

1st.

1st. That Lieut. Col. Bryant be requested to officiate as secretary to the committee.

2d. That subscription papers, with copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the general meeting, be transmitted to the principal civil and military authorities on this establishment with a request, that they will circulate them for the purpose of raising funds for the monument.

3d. That the subscription be open to all the native inhabitants of whatever rank or description, and that the amount be appropriated to defray the expense of the column to be erected in the capital of British India.

4th. That these resolutions be submitted to Government, by the deputy chairman, and the secretary, with a respectful request, that permission be given to erect the proposed column in a suitable spot in Calcutta.

5th. That a committee be appointed in England, for the purpose of assisting this committee in carrying the preceding resolutions into effect, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act:—*viz.* Major Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., Lieut. Col. Pennington, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Rose, Lieut. Col. Yule, J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Major Morrison, and any others they may please to elect.

6th. That the committee be authorized to collect subscriptions in England, and to co-operate with the committee in India.

7th. That the committee will be thankful to any gentleman who may favour them with plans and elevations for the proposed column, and request that the same may be delivered in on or before the first of January.

8th. That a subscription paper be left for signature at the Town Hall, and that the secretary be requested to make any arrangement he may deem proper to promote the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

ALEXANDER GIBB, Chairman.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

We are sorry to hear that there is little or no hope of the Chowringhee theatre being opened this season. Death, as our readers know, has been busy amongst some of the greatest ornaments of the stage here, and some other performers have withdrawn themselves, so that the few left are insufficient, we understand, to get up a play, and owing to certain defects in the system of management, auxiliaries are not disposed to come forward to supply these vacancies.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

STAMP REGULATIONS.

It would appear from the *John Bull*, that the late regulations of Government, with regard to stamps, do not enjoy much popularity; and that the native merchants at Benares have entered into a sort of combination to oppose the law, by agreeing not to accept stamped hoondies.—[*Beng. Hurk.*

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

A letter from Rangoon, of the 15th Aug., mentions that the steam vessel (with Sir Archibald Campbell and his staff on board), returning from Rangoon, was nearly lost on her way up to Prome, having unfortunately got into a whirlpool between Donabew and Surrawa. Through the strength of her engine she had the best part of her hull over the whirlpool, but her stern having got into the vortex, she swung round and round with great violence for several minutes, and all on board, it is said, despaired of her getting out safely. A Mr. Ventura, who was a spectator at a small distance, in a boat, hastened towards the whirlpool to save what lives he could in case of accident. Luckily the paddles of the steam vessel were outside the verge of the vortex, and Mr. Darwood, the engineer, put the greatest power of the steam to the test, which brought her off; but poor Mr. Ventura, with his boat, went down, and was seen no more!—[*Ind. Gaz.*

*** The paragraph copied from the Calcutta *John Bull* in our number for February, p. 235, headed "Misrepresentation," was, we understand, impugned in the *Oriental Herald* for December, of which we were not aware.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 3. *Thalia*, Biden; *Thomas Grenville*, Manning; *Marquess Wellington*, Blanshard; and *Woodford*, Chapman; all from London.—4. *Childe Harold*, West, and *Coldstream*, Hall, from London.—5. *Africa*, Skelton, from London.—7. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, from Muscat, Ceylon and Madras.—10. *Carnbrea Castle*, Davey, and *Brarbourne-bury*, Fewson, from London.—13. *William Miles*, Beadle, from London.—16. *Columbia*, Chapman, from Liverpool, and *Minerva*, Probyn, from London.—20. *Albion*, Weller, from London.—21. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Liverpool.—31. *Elizabeth*, Gautherin, from Bordeaux.—*Nov.* 4. *Mary Ann*, O'Brien, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 3. *Carnatic*, Simpson, for Penang and London.—13. *Lord Suffield*, Dean, for London.—16. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, and *Coromandel*, Boyes, for London.—30. *Madras*, Fayrer, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.

4. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. Weston, dep. judge adv. gen., of a son.

10. At Chinsurah, Mrs. John Mendes, of a son.

11. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, of a son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of Capt. Orchard, Europ. Regt., of a son.

15. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. H. Forster, commanding Rungpore Local Horse, of a son.

18. At Patna, Mrs. C. F. Bowbear, of a son.

— At Belaspore, the lady of Lieut. Hobson, of a son.

19. At Buxar, Mrs. J. W. David, of a son.
20. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. G. Burford, acting adj. 27th N.I., of a daughter.
21. At Ghazeepore, the lady of John Hunter, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Doodpatlee, in Cachar, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, assist. surg. 16th Local Bat., of a son.
28. The lady of J. D. D. Dombal, Esq., of a daughter.
29. At the Calcutta academy, Mrs. F. Linstedt, of a son.
Oct. 2. At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Mowerson, Esq., of a son.
4. The wife of Mr. J. P. Parker, of the firm of Andrew and Co., of a son.
6. At Cosipore, the lady of Capt. C. H. Campbell, agent for gun carriages, of a son.
7. At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. C. Cowles, of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, Mrs. H. W. Beddy, of a son.
14. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bowen, commanding 14th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Cooley Bazaar, Mrs. Dutton, of a daughter.
16. The lady of Capt. P. D. Frezivant, country service, of a son.
18. The lady of Assist. Surg. J. P. Reynald, civil station of Dinapore, of a daughter.
24. At Kishnagur, the lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq., of a son.
27. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. W. Templar, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. At St. John's Cathedral, W. Limond, Esq., to Janette Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Gilmore, Esq.
14. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. D. J. Shippey, to Miss Elizabeth Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. Crump, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. At Arracan, Mr. Joseph Wood, late chief officer of the schooner Marianna.
Sept. 1. At sea, Mr. A. Robertson, a passenger on board the H.C.'s Ketch Trusty, for Ramree, to join his uncle, T.C. Robertson, Esq., at that place.
10. At Dinapore, Lieut. H. P. Ridge, adj. to 39th N.I.
11. At Arracan, Lieut. F. Considine, H. M.'s 54th regt., aged 21.
12. At Rangoon, Capt. W. Dolge, of the ship Shah-ool-Ahmed.
16. Mr. J. Joyce, assist. com. of ordnance.
18. On board the H.C.'s ship Royal George, in Penang Roads, John Trotter, Esq., jun., of the Bengal civil service, aged 25.
20. At Intally, T. Brae, sen., Esq., aged 69, late indigo planter of Kisenaghur.
21. At Dinapore, Mr. Walsingham, riding master of the 6th L.C.
23. At Koomarparah, Assam, Lieut. R. E. I. Kerr, 57th N.I., youngest son of the the late Lieut. Gen. James Kerr, of the Bombay estab., aged 21.
25. On board the Lady Campbell, off Calcutta, Mr. E. Slatterthwaite, midshipman, aged 17.
26. Joseph, son of Mr. A. G. Paterson, aged 6.
— Mr. P. Breton, of cholera.
27. At Bhaugulpore, Lieut.-Col. John Swinton.
28. At Midnapore, Capt. H. Whinfield, 30th N.I.
29. At Moorshedabad, S. Marshall, Esq., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir D. Marshall.
30. At Kidderdore, Mrs. W. H. L. Hind, aged 17.
— At Chittagong, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Vincent, aged 56.
Oct. 1. Off the Sand Heads, on board the Woodford, Eliza, the lady of the Rev. E. Ray, returning to India, aged 25.
5. Capt. P. Dudgeon, 14th N.I., commanding Sylhet Local Bat., aged 36.
— At Diamond Harbour, E. N. Briggs, Esq., 3d officer of the H.C.'s ship Minerva, aged 24.
—At Cawnpore, Miss L. D. Norris, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Norris, Madras engineers.
6. At Garden Reach, Lieut. J. R. Greene, of artillery.
9. At Agra, Assist.-surg. Burnett.
— J. Gottlieb Albrecht, Esq., aged 27.
10. At Meerut, Capt. J. J. Gordon, 35th N.I.
— Mr. P. Drayner, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship Minerva, aged 18.
11. Mrs. L. Bagshaw, the lady of John Bagshaw, Esq., aged 26.
13. At Kurnaul, Lieut. W. Heysham, 53d N.I.
17. At Ghazeepore, Ens. J. P. Sharpe, 54th N.I.
20. Emily, infant child of W. Money, Esq.
22. The Rev. John Lawson, pastor of the Baptist Church, Circular Road, author of *Oriental Harping*, the *Lost Spirit*, &c.
28. Julia, infant daughter of Mr. J. Llewelyn.
Lately. On board the Waterloo, on the passage to China, G. S. Jackson, son of James Jackson, Esq.
— At Hussingabad, Lieut. E. R. Jardine, 1st N.I.
— At Arracan, Mr. Coxe, chief officer of the Caroline.—Mr. Waghorn, ditto Research; and Mr. Lamb, ditto, Volunteer.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 5, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the revised rules and regulations for the field exercise and evolutions of his Majesty's forces, published by his Majesty's command, and directed to be established in General Orders by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, 10th March 1824, be adopted without any deviation in the army of this establishment, and that all such orders, hitherto issued, as are found to interfere with or to counteract their effect and operation be hereby annulled.

MEDICAL AID TO SURVEYS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 9, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to authorize medical aid to be afforded to surveyors, assistant-surveyors, and the establishments attached to surveys under this presidency in the department of the deputy surveyor general; the surveyors and assistant surveyors to be drawn for as Europeans; the establishments as natives—the bills of the medical officers to be authenticated by the commanding or staff officers of the stations where the individuals may receive medical aid, agreeable to the general regulations of the service.

STRENGTH OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 13, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that all the regts. of native infantry not on foreign service be recruited five men per company, making each company consist of ninety men.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 22. The Rev. E. P. Lewis, military chaplain at Nagpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 12, 1825.—*Cadets appointed to do duty.* Cornet J. W. Strettel with 1st L.C. Ens. C. A. Cosby with 24th N.I. Ens. W. Strickland and G. A. Harrison with 32d N.I. Ens. R. Bullock and L. O'Brien with 1st N.I.

Capt. J. C. Stedman, 34th N.I., to do duty with Inf. recruiting depôt at Wallajabad.

Lieut. Col. H. Raynsford, removed from 3d to 6th, and Lieut. Col. J. Collette, from 6th to 3d L.C.

Sept. 18.—Assist.-surgs. J. Richmond and G. W. Scheniman ordered to place themselves under orders of garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. C. H. Græme, 5th L.C., to join and do duty with 2d L.C. at Bangalore.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. Vicq (late prom.) posted to 7th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs removed from 38th to 21st N.I. Lieut. Col. D. C. South (late prom.) posted to 38th N.I.

Sept. 23.—Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 43d, and Lieut. J. H. M'Braire, 9th N.I., directed to join Major Kelso's detachment about to embark for Rangoon.

Sept. 24.—Ens. W. C. M'Leod, 30th N.I., appointed to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Geoghegan resigned.

Removals. Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart from 13th to 46th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. Bowes from 46th to 13th N.I.

Sept. 27.—2d Lieuts. of artillery J. Maitland, A. E. Baillie, and F. J. Brown, posted to 2d bat.

Sept. 28.—Capt. T. Y. B. Kennan, 2d or nat. brig. of horse artil., recently returned sick from Rangoon, directed to join his troop at Bangalore.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. J. Aldritt, adj. of 2d bat. artil., recently returned sick from Rangoon, directed to join his corps at St. Thomas's Mount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS TOWN HALL.

Our readers at the presidency will be much gratified in learning, that the memorial regarding the Town Hall, which was so generally patronized, has been graciously received by the Honourable the Governor in Council. A most satisfactory answer has been returned for the information of those who supported it with their signatures. It will be remembered, that one of the objects of the memorial was to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulties and impediments which have long retarded the establishment and operations of useful institutions at Madras, in consequence of the absence of proper accommodation. Another object was to solicit the aid of providing an edifice containing apartments suitable to the want of all useful associations instituted at the presidency. These wants were detailed in the memorial, and they have been specifically recognized by the Government.

The Hon. the Governor in Council observes, that the subject of the memorial bearing the names of above a hundred persons, among whom are nearly all of the first rank and respectability at Madras, can scarcely fail to be deserving of the highest consideration and regard from Government; that whatever is an object of desire to such and so large a portion of the European community at this presidency, must be presumed to be in itself important and worthy of the advocacy which it has received; and that in the object of the memorial these qualities are at once recognized.

The Governor in Council is pleased to observe, that "many considerations forbid the idea of any aid from private subscriptions; and suggests that the work should be wholly undertaken by Government, and, when finished, remain the property of the Hon. Company, though the management of it would be committed to trustees for the time being."

Heartily approving of its object, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been graciously pleased to order, that a copy of the memorial, together with a communication of the sentiments of the Government respecting it, shall be speedily transmitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, whose sanction is indispensable.—[*Bom. Cour., Sept.* 13.

COMPANY'S SOLICITOR.

Thomas Teed, Esq., Solicitor in the Supreme Court, has been appointed Solicitor to the Honourable Company at this presidency.

CRICKET MATCH.

We hear a grand cricket match was played at Palaveram, by the officers of the cantonment, on Saturday last. The batting was, we understand, of a superior description.—[*Mad. Cour., Sept.* 13.

COLLEGE IN TASMANIA.

We feel great satisfaction in stating, on good authority, that no less considerable a sum than £200,000 has been raised by public subscription at Madras, for the purpose of founding a college in Tasmania (where health is protected by perhaps the finest climate in the world, and where, of course, it is desirable that every Asiatic resident should fondly establish his progeny) for educating the natives of India, instead of sending them to England.—[*Van Diemen's Land Paper.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 13. H.M.'s schooner *Champion*, from England and Cape of Good Hope.—16. *Kingston*, Bowen, from London.

Departures.

Oct. 17. *Maria*, Thomson, for Calcutta.—21. *Kingston*, Bowen, for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

Sept. 16. At Bellary, the lady of A. Cheape, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Oct. 23. At Arcot, J. Stephenson, Esq., superintendant of the veterinary establishment at that station.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FORTRESS OF ASSEERGHUR.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 19, 1825.—The political control of the fortress of Asseerghur

ghur having been vested by the Supreme Government in the Resident at Indore, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in its military character it be separated from the Poona division of the army from the first of next month, and placed under the command of the officer commanding the Malwa field force.

No change is to be made in the mode of paying the troops at Asseerghur until further orders.

OFF-RECKONING FUND.—UNIFORM OF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extracts of despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Extracts of a Letter from their Despatch of the 25th Feb. 1825.

Para. 2d. Referring to the orders conveyed in our letter of the 2d Feb. 1825, we have now to apprize you, that the share of off-reckoning of any officer transferred to the senior list between the 1st of May 1824 and the 1st May 1826, will be divided from the date of the transfer between the two senior lieut. colonels in that branch of the service to which he belongs, in the same way as is directed in our letter of the 25th Nov. 1823 (Para. 86) with respect to the division of shares on the occurrence of each vacancy amongst the present colonels of the regiment.

3d. The lieut. colonels so succeeding will be entitled to compensation for the difference between a half and a full share under the instructions of 25th November 1823 (Para. 103d) from the dates at which they would, under the former system, have respectively ceased to draw the fixed share of £540 per annum, and been admitted to a full share of off-reckonings.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 23d March 1825.

Para. 5th. Having had under our consideration the great and needless expense to which the officers of the Madras establishment are said to have been exposed in providing their uniforms and military equipments, we transmitted the orders, of which the following is a copy, to that Presidency, and we desire that you will consider the directions therein contained to be equally applicable to yours.

"We have reason to believe that the clothing of the European commissioned officers upon your establishment is not only unnecessarily expensive, but frequently altered, by which means the officers, and particularly the junior officers, are liable to heavy and improper expense.

"We desire that this subject may attract your immediate attention, and that you will direct suitable pattern uniforms and accoutrements to be prepared for each class of officers, one pattern to be kept at the office of the Clothing Board, and another to be sent home for our inspection and approval, and that no alteration be subsequently made in any part of the dress or equipment of European commissioned officers without our previous sanction; we further direct that no deviation from the regulation pattern be permitted in the uniform of our officers without reference to the Government."

7th. With reference to our orders on the future succession of officers to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund, we find it necessary to direct that the amount of the annual advance to be made to officers who may succeed to half-shares the 1st May 1824 and the 1st May 1826, shall be the same as they would have received on the old system, *viz.* £543 from the fund so long as they would have continued on the junior list, and that £750 shall be the amount of the advance from the date when they would have passed through this list. Of this last advance £400 is to be made by the fund, and £350 from our treasury.

8th. Those who succeed to half shares after the 1st May 1826, and who will not be entitled to the benefits of compensation for the difference between a half and a full share, are to receive an advance from the fund at the rate of £400 per annum.

FACINGS OF REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orange facings of the light cavalry be changed to white.

The facings of the 2d European regiment are likewise to be changed to white with gold lace. These alterations to be made in the clothing due on the 1st Jan. next.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 5. Mr. G. W. Anderson, judge and criminal judge of Poonah and Sholapore.

Mr. S. Marriott, ditto ditto of Ahmednuggur and Candeish.

Mr. W. A. Jones, ditto ditto of Surat.

8. Hon. M. A. H. Harris, acting register at Dharwar.

17. Mr. John Kentish, judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. Grant, ditto ditto of Broach.

Mr. W. Stubbs, register to Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. Vibrat, acting judge and criminal judge of Ahmedabad.

General Department.

Writers P. W. Le Geyt, H. A. Harrison, R. T. Webb, H. Brown, J. W. Muspratt, and G. C. Wraughton *to be factors*, from 14th Oct. 1825.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 25. The Rev. R. Y. Keays to officiate as chaplain of Surat, in room of the Rev. H. Jeffreys proceeding to Europe.

The Rev. G. C. Jackson, chaplain of Kaira, to visit Baroda occasionally for performance of divine service at that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 17.—Mr. D. Craw to be staff surgeon to field force assembled in Cutch, and Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Scott to be deputy medical storekeeper to ditto; dated 1st Oct.

Oct. 18.—Capt. P. D. Ottey, 11th N.I., to act as an assist. in department of quart. mast. gen. at presidency.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. H. L. Salmon and G. K. Erskine, for cav., and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. A. A. Drummond, T. M. Dickinson, C. Birdwood, H. C. Morse, C. Rooke, E. W. C. Parry, J. Broadhurst, J. C. Heath, and C. Gilberne, for inf., and prom. to Ensign respectively.

Messrs. J. Goss and J. Crawford admitted as assist. surgeons.

Oct. 22.—Lieut. S. Slight, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Surat div. of army.—Capt. Waddington, acting executive engineer to Baroda subsidiary force is confirmed in that situation, v. Slight.

Oct. 27.—Assist. surg. G. Davis to act as deputy medical storekeeper at presidency.

Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th N.I., appointed temporarily an extra subaltern to bat. of pioneers, and will place himself under orders of Capt. Hart, dep. assist. quart. mast. gen., on Khoomarlie Ghaut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREDATORY BANDS IN CUTCH.

In a former number we mentioned that the banditti who have lately infested Cutch had succeeded in plundering the village of Bheemasseer. On this intelligence being received, Capt. Sandwith, with a troop of the 1st cavalry, and about forty sepoys of the 21st regt., marched in pursuit, and came up with the plunderers near Paddanan, but found them posted among some bushes in the Runn, while the intervening space was a muddy plain, in which the horses sunk up to their knees, and which was, in fact, almost impracticable for cavalry. An advance was, however, made with the sepoys, and forty dismounted troopers under Lieut Fawcett. The enemy (about 300 in number) shewed a disposition to become the assailants, but when they had advanced within about a hundred yards of our troop, who steadily waited without firing a shot, they began to waver; they received a well-directed volley, which did them some injury, and immediately dispelled their doubts as to how it was best to act. They took to flight, pursued by the troopers and sepoys, but from the very difficult nature of the ground, and it being nearly dark, they suffered comparatively little injury.

We have also seen a letter which mentions that Lieut. Kennett, with a party of the 21st regt., had fallen in with a party of these marauders, and had killed and wounded about thirty of them, taking ten prisoners. Four of the prisoners were tried, found guilty of rebellion by the Rao's government, and executed.

Another party of these marauders, which had crossed the Runn into Jhalawar, was pursued by Lieut. Graham with fifty sepoys of the 2d grenadiers, for fifty-four miles without a halt, and though the plunderers had only one man killed and one wounded, and lost a few horses, they were still prevented from doing the mischief they intended.—[*Bom. Cour. Sept.* 24.

The latest advices from Cutch were brought by the vessels lately detached with troops in that direction. The predatory bands from Scind had not molested the British territory, but continued their attacks against Cutch. A report was in circulation that the Scindians had at tacked Nugher Parkur, but had been repulsed. As this is the principal haunt of the plundering hordes, if the above report is true, it shows a disposition on the part of the Ameers to prevent them finding, for the future, an asylum in any part of their territories, or those of their tributary chiefs. His Majesty's 4th dragoons, a troop of horse artillery, and the 8th regiment native infantry, marched from Kaira for Cutch on the 3d October.—*Bom. Paper, Oct.* 15.

AJMERE.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces mention that the political agent had been obliged to leave Ajmere, and that the Nuserabad field-force would probably have to move in that direction. The Bhurtpore people continued restless, and kept our troops on the alert.—[*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 8.

SCOTCH CHURCH AT BOMBAY.

We understand, that at their last meeting, the Session of the Scotch church at this presidency, in concurrence with the church sessions of Calcutta and Madras, appointed the Rev. James Clow, senior minister of the Scotch church of Bombay, and John Stewart, Esq., an elder of the said church, to be their commissioners to the General Assembly of their national church, which is to be held at Edinburgh, in May 1826.—[*Bom. Cour. Aug.* 27.

MISREPRESENTATION.

We have perused the number of the *Oriental Herald* for April, but really a voyage to England appears to torture every piece of intelligence so terribly from the truth, and every page relating to India is so tainted with the spirit of party and partizanship, that no interest is excited, and all confidence destroyed. There is a long article from India, entitled "Barrackpore Massacre, Burmese War, and Present State of the Native Army in Bengal," the merits of which will be better understood and more correctly commented upon in that part of India to which it more particularly relates, than where we are now writing. The following piece of information,

tion, which is appended, by way of note, will be new to many of our readers:—"It will surprise these optimists to hear, that in our Eastern territories, since the disaster of our troops at Ramoo, monthly bonfires celebrate this event as the signal of the downfall of British power. Although I cannot vouch for this myself, I have heard it from an individual whose testimony is worthy of every respect."

As in the article to which we have alluded all India is described as participating in the interest excited by the Burmese war, and even the insurrection at Kittoor is insinuated to be only a branch of a general conspiracy, we should like to be informed if any of our readers have ever witnessed these monthly illuminations, as it appears to us such an odd way of throwing darkness and obscurity over the designs of those who had secretly combined for the destruction of the British power and dominion in India.—[*Bom. Cour., Aug.* 20.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTE AT BARODA.

A dispute which occurred at Baroda, near the end of July, between the Brahmins and a caste of Purbhoos called Coyest, seems to have excited much agitation with the natives there, and no little ill-blood among those principally concerned. It appears to be similar to one that existed at Poonah in 1795, when the Brahmins accused the Purbhoos of having made alarming encroachments upon their prerogatives, and which arrived at so great a height as to call for the interference of the peishwa.

The origin of the present dispute appears to be in a Coyest purbhoo, named Wittoba Devanjee, the minister at Baroda, who being desirous of obtaining the rights of a Brahmin for himself and caste, by underhand means, was, with others, invested with the privilege by a Shastree of note at Poonah, and which, on becoming known to the principal Brahmins, induced much ferment among them; the shastree was disgraced, and a vakeel sent to Baroda, demanding from the heads of caste there, the expulsion of the intruders from society, and the punishment of the Brahmins who supported him. In consequence, an assembly was held at Wittoba's pagoda, in Baroda, the members of which, who were exceedingly numerous, resolved not to break up until satisfaction was obtained; and such was their zeal, that they abstained from food for five days, at the end of which time a message was sent to the sircar, demanding that Devanjee should be obliged to abandon the celebration of the vadockt, and resume his proper habit, which was refused, in consequence, it is reported, of Devanjee having bribed the Guicawar and his mother with a lac of rupees to order the instant dispersion of the assembly, and threaten, in case of refusal, to expel them from the place. The Brahmins refused compliance, and stated their determination of starving themselves rather than resign their claims. The ferment then became so great throughout the city, that Devanjee was unable to attend the durbar, fearing injury from the multitude on quitting his house; which becoming known to the sircar, orders were issued to the head Brahmin to drive the Brahmins from the pagoda, but he was obliged to return, they being firm in their determination of not dispersing. In consequence of this, the Guicawar became apprehensive of the disturbance taking a more serious turn, and application was made to the Acting Resident for advice, who declined interposing, upon the grounds of his not being warranted to interfere with any matters connected with the religion of the natives. A message was then sent to Devanjee, stating the great concern of the sircar at the proceedings, and its fear of the stigma that would be affixed to the caste, should any of the Brahmins die through their perseverance in abstaining from food for a longer period, and recommending his submitting to their terms for the present; but to this a decided refusal was sent, and he expressed a determination of putting an end to his existence by poison. Having expressed this resolution, he closed the doors of his apartment, and no doubt was entertained of his intending to carry it into effect, but his family became alarmed, and on their threatening to break open the doors he came out, and an assurance from the Guicawar arriving at the moment of his endeavour to settle the matter to his wishes, he was prevailed on to submit quietly to the guidance of his friends. The next day (30th of July) an order was issued by the Guicawar for the dismissal of the whole of the Brahmins from Baroda, with a notification of their being at liberty to proceed where they pleased; but on an appeal being made by them to the acting resident, matters were allowed to stand over until a reference could be made to Government, and the affair terminated for the present without violence.—[*Bom. Gaz., Aug.* 24.

SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

The society of Bombay is, we understand, about to experience a severe loss by the approaching departure of His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B., Commander-in-chief at this presidency, as well as in that of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes: the latter, we hear, proceeds in the James Sibbald, advertized to sail on the 15th Nov.—[*Bom. Chron.*

UNCOMMON BIRTH.

A letter from Kaira mentions that a poor woman of the Wagree caste, belonging to the village of Ullundra, has had four children at a birth, three males and one female. They were all living when the letter was written.—[*Bom. Cour., Aug.* 13.

THE THEATRE.

The First Part of Henry the IVth. was acted last night, before a crowded and applauding audience. The different characters were remarkably well sustained; the scenery was most appropriate, and the dresses and decorations were at the same time splendid and in good taste.—[*Bom. Cour., Aug.* 27.

SHIP BUILDING.

We understand that orders have been received from England to commence ship-building for the navy. A line-of-battle-ship and a frigate are, we hear, to be immediately laid down.—[*Bom. Cour., Oct.* 8.

THE WEATHER.

Baroda, Aug. 1.—The rains for the last fifteen days have been abundant, and every thing has so much improved as to give the natives every hope of an abundant harvest.

Belgaum.—The monsoon has been so violent here as to flood the whole place, and do considerable injury to the buildings, public and private. Several horses belonging to the horse artillery, &c. have been killed, and others are so much injured by the weather, as to induce a fear of the mortality being very considerable.—[*Bom. Gaz., Aug.* 24.

Cutch.—We are sorry to say that no rain has fallen in Cutch since the 2d of August, and the crops are, in consequence, completely burnt up. The same has happened in some parts of Kattywar, so that this is now the third year these unfortunate countries have been exposed to great distress from a scarcity of grain.—[*Bom. Paper, Oct.* 15.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 1. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, from London.—4. *Magnet*, Todd, from London.—15. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Oct. 20. *Magnet*, Todd, for London.—*Nov.* 5. *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 28. At Belmont, Mrs. A. Mackintosh, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. F. Andrews, of a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Lowrie, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 14th regt. N.I., of a son.

7. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Windsor, of a son.

8. At Poonah, the lady of Maj. Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

8. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Bell, assist. auditor gen., of a daughter.

10. The lady of L. J. Miguel, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. W. K. Lester, commissary of stores, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 20. J. Williams, Esq., resident at Baroda, to Miss Mary Evans.

DEATHS.

Aug. 23. At Mandavie, in Cutch, Major A. C. H. Lamy, commanding 16th regt. N.I.

Sept. 28. At Poonah, Agnes, second daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., of Glasgow, aged 18.

Oct. 7. At Byculiah, Teresa, the lady of Capt. P. Maughan, H.C.'s marine.

18. The Rev. E. Frost, American missionary, aged 33.

Ceylon.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta left Point de Galle on the morning of the 29th Sept. on his return to Calcutta. His Lordship was accompanied to the beach by a guard of honour, and all the civil and military authorities of the place, and embarked about half past eight o'clock, under the usual salute.

During the short stay the Bishop was enabled to make in Ceylon, his Lordship visited Galle, Colombo, Kandy, and Baddagama, held an ordination at St. Peter's Church, attended divine service in the Malabar and Singalese languages at the churches of St. Thomas and Wolvendal, examined the seminary at Colombo, and administered the right of confirmation five times.

Singapore.

CEDED ISLANDS.

On the 2d Aug., the Resident, accompanied by the executive officer, embarked on board the Malabar, and sailed on a voyage round the island. This expedition is undertaken, we believe, by the order of the Supreme Government, for the purpose of taking formal possession of the several adjacent islands ceded to us by the recent treaty with the Sultan of Singapore.—[*Sing. Chron., Aug.* 4.

On the 10th Aug. the Resident returned to the settlement, after hoisting the British flag on all the islands within ten miles of the shores of Singapore. During the voyage the party paid a visit to the Carimons, and examined the tin mines upon those islands.—[*Ibid, Aug.* 18.

RAFFLES CLUB.

On Thursday the 30th June, a meeting of the principal part of the gentlemen of the settlement was held, with a view to establish a club, to be called the "Raffles Club," in honour and commemoration of Sir Stamford Raffles, as founder of the

settlement, and as a lasting testimony of the sense the community of this island entertain of the great benefits experienced from his patriotic and eminent services in first forming the settlement, and in opposing, at great personal responsibility, its abandonment soon after its occupation, as well as the impulse and spirit created by his energy and activity during the short period of his residence here, to which is mainly to be ascribed its present flourishing and respectable appearance.

The club having been decided on and formed, it was resolved that an annual dinner, ball, and supper should be given to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement on the 6th July, the birth-day of Sir Stamford; pursuant to which resolution, an entertainment was given at the Singapore hotel on that day, at which a party of fifty persons sat down to a sumptuous and well laid-out dinner, consisting of every luxury the East affords. — [*Sing. Chron., July* 21.

FOUNDING OF THE SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.

Sir: The legitimate claims of Sir Stamford Raffles, as a benefactor to Singapore, are probably more injured than advanced by praise bestowed on insufficient *data*. I am led to this observation by the notice in your last number of the entertainment given by the Raffles Club, in which Sir Stamford is designated the founder of Singapore.

The circulation of your paper in various parts of the globe may confirm the public in an error, should this be allowed to remain in your columns without contradiction, and being one of the earliest settlers, I consider it a duty to transmit the following statement to disprove the exclusive right of Sir Stamford Raffles to be considered the founder of Singapore.

Singapore, or rather a settlement to the eastward of Malacca, and near the entrance of the China seas, was founded by the Supreme Government, at the representation of the Penang government, acting on the suggestions of Lieut. Col. Farquhar, addressed to them as early as 1816, and more particularly in 1818. At the latter period that officer was employed transferring Malacca to the Commissioners of the Netherlands Government, and ascertaining that the Dutch intended to re-occupy Rhio, a step which would preclude the British from participation in the trade of the Archipelago with China and India, Lieut. Col. Farquhar procured the consent of the Malayan Government to our occupation of any of the numerous islands belonging to Johore. The despatches from the Penang Government communicating this event, and urging the formation of a new establishment, were under consideration when Sir Stamford Raffles arrived in Bengal. His local knowledge and experience induced him to warmly follow up Lieut. Col. Farquhar's suggestions, and when the Supreme Government decided on their propriety, pointed him out as a fit agent for carrying them into effect. Lieut. Col. Farquhar, at that time preparing to return to Europe, was requested to delay his departure, and take charge of the infant settlement. Sir Stamford arrived at Penang, met Lieut. Col. Farquhar there, and, as his own presence might be more advantageously employed on the public service in another quarter, Sir Stamford requested Lieut. Col. Farquhar to proceed alone. The expedition was quitting the harbour, when Sir S. altered his views, and joined it, and it proceeded to the Carimons, which, from their central situation, had been considered by Lieut. Col. F. eligible for the new establishment. On examination, neither presented sufficient level ground. It was then determined to examine the eastern entrance of the old straits, and on the way to communicate with the Tumongong, who was known to reside at Singapore; Capt. Ross, of the Bombay marine, having stated that Singapore might be approached much nearer than appears practicable in the old charts, which indicate a shoal flat extending from St. John's to the entrance of the old straits. The result of touching at Singapore was a decided opinion in favour of its eligibility, which was immediately acted upon, and the present settlement formed.

The above brief statement will show that the presence of Sir Stamford Raffles at, or his agency in the foundation of a settlement to the eastward of Malacca, was purely adventitious, and will corroborate the assertion, that he is not the sole founder of Singapore. If this title can be claimed by subordinate officers, Lieut. Col. F. had an equal claim. Principals, and not agents, have generally the merit of any particular action forming a part of a whole administration—the success of a division is attributed to the general of an army, and not to the commanding officer, and by a parity of reasoning, the Marquess of Hastings is the real founder of Singapore.

Your obedient servant,
A SINGAPOREAN.

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The advices from Batavia, received in London, are to the 9th November. There have been several skirmishes between the Dutch troops and the natives, generally in favour of the former. In one of the principal

principal engagements, 500 Dutch troops defeated an army of 8,000 natives, and such was the panic among the latter, that a great number were killed during the retreat into the interior. The natives, since this action, had not appeared in any force, and the island was becoming more tranquil. The Batavian Government does not appear in good credit in the island. The bills on the Dutch Government were drawn at the rate of 4*s.* per dollar; the bills on England at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dollar. Great excesses appear to be committed by the pirates.

CELEBES.

By a prahu which has arrived from Macassar, authentic accounts have been received, which state that the west coast has been restored to tranquillity by the submission to the Netherland authorities of the petty Lords of Supa Tanete and Chindrapoli. The Queen of Boni, the Rajah of Sopang, and the federation of Wajo, are still in open arms, having retired into their inaccessible fastnesses in the mountains. A considerable proportion of the Dutch troops, with the Panambanam of Sumanap and his auxiliary Mandurese, had returned to Java.—[*Sing. Chron., Sept.* 1.

BORNEO.

A prahu, from Sambas, brings an account of the state of hostilities between the Dutch and the Chinese gold miners. Two hundred an fifty Dutch troops have arrived from Java to reinforce the fort of Mampawa, with orders to act on the defensive until further assistance can be rendered. The Chinese are now the assailants, and have presented themselves in great force at a place called Duri, close to the Dutch fortress, and situated on the same river. In this situation they have had the temerity repeatedly to attempt to destroy the Dutch flotilla lying in the river, which is very narrow, by grappling irons applied to destroy the rigging, or to drag them ashore and strand them.—[*Ibid.*

We hear, with regret, that the Dutch Resident of Sambas and his secretary, on their passage from Pontina in a small native vessel, were attacked by a fleet of eighteen Lanoon pirates, and killed. The Resident, it appears, was accompanied only by a few armed Malays, and had no European escort. The place where this circumstance took place was Pulo Kebung, and the leader of the banditti is a well-known person, commonly known by the name of Raja Muda.—[*Ibid., July* 21.

China.

A very singular scene has lately been transacted at Canton, of which the following is a detail. It has been furnished to us on the best authority, and its statements may be relied on.

It appears that the foreigners at Canton having long had to complain of the very gross exactions made upon them, in going and coming between Macao and Canton, determined to petition the Viceroy on the subject; but apprehending that the security merchants, through whom such petition should be presented, were interested in continuing the exaction, they resolved to present the petition themselves. They accordingly proceeded to the gate of Canton, and resolutely remained until a Chinese officer received the petition, under promise of its being laid before the Viceroy. After eighteen days' delay, no answer being returned, the foreigners determined again to petition, and on again proceeding to the gate, found it open, and rushed in. Seeing a large conspicuous regal-like house, they immediately entered in a body, not doubting it was the Viceroy's palace. They found, however, that it was a joss-house: but observing a soldier running out upon their storming it, they conjectured he would wing his flight to the palace, and accordingly they pursued him until he reached a great house with many guards and other appurtenances of royalty. Here, however, they were again deceived; they had got into the house of the commandant of the city, and even into the apartments of the ladies, who, it may well be believed, were not a little alarmed at the visit. It was now impossible to get out: and here the party took their ground, resolutely demanding that their petition should be received; and refusing, either by threats or entreaties, to leave the city. The result was, that they carried the day, as well as the place, and received an assurance from the security merchants, that the chop should no longer be levied on them, or, if demanded by the Hoppo, should be paid by the security merchants! The party then offered, like well-bred Europeans, to apologize to the commandant for their unmannerly intrusion into his house, an offer gladly accepted of: and when brought out to be conducted beyond the city gate, the farce of looking mightily big was played off by the Mandarins quite in the Chinese style, the most pompous language and most angry gesticulations affected, and one of the foreigners suddenly subjected to the speaker's hand being drawn across his neck, to signify, if found there again, they would lose their heads; an indignity which the foreigners took in good part, and in perfect keeping with the whole picture, passed on to the first linguist, in a style of excellent effect and humour. So ended this strange affair. — [*Cal. John Bull, Oct.* 12.

Later accounts from Canton, via Singa-

pore, state that a celestial edict had been published, granting permission to foreigners to go between Canton and Macao in fast boats, on the payment of sixty dollars for each chop. This is about one-fourth of the sum formerly exacted for chops, and is considered a special mark of favour granted to the *Fang Quys* (stranger devils).

Australia.

MELVILLE ISLAND.

Most of our readers have heard of the new settlement in the Gulph of Carpentaria which was formed last year by H.M.S. Tamer. It was called Port Cockburn, and is situated upon Melville Island, in lat. 11 south, and near the end of Endeavour Straits. The chief object held in view by the projectors of this settlement was understood to be the opening of a commerce with the Malays and Chinese, who repair annually to that quarter for the purpose of collecting beech de mar. We are sorry to learn that these expectations are likely to be blasted, not from any fault in the choice of situation, as far as regards locality, but from the inhospitable nature of the soil, and the debilitating effects of climate.—[*Sing. Chron. July* 21.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hobart Town and Sydney papers to the 18th of September state, that the Medina had arrived, with 179 convicts, who were assigned to the service of the settlers. A tribe of natives is said to have been discovered at the distance of four or five hundred miles from the river Brisbane; they are nearly white in complexion, are clothed in skins, and are superior to all the natives of New Holland. Accounts from Sydney state, that the bush-rangers over the mountains had become troublesome, and the military were sent in pursuit of them.

Polynesia.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

His Majesty's ship Blonde, commanded by Lord Byron, has returned from the Sandwich Islands, whither she conveyed the bodies of the King and Queen of those islands, with the chiefs who had accompanied them to England. The Blonde left England in the autumn of 1824. On her arrival at Valparaiso, Mr. Charlton, Consul-General of the islands in the Pacific, was sent forward to Woahoo, to announce the death of the King and Queen, and the expected arrival of the Blonde with the bodies. It was regarded as a remarkable circumstance by the natives, that just previous to the period of Mr. Charlton's arrival at Woahoo, certain natural phenomena—such as the extraordinary overflowing and recession of the tide, an eclipse of the moon, &c. had taken place, which impressed them with a belief that some fatality had happened to the King or Queen; similar occurrences being observed when Tamahama the First died, the first sovereign who conquered all the seven islands, brought them under one Government, and afterwards ceded them to Vancouver, in 1794. This omen, or presentiment, was confirmed by Mr. Charlton's arrival. When the Blonde arrived at Honoruru (the anchorage of Woahoo) in May last, she was, however, immediately saluted by nineteen guns from the fort. The day afterwards Lord Byron and all his officers had an audience of the Regent (Karaimoku, the brother of Boki, the governor, who came to England), at his house, at which were delivered, in the presence of all the heads of the nation, the presents sent out in the Blonde by our King. The present king of the islands is Kaukiauli, a lad about eleven years of age, brother of Rio-Rio, who died in England. On the 23d of May (four days after the arrival of the Blonde), at eleven A.M. the bodies of the king and queen were landed, attended by Lord Byron and all the officers of the Blonde, dressed in their full uniforms. On the arrival of the boats at the landing point, they were placed on two funeral cars, and drawn by native chiefs (forty to each car) to the late room of audience belonging to the Prince Regent, the tomb-house not being finished. Kaukiauli (brother of the late king), and the Princess Nahienaena, were the chief mourners, supported by Lord Byron and the British Consul; the numerous chiefs of the island and the officers of the Blonde formed an extensive funeral cavalcade. The Blonde continued at the island about six weeks, during which Lord Byron attended the meetings of the chiefs, who gravely deliberated respected the succession of the young king and princess to the throne, as, heretofore, might had constituted right. This important matter was, however, very amicably arranged, the heads of the nation and all the chiefs expressing their earnest desire to conform themselves strictly to the laws of legitimacy and of consanguinity. This island is described as the most fertile of all the Sandwich Islands. The inhabitants, by a late census, amounted to about 40,000.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE negociations at Prome and Ummerapoora are at present almost the sole objects of attention in the Indian papers. Sir A. Campbell and Sir J. Brisbane met the Burmese commissioners, Kee Woongee and Lay Mayn Woon, in a Lotoo, or Hall of Audience, at Nemben-ziek, the spot chosen for the scene of negociation, on the 2d October. That day was not devoted to business: compliments and courteous speeches passed on both sides; the Burmese commissioners politely inquired after our king's health, and offered to accompany Sir A. Campbell to England, or any where else! The discussion took place the succeeding day. On the part of the British were present, Sir A. Campbell, Sir J. Brisbane, Brig.Gen. Cotton, Capt. Alexander, Brig. McCreagh, Lieut. Col. Tidy, and Capt. Snodgrass. The following chiefs appeared on the part of the Court of Ava: Sada Mengee Maha Mengom-kee Woongee, Munnoo Rut'ha Keogong-lay Mayn Woon, Mengee Maha Menlajah Attawoon, Maha Sri Sencra Woondock Menjee, Maha Menla Sear Sey-Shuagom Mooagoonoon, and Mengee Attalla Maha Sri Soo Asseewoon. The Burmese chiefs endeavoured to prevail upon the British commissioners to withdraw their demands for territorial cessions and indemnification for the expenses of the war, referring to the example of our difference with China. Finding that the former would no recede, they requested a prolongation of the armistice, to admit of consulting their court; it was accordingly extended till the 2d November. An exchange of prisoners was proposed by Sir A. Campbell and agreed to by the chiefs.

The next day the Burmese Woongees, Attawoons and Woondocks, to the number of twelve, dined with the British commander, agreeably to appointment. The report was served up in the Lotoo. The Burmese officers did justice to the dinner; a bumper was drank to the health of the king and royal family of Ava; and Manjee Maha Menlajah, with reference to the unfortunate difference between the two nations, observed that the sun and moon were now eclipsed, but when peace was restored, they would dazzle the astonished world with increased splendour.

Brig. Gen. M'Creagh and Lieut. Col. Tidy have since proceeded to Ummerapoora, whither the negociations will probably be transferred.

Sir A. Campbell, in announcing this event to the army, impresses on them the necessity of unremitted vigilance, and active preparation for the emergency of renewed warfare. In such an event he intends to strike a decisive blow. The army at Prome is in excellent health, and is well supplied with provisions and cattle.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 14.

Singapore.—The Marquess of Lansdown, on rising to move for an account of the exports and imports of Singapore for the last three years, observed that these papers, when laid upon their lordships' table, would serve to show the importance to which that port had risen in the commerce of the east. They would prove that the advantages anticipated from declaring it a free port had been fully realised: that in a country so remote and barbarous, inhabited by nations so different in language and manners, by tribes under the influence of ignorance and all sorts of vicious propensities, there had been so quick an apprehension of the benefits of free trade, such a feeling of the interest to be derived from a commerce carried on under the protection of the British laws, that an unexampled increase had taken place in the exports and imports of that port, in the short period during which the new system had been in operation. In 1822 the commerce of the port had doubled, and amounted to 8,568,000 dollars. In 1823 they increased to 13,268,000; and in 1824 they were no less 15,772,000 dollars; thus exhibiting, in the course of these three years, an actual doubling of the amount, which had, even previously to that period, already increased in a very considerable degree. It was impossible to look at the map without perceiving the importance of the situation of Singapore, and the action of the principle was not limited to the little island in which this port was situated, but extended its effects over the vast empires in its vicinity. It served to elicit a commercial spirit in those extensive and populous regions, of which it was of high importance that this country should avail itself;

itself; and if, from any narrow principle of policy, the East-India Company should be induced to put a period to the system which had been so happily introduced, the trade, so far from increasing, would gradually sink into insignificance, and all the prospects of advantage to ourselves, and of improvement in those great empires with which the intercourse had been opened, would at once be cut off. The number of vessels which had entered the port had been 2,889, of which only 383 were British property, or commanded by British officers. Such being the advantages which had already resulted from the measure, and such being the prospects from the immense population of the countries with whom this commerce was carried on, his Lordship strongly deprecated any return to the system of restrictions, and hoped that no considerations of immediate lucre would prevent Government from adhering to their present liberal policy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 16.

Writerships.—Mr. C. W. W. Wynn rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of one of the clauses of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, respecting the appointment of writers in the service of the East-India Company and to remove doubts as to the payment of allowances of officers dying while absent from India. By that act, which was passed in the year 1813, no person could be sent out as a writer to India unless he had studied during four terms at the East-India College. There was at present an arrear of seventy-five writers. It was calculated that fifty in number would be requisite to supply the annual deficiencies from death and other causes, but there being a still greater deficit, it became necessary to suspend the Act of Parliament in question for three years, and to select such persons as were best qualified, although they might not have served four terms at the College. He begged to be understood that he did not make this motion from any distrust of the institution to which he had alluded; on the contrary, he thought it had been productive of essential benefit, though, if its formation was then to become the subject of choice, he might have preferred its being grafted upon some of the existing seminaries of the country. With respect to the payment of the allowances of officers, according to the Act of Parliament in question, during the absence of officers upon leave in this country for the re-establishment of their health, they were not permitted to draw for those allowances until their return to India. This was a wholesome regulation established for the purpose of inducing an early return to their duties; but its operation was found to be injurious. Many officers, sooner than give up their allowances, remained in India until too late: and others who came to this country in time, and who might have recovered by remaining, returned too soon, in order to obtain their allowances to relieve themselves from pecuniary embarrassments, and in each case they fell victims to their necessities. His object was, in case of the death of an officer upon his return to India, at the Cape of Good Hope, or within the dominions of the East-India Company, to enable his relations to receive the allowances which might have accrued during his absence.

Mr. *Hume* was of opinion that no speech ever did any man greater credit than that of Lord Grenville, when he opposed the establishment of this college. He had no doubt but those who had proposed and advocated its establishment were actuated by the best motives; but it appeared that so far from instilling lofty notions of honour and exalted feelings of virtue, there was not a college in the kingdom where "rustications" were so frequent—not one whence so many were sent away in disgrace for habitual misconduct. He cordially agreed in the motion, but he hoped the right hon. gentleman would select a proper means of examination, and submit all to the same test, whether educated at the college or otherwise. He thought the proficiency of cadets in the native languages should be a *sine quâ non* of their appointment. In fact there ought to be an examination of every public servant that went out to India. Before he sat down he wished to state, that during the two last years the College had been better conducted than heretofore, but its existence ought not to be continued at all.

Colonel *Lushington* spoke as follows: "It was not my intention to have troubled the House, conceiving that the principle and propriety of the bill proposed to be bought in by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, were generally admitted, and did not meet with any opposition; but the hon. member for Aberdeen having departed from the question before the House, and indulged himself in observations regarding the necessity of cadets being instructed in the native languages, and that their proficiency should be considered a *sine quâ non* of their appointment, I hope I shall meet with the indulgence of the House in making a few observations on that subject. I consider that very great inconvenience would result from cadets being compelled to submit to an examination previous to their embarkation from India. It would operate as a complete bar to many young men, whose parents might be enabled to procure a cadetship, but whose circumstances would not permit of their being sent to those seminaries where the native languages are taught; and I certainly do believe that great difficulty would be experienced

perienced in procuring a sufficient supply of cadets, were such a regulation established. The hon. member is mistaken in supposing that young officers are put into situations of command on their first arrival in India. It requires a considerable time to instruct them in the military duties they have to perform; and while they are learning these, they have also great facility in making themselves acquainted with the Hindoostanee language. There are many orders and regulations on the subject, both by the Government and the Commander-in-chief; and half yearly reports, specifying the progress and proficiency of every young officer, are regularly sent in by officers commanding corps. Of the good effect of these reports I can speak from my own knowledge; for having reported the deficiency of one of the young officers in the regiment I commanded, an immediate reply was sent from head-quarters, that the Commander-in-chief would not allow him to have the command of a troop if he did not apply himself to the study of the Hindoostanee.—(*Hear!*) This was attended with the desired effect (*Hear!*) and I certainly can assure the House that, in my opinion, there never was a period when the knowledge of the native languages was more generally diffused throughout the officers of the army than at present; and that there is no necessity whatever for cadets being compelled to submit to the test of examination proposed by the hon. member for Aberdeen."

Mr. *C. Grant* would not at this moment enter into any discussion as to the existing system for qualifying young men for the service in India: it was enough for him at present to declare it to be his humble opinion, that the foundation of this college furnished an exception to the usual remarks made with regard to the education of men destined to serve in that empire, and which Dr. A. Smith had said was applicable to the education of all those persons who might one day become sovereigns of the East. That eminent writer had observed that such persons were apt to forget their duty as sovereigns in their anxiety to regard their interests as merchants. Notwithstanding the united force of all those conflicting interests by which the college had been opposed, he would defy any man to prove that there had been more irregularity, or more evils, either in number or degree, existing in it than were to be found connected with any other institution of a public nature. He would venture to state this broad fact as being incontrovertible, that during the last twenty years there had been a marked improvement in the character, in the conduct, and in the qualifications of public servants in British India—(*Hear, hear!*) Whenever this subject should come to be fully discussed, he should be quite prepared to prove that when this college was founded there existed an absolute necessity, according to the opinion of the wisest men in India and of this country, for some such institution to be formed. He should next be able to prove that this institution was peculiarly planned to meet that necessity; and that no evils attended this institution in any degree beyond those usual to institutions of a similar public description; and finally, that the result of this establishment, according to the concurrent opinion of the ablest men, had been, that there had been formed such a mass of public men, both in respect to number and acquirements, as could not be matched in any former period of our history. It was proposed to establish a test by examination, to which every person destined to go out to India should be obliged to pass; but the test was, in his opinion, imperfect, and not calculated to attain the object desired. Something had been said as to exciting a competition among the young men. But the stations in India were not open for any such competition. That argument was therefore founded on a fallacy. If competition were to exist, he would then ask what was proposed to be done with the patronage of the East-India Company as to their power of appointment to the writerships? It was very true, if these writerships were opened and made objects of competition, then, indeed, hon. members might apply the word competition to some purpose. But was that the case at present? On the contrary, it was well known that these appointments were given by the Court of Directors at their own will; every appointment was treated, not as a prize for which students were to contend, but as a species of vested property; and it had been considered improper to disturb such an appointment, after it had once been made, even to an infant.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

March 20.

Jury Bill.—Mr. *C. Wynn*, on moving the second reading of the Juries in India Bill, observed, that natives of all descriptions were, by the present bill, eligible to serve as jurors, at the discretion of the sheriffs and judges. The bill he hoped would only be the commencement of trusting the natives of India with more important powers than they had hitherto possessed.

March 23.

Returns.—Mr. *Hume* moved for a return of the total number of writers sent out by the Hon. East-India Company to the East-Indies and China, in each year from 1821 to 1825, both inclusive; and distinguishing the presidencies to which they have respectively been sent.

Also,

Also, for a return of the total number of cadets sent out by the Hon. Company to the East-Indies for their military establishments, in each year from 1821 to 1825.

A return of the number of assistant-surgeons and chaplains sent out to the East-Indies from the year 1814 to 1825, both inclusive.

Also, a return of the names and ranks of civil and military officers in the service of the East-India Company, who have died at the Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere within the limits of the Company's trade, during their absence from the several presidencies, since the year 1821, stating the offices held by them at the date of their several departures from such presidencies, and also the pay and emoluments attached thereto; together with an estimate of the amount of pay, &c. which will be due and payable to the heirs of such deceased officers.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the return was ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

Sir Robert T. Farquhar was, on the 1st March, elected a Director in the room of Wm. T. Money, Esq., who had disqualified.

Henry Alexander, Esq. was, on the 8th March, elected a Director in the room of John Hudleston, Esq., who had disqualified.

The following Proprietors have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the direction at the ensuing election of six Directors, 12th April next, *viz.*—

John Bebb, Esq.; James Rivett Carnac, Esq.; John Loch, Esq.; Charles Mackinnon, Esq.; Sir William Young, Bart.; Charles Mills, Esq.; James Pattison, Esq.; James Stuart, Esq; Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FARQUHAR.

We have pleasure in publishing the following correspondence respecting this gentleman.

(No. 1.—Translation.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria having been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honour of Knight of the Order of Leopold, as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's grateful sense of the humane and important services rendered by you to the crew of the ship Carolina, suffering under the ravages of the cholera morbus, when at Singapore on her voyage to China, the insignia of the order were transmitted by me to the Foreign Office, for the purpose of being forwarded to you, but an answer was returned, of which I have the honour to annex a copy.

His Imperial Majesty will learn with regret that the regulations of your government do not permit you to accept of this mark of distinction, merited by a conduct as humane as generous.

Accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

NEWMANN.

Chandos House, 31st Aug. 1824.

(No. 2.—Copy.)

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. de Newmann, and has the honour to acquaint him, in answer to his note of the 4th ult., that the services rendered to the crew of the "Carolina," by Colonel Farquhar, the British commandant at Singapore, do not appear to come within the regulations adopted by his Majesty with respect to foreign orders.

Mr. Canning is therefore extremely sorry to state to Mr. de Newmann, that as he is precluded by those regulations from taking his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, he is under the necessity of returning to Mr. de Newmann the insignia of the order of Leopold, which his Imperial Majesty had been pleased to signify his gracious intention of conferring on Colonel Farquhar.

Mr. Canning has the honour to enclose to Mr. de Newmann a printed copy of regulations alluded to, and avails himself, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed.) GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office, May 8th 1824

(No. 3.—Translation)

Prince Esterhazy presents his compliments to Lieut. Colonel Farquhar, and has the honour to assure him that his Majesty the Emperor of Austria had conferred upon him the cross of Knight of the Imperial order of Leopold, in gratitude for the assistance given to the crew of the ship Carolina when afflicted with cholera morbus in the port of Singapore, and for the signal services rendered by him on that occasion. But in consequence of the regulations established in England not having permitted Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar to accept of his decoration, his Imperial Majesty being nevertheless desirous of conferring upon him some special mark of his personal consideration, transmitted the snuff-box* for him, which Prince Esterhazy had the honour himself to present.

Chandos House, Feb. 10th 1826.

* The snuff-box is of gold, of the most beautiful and chaste workmanship, richly ornamented with brilliants, and bearing the initials of his Imperial Majesty.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 22.

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,—

Mr. *Ellis* said, before they proceeded to the regular business of the day, he rose to make a complaint to the Chairman of some of the officers of that house, whose conduct had occasioned considerable inconvenience to himself and several other proprietors. When he came down at eleven o'clock, the hour for which the court was summoned, he wished to go into the proprietors' room, to look into some papers, relative to the shipping of the Company, which had been moved for at a preceding court, and which required the most serious consideration. When he arrived at the house, with this view, he found the door of the proprietors' room locked, and he waited more than half an hour, and had to send three different messages, requiring access to the room, before he could get in. When he did at length obtain admittance, he found that none of the papers were there; and not before a quarter of an hour had elapsed, were those documents laid on the table. He mentioned this to prevent the recurrence of similar conduct.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) said, he was very sorry for the circumstance. He had been at the India House since a quarter before nine o'clock, and, if the hon. proprietor had let him know that he could not get into the room, steps would have been taken to remove the inconvenience, which he trusted would not occur again.

Mr. *Ellis*.—"I did not think of troubling you, sir, on such an occasion."

The *Chairman*.—"I think it no trouble to perform my duty."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he was one of the sufferers on this occasion. He had been kept standing at the door, but certainly it never entered his head to call on the Chairman to have the door unlocked. He always wished to take time by the forelock, and therefore he hoped, when gentlemen arrived at eleven o'clock, they would not be kept waiting for a moment.

Here the conversation ended.

THE COMPANY'S MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

Dr. *Gilchrist* trusted, that, though his name was out of the Company's *red book*, it was not in the *black one;* and that, when he asked a civil question, although on a military subject, he would receive a civil answer. He wished to know whether the muskets, cannons, and the other weapons of offence and defence used by the Company's army in India, were proved before they left this country.

The *Chairman*.—"They are."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, as they were regularly tried, he supposed, at the Ordnance, he should be glad to know who was at the expense of the trial.

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I wish not to be interrupted. I ask, who pays for the trial?"

The *Chairman*.—"The Company, of course. I believe it is pretty well known that we get little gratuitously."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Are the blunderbusses, muskets, pistols, &c. proved?"

The *Chairman*.—"I answer, yes."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Is it at the Company's expense?"

The *Chairman*.—"I have not the books to refer to, but I imagine the Company bears the expense. I am under that impression."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Are these arms of offence and defence again tried in India, before they are used there or not? There are some military gentlemen behind the bar, who can inform me."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is travelling farther with his system of interrogation than he has a right to do, *(Hear, hear!)* and I must protest against being questioned in this way." *(Hear!)*

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"This is a simple question put by a proprietor; and every proprietor has a right to know what is going on with respect to affairs in which he is interested."

The *Chairman*.—"I have given the hon. proprietor the only answer in my power."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I am, perhaps, thinking more on these subjects than you are. *(Order.)* I am an ignorant man, and want information on these points."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I am not at all surprised that the Chairman is not prepared to answer such a number of desultory questions upon a military subject; and, perhaps, I might say, that I myself am scarcely prepared to do so, though long a member of one of the military boards. This, however, I can say, that no musket was ever put into the hands of any soldier in our service, in India, whether Europeans or sepoys, that had not a proof-mark stamped upon it. *(Hear, hear!)* This answer, I hope, will be considered satisfactory." *(Hear, hear!)*

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"How does it happen, that

that the orders of the Court of Directors, sent out to India, on military matters, have not been obeyed? It has been declared, that, when an officer arrives at the rank of captain, he shall not act as adjutant or interpreter; yet, at the present moment, six captains are acting as interpreters. I think—"

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose to order. The hon. proprietor certainly had no right to ask a question, and to proceed to argue upon it.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"Then I will confine myself to the simple question. Is what I have stated so or not?"

The *Chairman*.—"I wish to say a very few words on this subject. I am, at all times, disposed to give every information in my power to any hon. proprietor; but I think that the end in view would be much better accomplished, if gentlemen did not come to the court with a long string of questions, without giving any previous intimation that they intended to ask them. (*Hear!*) If the hon. proprietor had had the courtesy to apprize me of his intention to put the questions he has submitted, he may be assured that I would have come to the court prepared to answer them fully. (*Hear!*) But, if he supposes that I can, on the moment, answer every question, I can only say, that it is not in my power, nor, I believe, in that of any other person. (*Hear!*) Having said this, I hope the court will now proceed to the regular business of the day. If the hon. proprietor chooses to propose a motion on the subjects to which he has referred, the court will deal with it as they think proper; but the course which he has adopted is both unusual and inconvenient; and, therefore, I must decline receiving any farther questions." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he never understood that the proprietors of East-India Stock were to be deterred in this way from seeking that information which their interests required. Surely he, and all other proprietors, had a right to ask questions with respect to the Company's affairs. If he had been aware that he was at all out of order in asking questions, he certainly would not have taken up the time of the court. When a simple question was asked, it was certainly easy to answer it,—aye or no. If the hon. Chairman was uninformed on the subject, it was very easy for him to say so.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I rise to protest against this sort of catechism, which appears to me not at all calculated to forward the business of the court, or to serve, in any respect, the interests of the Company. The last question which has been put by the hon. proprietor, I think I can satisfactorily answer. I believe the hon. proprietor will find, that, in every instance where a captain holds the post of adjutant or interpreter, the duties of which situations, according to the rules of the service, ought not to be performed by any officer of higher rank than that of lieutenant; the individual thus situated is only captain by *brevet*, and not by *commission*." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he thanked the hon. Deputy Chairman for the answer which he had given. It was his (Dr. Gilchrist's) ignorance which induced him to ask the question. He would not, however, be put down when he wished to obtain information; and he must observe, that in assemblies of a much higher description than this, questions were asked by individuals, and were promptly answered. If they were not allowed to ask questions in that court, he saw no use for calling them together.

The *Chairman*.—"Permit me to say, as the hon. proprietor has alluded to another assembly, that when it is intended to put an interrogatory to the minister, and the only way in which a proper answer can be elicited, is by giving the person of whom the question is to be asked, a previous knowledge and understanding of the nature of that question. When this course is taken, I shall be always ready either to answer a question, or to assign my reasons for declining to do so. (*Hear.*) But I cannot be expected to answer a series of questions propounded to me on the moment."

General *Thornton* hoped no gentleman would ask a question, relative to the propriety of answering which any doubt could be entertained. Since the hon. gentleman filled the situation of chairman, there was no cause of complaint on the subject of granting information. On every occasion he appeared perfectly ready to answer any question put to him. There were questions of such a nature, that it was proper to give an intimation of them before-hand, because those who wished to ask them might not know to what an extent they were likely to lead. But any other questions he thought the hon. chairman was bound to answer; and he thought the proprietors in general ought not to throw any difficulties in the way of their being answered.

The *Chairman* laid before the court, in conformity with the resolution of the 25th of January last,—

"An account of the annual amount paid to each professor and assistant professor in each of the colleges or seminaries of education in England and in India, stating the amount of regular or fixed salary, and of allowances, whether for house-rent or otherwise; also whether a house or quarters are provided for them, for the past year, as far as the same can be made out."

Also, "a return of all sums, exclusive of fixed salaries and allowances, paid to teachers or professors of Oriental languages, in India and in England, for extraordinary services of any kind connected with the Oriental languages, stating the names of such teachers or professors, the dates on which paid, and the amount of each grant."

SIR JAMES EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court, that the Court of Directors, on the 7th instant, came to a resolution, to recommend to the General Court of Proprietors, "That Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service under the provisions of the act of 33d George III. cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank which he held when he quitted Bengal, agreeably to the act of the 53d George III. cap. 155, sec. 85." That resolution would now be read to the court.

The resolution was then read, as follows:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on "Tuesday, the 7th of March, 1826:— "Resolved unanimously, That although "the court are decidedly averse upon "principle from resorting to the mode of "restoration, prescribed by the act of 33d "George III. cap. 52, sec. 70, of civil "servants who have been absent more "than five years from India, except in "very special cases; they are of opinion, "that the application from Sir James "Edward Colebrooke, Bart, to be re-"commended to the General Court of "Proprietors, for permission to return to "his rank in the civil service on the Ben-"gal establishment, is justly entitled, from "his high character, and long faithful "and meritorious services, to the most "favourable consideration, and that the "circumstances attending it constitute a "special case.

"That accordingly, whilst the court "lament the necessity which Sir Edward "Colebrooke has stated for his proceeding "again to India, it be recommended to "the General Court of Proprietors, to per-"mit him to return to the service, under "the provisions of the act of 33d George "III. cap. 52, sec. 70, with the rank "which he held when he quitted Bengal, "agreeably to the act of 53d George III. "cap. 155, sec. 85."

The *Chairman* then moved, "That the Court of Proprietors agree to the resolution of the Court of Directors, for permitting Sir J. E. Colebrooke to return to the service, agreeably to the provision of the 33d and 53d of Geo. III."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman*.—"By the 33d of Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 70, it is necessary that this motion should be decided by the ballot; and I therefore propose the 6th of April next, for the decision of the question by that process."

Mr. *S. Dixon* wished to know, whether the gratuity or allowance connected with the return of an officer to the service commenced on his arrival in India, or at the time when permission was granted to him to return.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"The allowance commences on his arrival in India."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he rose, not to offer any opposition to the motion, but merely to ask, whether the case of the hon. bart. was similar to other cases, where applications were made to allow officers to return to India, and were rejected by the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman*.—"I believe this to be a much stronger case than any of those to which the hon. proprietor has alluded; because the Court of Directors are very much opposed to a departure from the principle by which civil servants are prevented from returning to India, after an absence of more than five years, except under very peculiar circumstances: such circumstances do exist in this case. Sir Edward Colebrooke has been employed in the most difficult situations, and has performed his duties with distinguished ability. I believe I may safely say, that no servant of the Company possesses higher merits or greater talents and acquirements than Sir Edward Colebrooke. (*Hear!*) Besides, he has only exceeded by a very short period the time prescribed by the act of Parliament—so short, indeed, is the period, that the delay appears to have arisen from a mistake on his part, in conceiving that the act applied to five years' residence in England, instead of that period of absence from India."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I am satisfied. I have nothing to say against Sir E. Colebrooke; but I wished to see whether this was a measure of common justice or of favour."

Mr. *Trant* said, this appeared to be a peculiar case, from the statement contained in the record which had just been read. But, as he had served in India, both under and with Sir E. Colebrooke, and as he was particularly acquainted with his merits, he wished to say one or two words on this occasion. (*Hear!*) It was to him a subject of very great pleasure, (*hear!*) and he heartily congratulated the court on having restored to active service one of the most useful, intelligent, and excellent men, that had ever been employed by the Company. (*Hear!*) In ordinary cases, he should doubt whether an individual, who had arrived at the age of Sir Edward Colebrooke, could make any very efficient exertions. After forty years of arduous service, he should doubt whether there was any great deal of service left in him. (*A laugh.*) But he was sure, that

that he (Mr. Trant) had not half the youth of Sir E. Colebrooke; and he believed, that, for a number of years to come, no man could serve the Company more ably or efficiently than Sir E. Colebrooke. (*Hear.*)

The ballot was then fixed for the 6th of April.

EAST-INDIA WRITERS' BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a draft of a bill now before Parliament, entitled, 'A Bill to suspend the provisions of an act of his late Majesty respecting the appointment of writers in the service of the East-India Company, and to authorize the payment of the allowances of the civil and military officers of the said Company dying while absent from India.' The bill shall now be read."

The bill was then read by the clerk.

After reciting the provision in the 53d of Geo. III, which rendered it imperative on persons proceeding to India as writers to have resided at Haileybury College for four terms; the bill sets forth, that "there is not a sufficient number of persons qualified, according to the said provision, to be appointed writers to fill the vacancies which exist, and which are likely to occur in the civil establishments in India;" and it then proceeds to enact, "That at any time within three years from the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors to nominate and send to the presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George or Bombay, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established as hereinafter is mentioned, shall be required;" and "that the said Court of Directors shall, with all convenient speed, by and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, frame and establish proper rules and regulations respecting the necessary qualifications of writers; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, to alter and vary such rules and regulations from time to time as circumstances may appear to require; and that the rules and regulations so altered and varied shall be of the same force and effect as the original rules and regulations." It then recites the clause of the 33d of Geo. III., which provided, "That if any governor-general, or any other officer whatever in the service of the Company, should quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he should belong, other than in the actual service of the said Company, the salary, &c. appertaining to his office should not be paid during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary, &c. should be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement;" and proceeds to declare, "that it has happened, that officers, as well civil as military, in the service of the Company, who have quitted the presidencies or settlements to which they respectively belonged, in consequence of ill health, with the intention of returning to their stations at such presidencies or settlements without proceeding to Europe, have died during such temporary absence, within the limits of the said Company's charter, or at the Cape of Good Hope; and that it is just and reasonable that the representatives of such officers should be entitled to the salaries, &c. of such officers from the time of quitting their stations: it therefore enacts, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company to cause payment to be made to the representatives of officers in their service, civil or military, who, having quitted or left their stations, and not having proceeded, or intended to proceed to Europe, but intending to return to their stations, have died, or may hereafter happen to die, during their temporary absence, within the limits of the Company's charter, or at the Cape of Good Hope, of such salaries, &c., or such portion of salaries, &c., as the officers so dying would have been entitled to if they had returned to their stations." And as certain payments had heretofore been made under such circumstances, it farther enacts, "That all such payments shall be deemed to have been legally made; any thing in the said recited act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize the said Company to make any such payment to the representatives of any such officer who shall have quitted or left his station prior to the 9th day of May 1821."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to move "That this court concur in the provisions of the bill now submitted to the proprietors."

Mr. *Poynder* wished to ask whether this bill, the draft of which had just been read, was introduced in consequence of any previous agitation of this question in—or rather any decision come to by—the Court of Directors. His reason for putting this question he would briefly explain. He was not, at present, going to enter into arguments for or against the measure, or to offer any motion on the subject. All he could know of the matter was, that a majority of 280 (he believed such was the number) of this Court of Proprietors had decided, that the College, as it now stood, was a proper and beneficial institution,

institution, and that it should be continued; and the next information they received was, that a bill was pending in Parliament, the provisions of which went to upset that vote: whether the vote was a proper one or not, he would not now stop to inquire; (*hear!*) but the fact was exactly as he had stated it. The Court of Directors followed up this proceeding by calling on the proprietors to agree to this bill; and what appeared to him most extraordinary, without a single reason being assigned in the bill itself for the change that was about to be made. (*Hear!*) He therefore wished for some explanation.

The *Chairman*.—"On the 19th of August last, the Court of Directors found it necessary to state to the President of the India Board, that the College, as at present constituted, did not meet the demand which existed for civil servants, and that therefore, to insure the necessary supply, some alteration was called for. On this ground it was that a letter was written to the President of the Board, explaining the reasons which induced the Court of Directors to wish that some change should be made. That letter contains the only explanation I have to offer, and therefore it had better be read."

The clerk then read the letter.

The *Chairman*.—"Such was the communication made to the Board of Control."

Mr. *Poynder*.—"I return my thanks to the chair for this explanation; and will not, at the present moment, make any farther observations on the subject."

Mr. *Gahagan*—In consequence of a few words which had fallen from the hon. proprietor, he requested leave to make one or two remarks. He sincerely hoped that this court would unanimously concur in the present motion: if any reason were wanting to fortify his mind as to the propriety of this measure, that reason was to be found in the letter addressed to the president of the Board of Control; and if any thing, more than another, could convince him that the large majority which had been alluded to had come to an erroneous decision, it was that letter; (*hear!*) nothing could possibly shew the inefficiency of the institution at Haileybury more plainly. (*Hear!*) He did not mean to say that the system of education there was bad; but that the casualties of the Company's service called for such supplies as this celebrated and much-boasted institution was not able to furnish; and, consequently, it did not answer the purpose for which it was formed. At length the directors were obliged to say, "we must look for education elsewhere, to enable us to have a proper supply of young men on whom we may confer our patronage." Could there be adduced a more striking proof that an alteration in the system was long since requisite? He hoped the hon. proprietor would go home with a change of opinion; and that, instead of offering any motion on this subject, he would concur in the proposition before the court. This measure would enable the directors to make the best use of their patronage: they might confer it as they pleased; provided that, after due examination, the persons seeking it were found fit to proceed to India. (*Hear!*) There was one point which he had never heard, so far as his recollection went, adverted to in that court, when this subject was under consideration; namely, that, as the system was at present constituted, much injustice was done to the descendants of some of the ablest individuals that had ever adorned their service. The means of realizing a fortune in India were not now the same as formerly: restrictions had very justly been placed on the cupidity of men, and money was not acquired so rapidly as heretofore. The consequence was, that men who had large families, and who had served the Company faithfully, without having amassed wealth, were not able to send their children to any of the great public seminaries—to Eton or Harrow, or the college at Haileybury, to fit them for the higher employments of life. Now, however, the place of education mattered not; and, if they found individuals who had served them faithfully seeking provision for their children, it must afford those who had the disposal of patronage the most heartfelt satisfaction, to select and send out those children, when they proved themselves worthy of such a provision, by the goodness of their moral character, and the propriety of their education. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said he was happy, on the present occasion, to concur entirely in the measure now before the court; and he only regretted that years ago, when the attention of the court was directed to this subject for several days, the efforts then made were not successful: he was glad, however, at any time, to take any thing which was conducive to the public service. His motto was, "better late than never." (*Hear!*) He hoped, however, that the removal of the existing restriction would not not be confined to so short a period as that which was proposed. As a system of competition was now to be tried, a fair opportunity ought to be allowed for ascertaining the effect produced by the alteration: he therefore submitted that the court should take into its consideration, whether it would not be better to extend the time to four or five, instead of limiting it to three years. He thought it more likely that, at the end of the longer period, the court would be able to come to a more sound conclusion as to the merits of the two

two modes of education for the public service, than they could do at the termination of the shorter period. No man was more anxious for the good of the public service than he was; and as he thought the service would be greatly benefited by this alteration, he cordially approved of it. He could not consider, without feelings of regret, the number of meritorious officers in India, who were absolutely precluded, under the existing state of things, from providing for their children under the Company. Some of them had no friends in the direction; others could not support the expense which attended a course of education at Haileybury; and there were many who could afford the expense that did not like to send their children to that place. The scenes which had occurred at that seminary, involving the ruin of character and the loss of appointment, exclusive of the pecuniary sacrifice, had operated very much in preventing parents from sending their children to the college. He merely threw out these observations that the court might see the propriety of extending the trial to four or five years: if they did so, the result he thought would be, that the Court of Directors would free themselves from those trammels which obliged them at present to go to Parliament, on the subject of sending out their own servants. He had always considered it to be a very bad thing for the Company to suffer themselves to be fettered in sending out their officers; and now, as they had it in their power to remedy that defect, it would be attended with excellent consequences if they did not let the opportunity pass idly by. There was one point, which related to the second part of this bill, that was not perhaps known to the court,—namely, that since the year 1821, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control had been acting illegally—they had been granting allowances which were not permitted by law. He thought they acted wisely, under the circumstances, in granting those allowances; and he, for one, willingly concurred in the indemnity which the bill contained, in consequence of this breach of the law. Whatever had been paid as allowances, under the authority of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, ought to be admitted. He doubted, however, whether some exceptions might not be made, with respect to the civil service; because none of them ever received hopes of such allowances being made: therefore, he felt a doubt of the propriety of going so far back. With respect to the military service, he thought it perfectly right. At the same time, he was of opinion, that the court ought to know what money was paid, on account of the military service, since 1821, in contravention of the existing law: and, if the present law were to extend to civilians, and they were to go back from the present time to 1821, he should like to know what the probable amount of those allowances would be. If they went back so far, he saw some cases which, if brought forward, would place the Company in rather an awkward situation. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) had alluded to the great majority by which an alteration in the college system had been opposed; and he could not sit down without bearing his testimony to the consistent perseverance with which the hon. proprietor and his friends had supported that system. He did not wonder at the surprise of the hon. proprietor, when he found his friends, those whom he had supported through thick and thin, turning round suddenly, and doing the very thing which he and they had so strenuously opposed. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor, he thought, should look upon the measure as an act forced on the executive by the exigency of the case, and therefore he ought to approve highly of it, as he (Mr. Hume) most unquestionably did.

Mr. *Astell* said, it had not been his intention to make any remarks on the present occasion; but it was impossible for him, after what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, to remain silent. The bill now before the court had two objects in view; on the latter, which related to the payment of allowances to the representatives of deceased civil and military officers, he did not think it necessary to offer any observations, as there appeared little or no difference of opinion. But, with respect to the first part of the bill, which had reference to Haileybury College, feeling as he did that its provision was not, as the hon. proprietor wished it to be understood, a condemnation of the college, he must declare his entire dissent from such declaration, and he thought three years was a period quite sufficient for the expedient which was required; he would not therefore consent that it should be extended to five years. The great extention of the Company's territories, and the improved mode of administering their affairs in the East, which now prevailed, called for a greater number of civil servants than had hitherto been required; and the Court of Directors, in the discharge of their duty, felt it necessary to apprize the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India of this circumstance. This was done by the hon. Chairman's letter of the 19th of August last, in which three plans were pointed out which might be taken to remedy the inconvenience complained of,—namely, an enlargement of the college, an abridgment of the period during which the young men were required to remain there, which he would have preferred, or by rendering it unnecessary, for a limited term, that they should receive their education there at all. This being the true state of the case, he could not permit it to be said, or insinuated, that the Court of Directors viewed the college as an inefficient establishment. (*Hear!*) The hon. proprietor had observed, that the letter of the 19th of August declared the inefficiency of the college. That was not the fact. The letter was not written on account of the inefficiency of the college, but, on the contrary, arose out of a pressing state of necessity; and certainly nothing had ever been considered by the Court of Directors of greater importance, than the necessity of providing efficient servants for the Company; and he would ask any unprejudiced man, whether the college had not sent forth servants of that description? (*Hear!*) He knew it had been the fashion with the hon. proprietor, and other gentlemen, to decry this establishment; but he would maintain, that, during the twenty years which had passed since its formation, the Company had been benefited by the exertions of most able, efficient, and, he would say, celebrated servants; (*hear!*) and those servants had received their education at this unjustly-abused college. (*Hear!*) He therefore, for one, could never sit quiet, and hear such observations as those which had fallen from the hon. gentleman. The present bill did not involve any question connected with the overturning of this college. This general court, after three days' discussion on that subject, had remained impressed with the great utility of the institution, and they had expressed that sentiment by an immense majority. He had taken part in that discussion, and the view he had then taken of the subject he still retained—he was still impressed with a strong feeling of the benefits which the college had produced to the Company. (*Hear!*) The present measure did not go to alter the institution; but was intended, under special circumstances, to render the supply of civil servants sufficiently numerous to meet the exigency of the moment, and thus to make the general system more perfect. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* heartily concurred in the proposition before the court. The statement of the hon. Chairman, with the letter which had been read from the Board of Control, clearly pointed out the necessity for having the law on this subject suspended. He, however, was desirous that the measure should be permanent, not temporary. That was his opinion; and that opinion, he thought, comprized the best wishes for the interests of the Company. He agreed with those who asserted that the college had done much good; but he felt that the restraint imposed by the compulsory clause, was the means of preventing many very clever men from going out to India.—(*Hear, hear!*) That restraint or restriction was inimical to the best interests of the Company—because it hindered them from procuring, from every part of the United Kingdom, a combination of brilliant talents and of useful and solid qualities, which the young men were not capable of acquiring from a two years' standing at Haileybury. (*Hear!*) It was on this ground, that the college had not done all the good which it might have done, that he opposed this restraint. He did not mean or wish to oppose the college itself as a seat of learning; he only viewed it as an establishment that demanded modification. He confessed he derived a cheering assurance from the letter which had been read by order of the hon. Chairman. It appeared from it, that three propositions for altering the system were thrown out:—namely, by an enlargement of the college—by an abridgment of the term of residence, or, by a suspension of the law, as it now existed, leaving it to the directors to point out such testimonials as they might deem satisfactory, and to frame such rules and regulations as seemed best calculated to answer the purpose in view. They had adopted the third proposition; and he congratulated the court on the selection. It was the part of wisdom; because, by doing so, they had, he thought, removed one great impediment to obtaining the best possible abilities for the service of the Company; they had settled, he hoped, this compulsory clause in the act of Parliament for ever. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors had thereby declared, that the suspension of the law was the best of the three propositions brought before them. He thought so too; and, therefore, he wished that suspension to be perpetual. (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist*. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) having mentioned the large majority with which he voted on a former occasion, he (Dr. Gilchrist) might be permitted to remind him, that the major in numbers was frequently the minor in logic; and it was not always the decision of the largest body that was indisputably just. Many gentlemen, he knew, were in favour of great public institutions for the instruction of youth; but he certainly thought that private instruction did much more good. Not long since, no less a person than Sir Joseph York got up and stated, that the great public institutions of this country taught nothing but swindling and deceit. (*A laugh.*) He did not blindly follow that individual's opinion—but he spoke from experience—and he was not a man that would tell an untruth. He had had a good deal to do with students who had been at those institutions, and he would tell the court the result. He found they had a great deal of ignorance of every thing

thing connected with the ordinary language of India, and with the manners and customs of its inhabitants; and certainly he never met a number of young men so filled with conceit. Their education had been begun at the wrong end. To be learned in the laws of the Sanscrit language might be very useful when a copper-plate was dug up, from which it might be ascertained that a certain rajah had died 500 or 1,000 years ago, and left to the Prahmins a particular portion of land, in consequence of their having prevailed with a dozen of his wives to burn on his funeral pile. This was very good in a literary point of view—but let him have, in preference, useful practical knowledge; give him the man who could address the natives in their own language. Within his own experience he had seen many of those ill-educated young men, who could not speak to the cavalry corps like an officer or a gentleman. He might be allowed to observe, that the Indian cavalry corps were on a level with the Roman *equites*—they were all gentlemen, and had the manners of gentlemen; yet the worst and most ignorant young men were usually placed in command over them. Now, if they did not send out muskets, artillery, or sabres until they were properly stamped, why did they not, on the same principle, take care that no officers were sent out unless they also bore the stamp of merit. They would not send out mere passive instruments of war unless they were regularly tried and stamped; but they took no such precaution with respect to the active power that was to direct the use of those instruments. (*Hear!*) Instead of that, they might send out the greatest *blunderbuss* in the world—(*A laugh.*) he was tried in India, found inefficient, and sent home. Now would it not be better to try him here in the first instance? (*Hear!*) Gentlemen talked of putting fetters on the patronage of the Court of Directors. Far be it from him to place any fetters on their patronage, except the fetters of a fair examination, which would be serviceable to the young men and beneficial to the Company. The fact was, that those who now went out with the greatest quantity of ignorance, got the highest situations—because they went out first. He should like them to be sent to him for a few months—(*a laugh*)—that they might imbibe a little useful knowledge. (*A laugh*). An hon. friend of his was mistaken the other day, in thinking that he (Dr. Gilchrist) wanted a contract of this kind. He desired no such thing—but he was certainly anxious to see the education of these young men a little more attended to. The hon. proprietor then complained that, on a former day, when he was sitting in that corner (pointing to a seat usually occupied by Mr. S. Dixon) that hon. gent. had expressed his astonishment at the intrusion of a stranger, who had usurped the place he had been accustomed to sit in for many years. (*Laughter.*) From that moment he determined to resign that seat. (*Laughter.*) He would not sit in that seat again under any circumstances; it was contaminated—it was polluted. (*Much laughter.*) The hon. proprietor then proceeded to observe, that there was a provision in this bill connected with the interests of officers in the army. He was very happy to see it; and he must say, that it gave him great pleasure to find that the Court of Directors and the government were inclined to view their situation with kindness; for he believed it to be a fact, that many officers who had lost their health in the service, and had changed the climate to recover it, had not the means of going back. Had it not been for the assistance granted by agency houses (and one of those houses had advanced money to the amount of £70,000), many officers would not have been able to return to that service, in which they had lost their health. Nothing had come before the Court, since he had the honour of being a member of it, that gave him such unmixed satisfaction as this bill. Give to the people of the United Kingdom an open field and fair play, and if they did not beat the college hollow, he would forfeit his existence. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"The hon. member has, I think, gone a little out of his way to attack me, when he states that I complained of his sitting in this seat. I never said that, or any thing like it. I have no more claim to this seat than any other proprietor in the court. I wish, as the hon. proprietor talks a great deal about the *civil* service, that he would be good enough to study the use of *civil* language." (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *Ellis* declared his approval of the proposed measure. He thought a very considerable disadvantage arose from separating those persons, who were destined to administer the affairs of the Company in India, from every other class of society. In his view of the subject, it was very important that they should carry out with them the feelings and opinions of Englishmen (*hear!*)—since their character would ultimately be judged at the tribunal of public sentiment and feeling. (*Hear!*) When it was considered that the patronage chiefly fell amongst those whose relatives had been in India, there was a chance, if they were educated at an institution which admitted none but those who were intended for India, that they would acquire exclusive opinions and prejudices, and become almost a *caste*. (*Hear!*) He should say nothing, on this occasion, relative to the misfortunes which had attended the Haileybury institution. He did not mean to say that it was a place where more disturbances had occurred, or where more topics of contention existed, than elsewhere. Neither would he assert that the young men who were placed there conducted themselves worse than those who went to other institutions; but, most unquestionably, if one were to judge from what had occurred at that college, he would be led to form a very indifferent opinion of it. He admitted that it was beneficial to commence the acquirement of the Oriental languages in England; but he was quite sure, that a young man, in India, would do more in one month towards acquiring a knowledge of the language, for the practical purposes of life, than he could achieve in twenty months in this country. While he was in Calcutta, he had an opportunity of observing the advantages that were derived from the College of Fort William; and he was quite certain, that if the plan of the Marquis Wellesley had been followed up, it would have answered every purpose of instruction, both with respect to European and Oriental literature. (*Hear!*)

The hon. *Hugh Lindsay* begged leave to say, that he most highly approved of this measure; not because he disapproved of the college, but because the extreme exigency of the moment required it. He thought that, in the course of the three years to which this measure was to be confined, experience would testify that the college afforded a better opportunity for the acquirement of that knowledge which was requisite for the young men, than any other institution in this country; and, entertaining that opinion strongly, he hoped the experiment would not be extended beyond three years.

Mr. *Pattison.*—That the college had produced most successful results, every gentleman who had been in India must allow. Now, at a moment when gentlemen for the civil service were wanted to a very great extent, and an addition was therefore made to the means of education, by admitting *pro tanto* young men to study in other quarters, he thought it was very hard to take such an opportunity to run down the college. The letter to the President of the Board of Control pointed out, not, as the hon. proprietor had said, that the college was *inefficient*, but that it was *insufficient*. (*Hear!*) That was the word which ought to be dwelt on; he must, therefore, request gentlemen to look to that which was the real state of the subject; and, until a fair trial were given, to discover whether the one or the other system of education was the better, to abstain from casting reflections on the college. (*Hear!*) It was very certain, that a suggestion of opening Oxford and Cambridge to the young men intended for the civil service had been strongly supported in the adjoining room, soon after the establishment of the college, but the prejudice at that time was too strong in favour of that institution, and the proposition was not successful. But now, when it was merely declared that the structure could not contain a sufficient number of students—that the quantity of bricks and mortar of which it consisted, and the space which it covered, could not accommodate so many young men as the exigency of the service required—he hoped the general merits of the question would not be prejudged, and the college set down as good for nothing, until, by comparison, they learned which of the two plans was the most productive of good. (*Hear!*) He agreed with the hon. proprietor, that a more extended period would give a greater range to the experiment; because the effect of the change must be proved in India; and a knowledge of it could not well come home to this country, in the time specified, so as to enable them to form a decided opinion. (*Hear!*) Still, however, the effect of the present measure will be to try the experiment to a certain extent; and as in all other cases, individuals, if they cannot procure the whole of what they wish, must be glad to take what they can get. This bill was all the directors had to offer to the notice of the proprietors; but, if the result of this measure turned out to be so beneficial as the hon. proprietor anticipated, it would be consistent with his views to call for its farther extension. The hon. proprietor would no doubt be in his place, ready to watch over the progress of the measure, and to point out the good effects which would arise from carrying it on farther, if it were necessary. He deprecated argument on one side or the other of the main question, at the present moment, as uncalled for.

Mr. *S. Dixon.*—"In the bill, the term of three years is mentioned as a fit and proper time to prove the efficacy of this plan. I and others, however, think that five years will be a better period than three; and, therefore, I hope the court will not lose sight of that point."

Colonel Baillie, in expressing his consent to the measure proposed by this bill, observed that he did not consider it by any means as an *experiment* to ascertain whether or not the Company could do better without the college, but merely as an *expedient* to supply the deficiency of the college on its present limited scale, with a reference to the exigencies of the service. The institution of the college, in his (Col. Baillie's) opinion, had fully answered the purposes for which it was originally intended; and, if he could contemplate the total and permanent repeal of the provision which they were about to suspend, he should never have consented to the measure. He believed that, up to this time,

the college had afforded a sufficient supply of young men, better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the civil service in India, than we could boast of in former times; though, on the other hand, he was far from admitting that the duties of the service, on the comparatively limited scale to which they were formerly confined, had not been ably and efficiently performed by the civil servants of the Company: but the gradual extension of our empire, and the consequent increase of business in the civil departments of the service, demanded an additional supply, which must now be furnished on emergency by the best means in our power. If the college, on its present establishment, were sufficient to furnish that supply, he, for one, would resist an attempt to make any change in the system; but, satisfied as he was that the present scale of this institution was inadequate to meet the increased demand for civil servants in India, he was content to agree to the suspension, for the limited period proposed, of that provision of the statute which required the residence of four terms at the college as a condition of the appointment of writers. Perhaps, indeed, he might see cause at a future time to consent to a permanent limitation of the residence to a shorter period than the present—one or two sessions instead of four; but at present he should only repeat that he considered the bill as an *expedient* to supply an immediate want, not as an *experiment* to supersede the system of education at the college, and that, from this consideration alone, he was induced to consent to the measure.

Mr. Trant said, after what had fallen from the hon. director who had just spoken, he should think himself but ill discharging his duty, as a person who had passed through the civil service of the Company, and who had not been inattentive to what had been done and was doing in that service since he left it, if he did not, in his place, declare that all the efforts which had been made before and since the institution of the college, had been insufficient to provide a proper supply of young men for the civil service of the different presidencies. (*Hear!*) This he knew might be a very unpleasant declaration to some gentlemen—but such was the fact. (*Hear!*) He knew that he was not singular in this opinion: many who had been employed in the civil service were of the same opinion. The situation of India was now very different from that in which he left it. This arose from various causes—and one of these was the great improvement in the state of the natives themselves. This circumstance required the possession of higher qualities in the young men who were sent out, than were generally to be found amongst them. Perhaps he ought to apologize for what he had said; but it was a subject so very important and so much neglected, that he thought it should be mentioned as frequently as possible, both in that court and in another place. He could not agree in all that had been said relative to the great improvement in the civil service, since the institution of Haileybury college. It happened to him to put a very particular question on this point to an intimate friend of his, who was educated at that college, and was one of the most distinguished men that ever left it. Discussing the state of the civil service in Bengal, in the higher departments, it appeared that it was not so efficient as he and his friend could have wished it; and he (Mr. Trant) expressed a hope that some of the young servants would be prepared to fill the situations in a better manner. His friend's answer was—"I am very sorry that nothing leads me to hope that those young men will be more useful than their predecessors. I am afraid that, in those who are to come, a much greater deficiency will be found than there is even in those who are there now." (*Hear!*) Feeling as he did the deepest interest in the welfare of the Company—feeling in his heart and conscience that they had not yet adopted those means that were essentially necessary to secure a full supply of that class of persons to whom the civil affairs of the Company could with safety be trusted—he implored them to adopt some course different from that which they had heretofore pursued. When it was remembered that there was no competition—that there were just as many candidates as places—it was not surprising that mediocrity should be much more frequently met with than real ability. When such was the state of circumstances, surely those in whose hands the government of India was placed, ought to devise some more efficient means for the purpose of supplying the civil service with able men, than they had hitherto followed. He thought that the bill now under consideration would, in some degree, afford an opportunity for the improvement of the civil service; because it would probably bring into competition young men educated at different places—at the universities and great public schools; and they all knew that there was nothing like competition in these cases. This bill, they knew, had not passed the House of Commons; and, as he had the honour of a seat there, he might postpone any thing, in the shape of improvement, which occurred to his mind, until the measure was before the House. He might, however, throw it out as a hint here, that, in his view of the subject, the age at which the young men were appointed to service in India, might be beneficially extended from twenty-three to twenty four or

or twenty-five years of age. It would then be in the power of those who had to make the appointment to see that the young men had gone through a complete course of university education; and they would then be more fit for the performance of their important duties than they were at present; for he was decidedly one of those who thought that a thorough education, such as that acquired at the universities, and grafting on that some Oriental knowledge, enabled a young man to enter on the service with greater strength, both of body and mind—with more likelihood of serving the Company efficiently, and of effecting the purpose which they had in view, than if he went out at twenty or twenty-two, without that preparatory knowledge both of men and books which he was almost certain to gain at the university. With respect to the latter part of the bill, which related to the payment of salaries and allowances to the representatives of officers who had removed from their station or presidency in consequence of ill health, and unfortunately died before they could return, he entirely agreed in its propriety. He, however, wished the law to be carried farther: he was anxious that officers leaving their settlements or stations, on account of ill health, should be allowed to draw part of their salaries or allowances.

Dr. *Gilchrist* observed, that the question seemed to be, whether the provisions of the bill should be confined to three, or extended to five years.

The *Chairman* stated, that there was no such question before the court.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, though it was not perhaps regularly before the court, yet it certainly had been argued. He had himself been a probationer, on a particular occasion (that which related to the giving instruction in the Hindoostanee to the Company's servants), for three years, to which three years had been added; and if, in such a case as that, six years were deemed necessary for the experiment, he could not conceive why they should refuse five years in the present.

The *Chairman* said, that, in compliance with a by-law which imposed this duty on them, the Court of Directors had laid the bill before this court; and all that remained for him to do was, to ask whether the proprietors concurred in the provisions of the bill or not.

General *Thornton* was of opinion that, as the bill was now passing through Parliament, the present was the proper time for the proprietors to state their opinion on its various clauses. It was not too late for them to propose alterations in the bill, if they deemed them necessary.

The *Chairman*.—"The proprietors may petition Parliament on any point that does not meet their wishes; that is their only course."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I wish to explain to the hon. proprietor the situation in which we stand. If this court were to vote that five years were a term preferable to three, we have no means of conveying that sentiment to Parliament, except by petition. If the proprietors object to the bill in whole or in part, it will be necessary, in order that their feeling may be made known to the legislature, that some person should move that a petition be presented on the subject to the House of Commons."

General *Thornton* was perfectly aware of the fact stated by the hon. deputy chairman; but he thought it was a very good plan to investigate the provision of any legislative measure, which affected the Company, and by that means to apprize individuals who were members of Parliament, whether in that court or out of it, of their sentiments, instead of proceeding by the more strict and formal mode, that of applying to Parliament by petition. He approved of the bill so far as it went; but wished that the time of its operation should be extended. He did not, indeed, desire that any particular time should be mentioned for the cessation of its provisions; because, if it were found necessary, a bill might be introduced at any moment to put an end to the measure, and to allow the college to proceed in its old course. One hon. gent., an ex-director (Mr. Pattison), seemed to think a longer time than three years was necessary. Another hon. gent., one of their directors (Col. Baillie), appeared to be of opinion, that three years was too long a period. This, therefore, afforded conclusive proof that no period should be mentioned for the return to the present restriction; if circumstances hereafter shewed that such a return was necessary, it could be effected on the moment. He was not disposed to run down the college of Haileybury; some good had undoubtedly been effected by it—but it would be foolish to contend (against what they all knew), that it had not created some evil: several young men of great promise had been ruined by it. Let that establishment, however, go on; but, let those who chose it have an opportunity of trying whether a proper education could not be afforded in different parts of the country, where the young men would not be liable to imbibe that taste for expense, and those exclusive notions of importance, which they were very apt to do at Haileybury. He was anxious that there should be a proper examination, in order that the proper authorities should be informed how far the young men were fitted to perform the important duties that were likely to devolve on them. He believed that at pre-

sent much of what they were taught was not, so far as active life was concerned, worth a pin. The system ought to be thrown open; and, therefore, he was opposed to any restriction whatever. He wished, without carrying a regular petition to Parliament, that the time should be extended to at least four or five years; but, in preference to that, he could wish that there should be no restriction at all; leaving it to the court to proceed hereafter as they might think proper, should circumstances occur which seemed to call for a return to the old system.

The *Chairman*—"It is necessary for me to state to the proprietors, that with respect to a suspension of the existing law for three years, there has been little or no difference of opinion in the Court of Directors. We have thought *that* a sufficient time for making good the deficiency of servants as well as for determining the effect of the experiment; and there can be no difficulty, if it shall hereafter be found necessary, in calling for a farther suspension of the law. I think, however, that a sufficient supply of civil servants can, and will be afforded, in the course of three years."

The motion was then carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* immediately proceeded to put the question of adjournment.

Mr. *Gahagan* wished to know, before the court adjourned, why the bill now pending in Parliament, relative to juries in India, had not been laid before the court, conformably with the by-law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The *Chairman* answered, that the bill in question did not, in the opinion of the Company's law officer, come under the provisions of the by-law which had been mentioned.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, a bill had been brought into Parliament, which affected very materially part of the population of India. By that measure, the *half caste* were made eligible to act as jurors. In fact, the bill pointed out, all "good and sufficient men" as eligible to fill that situation. This was a very important change for India, and the bill effecting it being in progress through the House of Commons, he should like to know why it had not been laid before the court? He supposed there was some good reason for the omission.

The *Chairman* observed, that the measure did not, like the other bill which had been laid before them, come within the scope of the by-law.

Mr. *Gahagan* said that, in his opinion, it did—and he would willingly argue the point with the Company's learned counsel. Why did he say this? Because the bill evidently affected the rights and privileges of the subjects of the East-India Company. Surely, it could not be said, because the proceedings of the Supreme Court extended only ten miles beyond the limits of each presidency, that therefore this bill did not interfere with the interests of the Company. The court ought, from time to time, to be formally acquainted with what was done with respect to the situation of the Company's Indian subjects. If their law officer contended, that the letter of the by-law did not render it necessary that this bill should be laid before the court, then he would say that, as it involved a great moral question, it should not be withheld from them. By the provisions of that bill, a great moral boon was conferred on India; and he differed most completely from the learned serjeant (Bosanquet) in opinion, when that learned person asserted that the by-law did not require its production. Under the by-law, as it appeared to him, the production of that bill was expressly called for. There was another bill (introduced, he believed, by an hon. director), relative to the settlement of the Nabob of Arcot's debts, which had not been laid before the court. He would ask, did not that measure affect their interests in a pecuniary way? and, if so, why was that bill kept from their view? He said this, without any invidious feeling. He thought the bill relative to juries was so very important—it was a measure so honourable to the Company, and would, he was sure, prove so very beneficial to India, that it ought to be submitted to their consideration.

Mr. *Astell* wished, as the hon. proprietor had personally alluded to him, to say one or two words. A bill, relative to the Carnatic commission, had been undoubtedly read a second time in Parliament. Its object was, under peculiar circumstances, to continue that commission for some time longer. That measure had been revived three or four times, in consequence of the variety of claims that were to be decided upon. The by-law said, "that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a general court." Now, he could only say, that, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, the bill to which the hon. proprietor had last alluded, did not affect those rights, interests, and privileges: on this account, it had not been laid before the proprietors. This, therefore, was not an act of omission.

THE SHIPPING SYSTEM.

The court was about to adjourn, when Capt. *Maxfield* rose to make his promised motion, founded on the papers relative to the shipping system, which had recently been laid before the proprietors. The hon. proprietor expressed his sentiments as follow:—

"Sir,

"Sir, as the question respecting the mode of engaging tonnage for our commerce is one of great importance, I lose no time in bringing it forward before you quit that chair, in order that we may have the advantage of your professional experience; although in so doing, I come less prepared, from the short time I have had to examine the papers laid before us and other documents, to draw just conclusions, and illustrate by admitted data, facts and results evident and powerful, when stripped of official forms, the obscurity of multiplied calculations, and the endless variety of figured statements, which tend to confound and perplex those who undertake such uninviting inquiry. Let not, however, one proprietor who hears me be deterred, by the imagined magnitude and intricacy of the undertaking, from forming his own opinion on the subject before him; I ask him not to pin his faith on mine; but I entreat him to avoid delusion from a dread of difficulty and a love of ease; let him only judge for himself. His interests and mine, Sir, are the same; it must be to our advantage to promote the general interests of the Company; and to do that effectually we shall see with our own eyes, and judge for ourselves, rather than be lulled to slumber over our affairs, by those who kindly propose to relieve us from the trouble of thinking.

"In the papers laid before this court in January last, it will be seen that the Company have now engaged for trade forty-seven ships, *viz.* twenty-four for six voyages, which are engaged at the highest rate, some as high as £26. 10*s.* per ton, others for three voyages, and only five for one voyage, the average of which five is only £13. 6*s.* per ton.

"The expense incurred on the forty-seven ships altogether, for each voyage, amounts to..... £1,187,778 10 11

Now, if instead of being engaged as above for six and three voyages, ships had been engaged for one voyage, at the average of one voyage ships at £13. 6*s.*, the amount of expense per voyage would be only..... 739,493 6 0

And consequently produce a saving per voyage of £448,285 4 11

"Again, by the papers laid before the court, it will be seen that the Company bought and sail seven ships of their own, which have collectively performed in all thirty-one voyages out and home, and two voyages (which may be termed half-voyages) from Bombay, or equal to thirty-two whole voyages, for which they have entailed an expense, exclusive of their cost, of £1,176,139. 2*s.* 11*d.*, being an average of £27. 8*s.* 8*d.* per ton. Now, if those ships had not been purchased, but tonnage provided as required at the rate it was obtained at those periods, a saving, exclusive of the prime cost of the ships, of no less than the enormous sum

of £479,160 0 0

would have been effected, to which add the prime cost of the ships, or £224,636 0 0

exhibits a practicable saving on those seven ships of £703,796 0 0

"If those seven ships were sold, or even burnt, and tonnage was obtained at the average at which the five single voyages are now sailing, a saving might be effected, per voyage, of no less than.. £125,447 14 0

To which add the practicable saving on the forty-seven chartered ships of 448,285 4 11

We have an assumable saving, per voyage, of £573,732 18 11

"But, there is a question asked by many, why should we attempt such saving, what benefit can we derive, our dividend being limited to ten and a half per cent.? I am aware that the act which limited our dividend, without any possibility of increase, powerfully operated to induce us to repose, and inquire as little as possible, as to how our commerce was conducted; nor can we wonder that no surplus has been found applicable to the objects directed by the act, as the strongest motive to induce human action, was thus removed. I am speaking of the effects produced, but am not the advocate for such indifference; and a little reflection will convince any one who chooses to think, that although it may not appear to our immediate advantage, to inquire into and improve the management of our concerns, it is a subject of the deepest interest, and a paramount duty we are bound to perform. I shall now proceed to show, that it is no less to our interest and advantage, to effect any reduction of expense possible, than it is a duty we owe to the public. Supposing it could possibly be urged, that by virtue of our charter, which provided distinctly for the supervision of a controlling power over our political conduct, an acknowledged right was admitted, to conduct our commerce in any way we thought proper, as far as profit and loss were concerned: I say, Sir, if any supposition so monstrous could be entertained, it may be easily shown our commercial transactions are so interwoven with political consideration, that we have no choice left of the course we ought to follow, whatever may be our inclinations. If the legislature did not

really

really anticipate any surplus profit when they directed the appropriation of it, and if it were a mere delusion never to be realized, still there are considerations which render economy of such weight, that no sophistry can shake, or legal quibbling dispose of. In 1812, a committee of the House of Commons declared, that 'an augmentation of the numbers of European judges in India, adequate to the purposes required, would be attended with an augmentation of charge which the state of the finances of India was not calculated to bear, and the same objections occur to the appointment of assistant judges.' There, then, Sir, is the highest possible authority, pronouncing the means of administering justice to the enormous population under your government, inadequate to the performance of the first and most sacred duties of all government, while it furnishes the most powerful evidence and reasons, why you should economize not merely in India, but at home also. The higher rate at which tonnage is engaged for the conveyance of stores and troops to India, chargeable to the government of India, necessarily increases the expenses of India, and reduces its means. Let us imagine, for it has been asserted, that there was a want of shot in India to carry on the war against the Burmese, and you were called upon for a large supply, what would be the consequence? why, having ships taken up for six and three voyages as well as some of our own, it becomes desirable to lade them, and they are laden, and the Indian government in consequence becomes chargeable with probably double the rate of tonnage, for which freight might be obtained in the shipping market. Delay may also take place from thus waiting to load ships on our hands, which may not be ready to sail, and the consequences are then too evident, if other ships are then hired; our regular tonnage may, as is sometimes the case, sail half laden, or if they are detained, a heavy expense is incurred by demurrage. By such process, it is evident that much of the heavy charges of Indian war which is always laid at the door of the Governor-General of the day, may be fairly transferred elsewhere; and, as amongst other complaints and outcry laid against Lord Amherst, the want of shot at the outset of the Burmese war was a heavy one, it is hardly reasonable he should be held responsible, unless he had the means of taking them out in his pocket, with a prophetic knowledge they would be so soon required. Much clamour has been raised against your Governor-General, and from the silence of his natural protectors, all the existing evils and embarrassments may, by inference, be attributed to him; and I beg to declare my intention whenever a motion shall be submitted embracing such subjects, to do my best to saddle the right horse, and not allow Lord Amherst to be made a scape-goat to cover the blunders and incapacity of others. I was led to this digression, Sir, from the extensive operation of the effects induced by engaging tonnage at a high rate, and that it is our duty to obtain it at the most reasonable rate will not be denied. Now let us inquire how much it is our interest to do so. As the reasons which operated in the early part of our history, to equip ships employed in our trade in such an expensive manner, has long since ceased, it is our duty to avoid such unnecessary expense, and it is only to be attributed to the force of habit and prejudices that it has not long since been exploded. The uselessness of such equipment is evidently admitted by your engaging some of your tonnage on a plan less expensive and more commercial, and of itself furnishes the best evidence that it ought to be generally adopted. That the shipping employed by you in trade should be, either in fact or pretension, any other than mere merchantmen is too monstrous and absurd to be doubted at this moment, and your predilection for making your merchant ships as warlike as possible, is only equalled by your measures to render your vesssels of war as commercial as possible. The expense of such equipment is, however, only part of the evil produced; but to point out all the evils it entails, and all the mischief it engenders, would be to encroach too largely on your time. I shall therefore refrain from urging more than I am compelled to adduce, and purposely reserve the most powerful and conclusive arguments on this occasion, and trust the motives which induce me to do so will not be misinterpreted. The existing system confers a patronage and power on the owners of the regular ships as extraordinary as it is unjust to the military branch of your service. The owner of such ships appoints his own commander, who is sworn in by you, and by virtue of such appointment, agreeably to your orders of 1804, thus obtains the comparative military rank of a lieut.-col., although by former usage, and when there were better reasons than at present for conferring consequence, no such thing was allowed. On your trading ships, the commanders then held a rank between that of captain and major in your army; but, by the later orders the owner of a chartered ship obtained the power of superseding many officers who had served you in a capacity purely military from infancy to old age, by young men who were in some cases not born at the time those they superseded held the comparative rank of field officers in your army. No man can entertain more regard and esteem for many of the individuals so favoured than I do: but, even-handed justice cannot admit such sweeping

ing supersession, to be either politic or beneficial to our interests. The splendid salaries enjoyed by your civil servants was considered by the state, and is, I believe, admitted by them to be fully equivalent to military rank; and why such princely profits, derived from trade by the commercial branch of your service, are deemed inadequate without the privilege of military supersession, it remains with you, Sir, to explain. If we desire the renewal of our charter, it may be well to consider whether an equitable regard for the interests and fair pretensions of all, rather than of the few, are most likely to obtain it. We are represented as hateful from having a monopoly, and that our commercial management tends to injure and oppress the general interests of the country; but, I am prepared to prove by undeniable evidence that by conducting our commerce on true commercial principles, this Company, instead of being deemed a public injury, would be acknowledged as a source of great national advantage, a grand rallying point for commercial enterprize, an example worthy of general imitation, and a most powerful and stupendous pillar of support to the British empire. These are considerations which come home to all who feel for the interests of this Company, unconnected with lateral benefits. My interests as a proprietor are merely those of any other who desires no advantage from shipping or commerce, and the agitation of this question has the promotion of our general interests for its object. But an opinion is industriously encouraged, that those who bring forward any motion from this side the bar are hostile to the interests of the Company. I beg to declare that that is not my case; and strange, indeed, would it appear with so large a stake in the hedge, if I should entertain other than the most ardent desire to promote the general welfare of this Company. I have long been studiously attentive to the conduct of your affairs both in India and in this country; and while I fearlessly presume to remark upon palpable and glaring defects, no man can be more willing than I am to express the high opinion I entertain of the purity of intention and liberal conduct of this Company generally, to promote the public interest. I know of no government, nor public body whatever, who have gone so far as this Company to sacrifice their own interest to promote the public good; and, in all cases, to excite just and liberal conduct on the part of their servants, who are, generally speaking, no less remarkable for talents and ability, than for personal disinterestedness. In one word, whenever such intentions have been defeated and frustrated, they may be distinctly traced in every page of your history to commercial influence; every defect in your government abroad, every evil, in fact, that you have had to contend with at home—all have arisen from a want of efficiency in those branches of your service, which, it cannot be denied, may be clearly proved to spring from the same source. It is a millstone about our necks which defeats our best intentions, renders us unpopular at home, and not justly appreciated abroad. I shall now adduce a short estimate, exhibiting some results of our commerce for ten years, commencing from 1793, when our dividend was fixed at ten and a-half per cent. From 1794 to 1803 inclusive, the prime cost of all goods purchased by this Company was £31,068,118

The amount of freight and other charges was	20,234,372
Of which the freight and demurrage alone was ...	12,108,882

"Here, then, it is evident, beyond a doubt, that you have been carrying on a trade burthened with charges exceeding 65 per cent. on the prime cost. Can we wonder that there is no surplus profit? It is worth while to consider, that unless some surplus is realized, the most powerful argument for the renewal of the exclusive privilege of trading to China will be destroyed, while we should remember, that although such privilege were refused, we still exist as a commercial Company; but the continuing to trade there upon such management, will scarcely be even pretended; and it is therefore prudent to avoid having a long list of expensive ships upon our hands longer than necessity compels us. I therefore beg to submit four resolutions, and conceive, Sir, they must meet your approbation; indeed, the first is so completely a test of friendly feelings towards the Company, that I entertain no doubt but it will meet with that cordial support from your side the bar, which every measure will always claim, which has for its object the benefit of the proprietors at large. Its object, Sir, is to solicit the permission of Parliament to divide a small portion of the surplus profits which may be derived hereafter from our commerce above ten and a-half per cent.; and, although it may be urged by some that we should not go oftener to Parliament than necessity compels, yet, as we sought and obtained the permission of Parliament a few years ago to grant the ship-owners a sum little short of a million sterling, I think, we may, with as equally good grace, seek the permission of Parliament to divide a small portion of such surplus as may accrue hereafter, as a stimulus to create a surplus, and consequently to promote the object Parliament had in view when they directed the application of such surplus. The hon. proprietor was proceeding to read his resolution, when—

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order. He believed that no motion could be made while the

the question of adjournment was before the court.

The *Chairman*. "I think the hon. proprietor may move his resolution before the question of adjournment."

Capt. *Maxfield* said, he was not disposed to move resolutions of the description which he had prepared as an amendment to the question of adjournment. He thought that the quarterly court (if it meant any thing), meant that subjects of this important nature should be fairly introduced and duly discussed; if he had thought otherwise, he would have obtained the signature of the regular number of proprietors, and requested that a special general court should be summoned for the consideration of this question. He had supposed that they were to meet for the regular purposes of a quarterly general court; that was, to discuss all matters connected with the well-being of the Company: but now he found that they had assembled only to adjourn, and that at so early an hour as ten minutes after two o'clock. Was he to understand that these resolutions could only be received as an amendment to the motion for adjournment? If so, he must adopt a different course. He did not doubt that a great many persons were very well-disposed to lose this question altogether; and most probably it would be lost, let it be brought forward when it might. Still, however, he could not consent that it should be introduced under the disadvantage of being treated as an amendment to the question of adjournment, and that, too, at so very early an hour. (*Cries of "read your resolutions."*) The hon. proprietor then read the following resolutions:—

"1st. That it appears from the papers laid before the court in January last, that for the ships engaged for six voyages the highest is hired at £26. 10*s.* per ton, or the average of the whole £23. 17*s.* per ton per voyage. That the seven ships belonging to the Company have, for all the voyages they have performed collectively, averaged £27. 8*s.* 8*d.* per ton per voyage. That of the ships engaged for one voyage, the highest is hired at £15. 7*s.*, or the average of the whole but £13. 6*s.* per ton.

"2d. That it is evident the engaging of ships for a number of voyages is liable to numerous objections, and that a considerable reduction of expenses may be effected by hiring tonnage as required, and employing ships of a smaller class than those engaged for six voyages; and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to avoid such engagements in future, to enable the Company to embrace those advantages which are offered from the extensive maritime resources of this country.

"3d. That it appears a portion of our trade has been conducted in ships of a smaller class more economically equipped, but possessing every requisite for commercial purposes; therefore, the extraordinary and expensive mode of equipment observed in the regular ships may be dispensed with, as well as in the ships belonging to the Company.

"4th. That this court conceive it would tend to promote the public interests if the permission of Parliament were obtained to enable the Company to divide a small portion of the surplus profit which may accrue hereafter on our commerce above ten and a-half per cent., and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to prepare a petition to Parliament, entreating the authority of the legislature to divide such portion of the surplus profit above ten and a-half per cent., as Parliament may deem adequate to promote such object."

Mr. *Ellis* seconded the resolutions. He thought the thanks of the court were due to the hon. proprietor for the pains which he had taken in the investigation of this important subject; and it appeared to him to be quite impossible that the court could separate without something being said by those in authority on this subject. There certainly were individuals in the court, who could state whether the positions of the hon. gentleman were correct or not; and he thought that neither the Court of Proprietors nor the public at large would be satisfied, unless the question were fairly discussed.

The *Chairman* said, perhaps the best course that could be taken on this occasion would be for him, with the permission of the court, to withdraw the motion of adjournment, and to put the resolutions of the hon. proprietor, as a substantive question, instead of placing them before the court, in the shape of an amendment. (*Hear!*) Now that he was on his legs, he begged to observe, that he lamented very much that the hon. proprietor had not adopted that course which was usual on such occasions, that he had not communicated to him (the Chairman) the motion which he meant to bring forward; he, in that case, would have made himself better acquainted with all the various topics connected with the motion then before the court. He could, however, meet some of the hon. proprietor's objections, with respect to the present shipping system. The question appeared to divide itself naturally into two parts: first, as to the Company's shipping; whether it was necessary for the service of the Company to have a separate and distinct description of marine? It had always been considered that it was wise to possess this species of marine. (*Hear!*) The Company had kept up this system for years, and great benefit had been derived from their possession of such a fleet. It was necessary that they should have

have a large description of ships to convey the Company's troops to India, and to effect the periodical reliefs of the King's regiments serving there; they were also employed in carrying out ordnance, military stores, &c. When this duty was performed, they took in valuable cargoes; and therefore, he contended, that the Company ought to possess ships of this class; besides, when the ships arrived in India, should any circumstances happen which rendered it necessary for the government to employ vessels, they were ready to their hand. They had not to go into the market and run the chance of hiring ships; and it was obvious that at certain times much advantage accrued, in consequence of the government having this species of tonnage at their disposal. Of course they had to answer for any extra detention of those vessels. A daily demurrage was required, which amounted to little more than the payment of the men and the expense of ground tackling; but the government, when pressed on the moment, sometimes sent those ships on short voyages—a proceeding which was absolutely necessary when military operations were carrying on; therefore he thought that, in every point of view—whether they looked at the question with reference to commerce or to politics, it was right that the Company should have a distinct fleet of this size. That was a point which he thought could not justly be questioned, while the Company maintained its present situation. But, beyond all this, so long as the Legislature continued the government of India in the hands of the Company, he never could bring himself to consider the whole of the subject under discussion as a mere money question. There were many ways, in a political point of view, in which the Company derived very great advantages from the possession of this class of ships, which otherwise they could not obtain. Of this he was perfectly satisfied, that no person could deny that the ships of the Company were of the best possible description. (*Hear!*) In the second place, the hon. proprietor had adverted to the amount of freight paid for those vessels. To this he would answer, that the next time the Company advertised for ships, he should feel much pleasure if the hon. proprietor, in the free exercise of his professional knowledge, would send in a tender for £10, £15, or £20 per ton. If the hon. proprietor did so, he could assure him that it would be accepted at once. The Court of Directors had no power in these cases; their line of conduct was clearly defined. The bidding for ships was, by act of parliament, thrown open to public competition. After the Company had decided that a certain quantity of tonnage should be taken up, it was left to the public to state the terms on which they were willing to supply it; and the Court of Directors were obliged to take the lowest tender that was offered. That simple fact included within its compass the whole question of freight.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped that the hon. member, who had brought this question forward so ably, would not relax in his endeavours; but that, on some future day, he would bring forward those cogent reasons for an alteration in the shipping system, which he had observed he would postpone for the present. In looking over the list of ships and their tonnage, which he had seen this morning, some things appeared which required explanation. He there saw the rate of tonnage, in one place £15. 10*s.*, and all at once he found it raised, in another to £21. He was still more surprised with respect to the number of voyages. He saw that a ship on the stocks, a nameless, an anonymous vessel, was taken up for six voyages. This vessel, it appeared, was building in the place of the Kent, which was destroyed; and he would ask, how many voyages had that vessel to go when she was lost? He saw the new vessel was taken at £21 per ton; and, when he carried his eye into the next column, he found that she belonged to a Mr. Marjoribanks. He made these remarks, because he wished to receive proper information. He could assure the Court of Directors that he felt as great an interest in their character as they did themselves.

Capt. *Loch* said, that the ship Kent had been unfortunately burned; and, as no blame could be attached to the commander or owners, the Court of Directors were authorized, by the act of the 58th of Geo. III., to contract with the owners or their representatives for the building of a new ship, on the lowest terms on which any vessel had been taken up for the season. Under these circumstances, the new vessel was ordered to be built, at the rate of £21 per ton, without favour to any one.

[The clause of the 58th of Geo. III., referred to by the hon. director, was here read.

1st. "That it appears from the papers laid before the Court in January last, that of the ships engaged for six voyages the highest is hired at £26. 10*s.* per ton, or the average on the whole of them £23. 17*s.* per ton per voyage.

"That the seven ships belonging to the Company have for all the voyages they have performed collectively averaged £27. 8*s.* 8*d.* per ton per voyage.

"That of the ships engaged for one voyage the highest is hired at £15. 7*s.*, or the average in the whole but £13. 6*s.* per ton.

2d. " That it is evident the engaging ships for a number of voyages is liable to numerous objections, and that a considerable reduction of expense may be effected, by hiring tonnage as required, and employing ships of a smaller class than those now engaged for six voyages, and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to avoid such engagements in future, to enable the Company to embrace the advantages which are offered from the extensive maritime resources of this country.

3d. " That it appears a portion of our trade has been conducted in ships of a smaller class more economically equipped, but possessing every requisite for commercial purposes; therefore, the extraordinary and expensive mode of equipment observed in the regular ships may be dispensed with, as well as in the ships, belonging to the Company.

4th. " That the court conceive it would tend to promote the public interests if the permission of Parliament were obtained, to enable the Company to divide a small portion of the surplus profit which may accrue hereafter on our commerce above ten and a half per cent., and that the Court of Directors be therefore requested to prepare a petition to Parliament entreating the authority of the Legislature to divide such portion of the surplus above ten and a half per cent., as Parliament may deem adequate to promote such object."]

The *Chairman*.—" I only wish to observe, that the proposition for building this ship has been confirmed by the Court of Proprietors." *(Hear.)*

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he was satisfied that it was altogether a legitimate proceeding. There was an act of parliament in favour of it; but the question was, whether that act might not be repealed, with great propriety, by and by. He would suppose a case. If their charter should happen not to be renewed, might they not be left with some of those big ships on their hands, which would be of no use whatever to them?

The *Chairman* said, that, even if their exclusive right to trade to China were taken from them, the Company would still exist as a great commercial body; and, in that capacity, ships would certainly be necessary for their service. The subject which the honourable proprietor (Capt. Maxfield) had brought forward, had been argued in that court for years together; and the result was, that the proprietors were decidedly of opinion, that the description of ships to which the hon. mover objected were the most advantageous for the Company's service. Experience clearly proved that they were right in that opinion. The only point on which he was not opposed to the hon. mover was this—that, perhaps, the rates of freight were high. For his own part he wished they were lower, and he would cheerfully adopt any plan to effect a reduction. If the hon. mover would offer to build ships at twenty or twenty-five per cent. less than was demanded by others, the Company would gladly accept his offer.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—Nothing which had been said, established, in his mind, the necessity of taking up ships, at so high a freight, for several voyages, when vessels of a smaller class could be engaged so much lower for one voyage. At an early period of their history, when they had to contend with many enemies, it was necessary, he knew, that they should possess large ships. That necessity, however, no longer existed. Long and deep-rooted prejudices might induce them to adhere to the old system; but that they ought to get rid of that system, did not, in his opinion, admit of any doubt. In the early part of their history, they were under the necessity of fighting their way. The Company did not then possess strong fortresses in India; they had not then an army of 130,000 men. They had not, at that time, the support of the British navy; that force which was the admiration of the world. That force would protect the Company's flag in India while their charter lasted; and that, he hoped, would be for ever. Looking back to the time to which he had adverted, he found that the Company's ships were then no less respectable, as ships of war, than his Majesty's vessels were. There was, however, a great deal of difference now, though the pretensions, on the part of the Company's vessels, were considerably inflated. In the by-gone period, the officers got their command from the sovereign, and martial-law prevailed on board the Company's ships: circumstances rendered this necessary and proper. But the disposition which at present prevailed to make these vessels something more than merchant-vessels, was as mischievous as it was expensive. He admitted that they were fine ships; and so they might remain without incurring such an enormous expense. He was a naval man; and he thought a large ship sailed without guns as well as with them: and, for commercial purposes, much better. A merchant vessel being filled with a cargo, how was it possible to get at shot-holes? What, then, would be the condition of one of the Company's ships, heavily laden, if she received a shot between wind and water? He had known one of those ships to have merchandize stowed in the cuddy and in the pump-room; the consequence of which was, that she had nearly been lost. This crowding

crowding was occasioned by the necessity of making room for the guns. It certainly was not necessary that those vessels should have guns on board, nor any thing but merchandize. If there were any part of the Company's system that required alteration, it unquestionably was that which related to their shipping and commercial concerns. It bore hard on every party connected with them; and, as he had said before, hung like a millstone round their necks. They governed 70,000,000 of people; and, after getting the last rupee from them, they turned round and told them that it was too expensive to administer the law of the land to them. This was not his mere assertion; it rested, as he had already shewn, on the highest authority—on the authority of the House of Commons. An hon. member had observed, that the charter of the Company might expire before the term for which their ships were engaged was concluded. To this it was answered, that the Company, at the expiration of the charter, would still exist as a commercial body. This circumstance surely afforded the strongest possible argument in favour of economy. In the ordinary commerce of India, they could not go on with those expensive ships: he therefore advised the court to alter the system at once, and the Company would then be prepared for whatever might happen. He did not say, nor mean to say, that the ship-owners derived unfair profits: what he asserted was, that the system was unnecessarily expensive. The hon. Chairman had observed, that the Company must always have a fleet; and if such were the case, that it could not be maintained without great expense. Now, he could see no necessity for a fleet, when they had not sufficient employment for the vessels; and he knew a ship belonging to the Company to go round to different ports, from one side of India to the other, without getting a cargo. She, however, was one of the fleet. He saw none of the advantages which were said to be derived from their having a fleet of large vessels at China. The size of their ships did not appear to prevent disputes there. The Americans, who possessed no fortresses in India, who could claim no respect on the score of having an army of 130,000 men, contrived to manage their business effectually with vessels of a comparatively small size. They carried on their business through the medium of a supercargo, and they brought away their teas a good deal cheaper than the Company could, because their vessels were far less expensive. He would, however, maintain, that, if proper means were taken, an English vessel could sail cheaper than an American; and he could see no reason for not adopting the most moderate scale of expense that could be pointed out. He was prepared to shew that, with due attention, £500,000 a-year might be saved in this department. If this saving were considered of no importance to the Company, he had nothing more to say. He believed he had known old muskets, cartouch-boxes, and other trash, sold on a principle of economy; and, from this circumstance, some persons imagined that they must be in a most desperate state—that they were, in fact, on the eve of bankruptcy. He, however, never indulged in any such feeling of despondency; on the contrary, he thought that their affairs were in a very flourishing state, and might be made to flourish still more.—*(Hear!)* With that view it was that he brought forward the present motion.—*(Hear!)* He did not say that there had been any intentional waste. The waste and expense of which he complained had grown out of established usage; and he had pointed out the manner in which the Company had been led into the system. If, however, those large ships were necessary in time of war, they could not be required in time of peace. But he would maintain that, even in time of war, they were not necessary, while this country possessed so great a maritime force.

Captain *Loch* said, that the ships chiefly alluded to by the hon. proprietor were India ships, which had but a few voyages to go; the rest were all China ships, taken up at the lowest public tender, and by act of parliament could not be engaged for less than six voyages, except in cases of exigency. Two had been taken up some time ago, under such circumstances, one at £17. 2s., and the other at £16. 11s. per ton, which was not much less expensive than some of the regular ships in the Company's service, of which some are as low as £18. 5s. per ton. In estimating the charge of freight, it ought to be observed, that the port duties at China were much less in proportion on large than on small ships; and this difference ought to be taken into consideration, and a proper allowance should be made for it, before the hon. proprietor struck the rate of tonnage. The Company are their own underwriters; it was therefore necessary to be careful in what ships they placed their valuable cargoes; and he believed no person could deny that the Company's ships were some of the finest ships in the world. If any individual went to Lloyd's and inquired what ships they were most willing to insure, the answer would be at once—the Company's ships. There was no great difference in the rate of insurance; but, as to

choice, no sort of doubt or question existed, and this he believed arose from the circumstance that the Company were so particular with respect to the outfit. The Company's own ships had paid extremely well, and would, very soon, occasion little or no charge to the Company. It was of great importance that the Company should possess ships of a superior class, because, when war broke out in India, such a force enabled them to defend all their colonies. He did not mean to say that they could defend those colonies as the British navy could do, but that they could defend them to a certain degree. The hon. proprietor had spoken in favour of taking up ships for one voyage. Their freight appeared very low; but then it should be recollected, that they were not liable to a charge for damage. Now the Company's ships were liable for damage to the amount of £3,000, which made the freight of those ships appear so much the greater. He was not aware of the motion which the hon. proprietor intended to make. He therefore could not, at the moment, go into the minutiæ of those calculations; but if he had time to examine them, he was convinced he could shew that they contained many overstatements; as also, that the freights of the Company's ships were not so extravagant as the hon. proprietor imagined. The present shipping system appeared to him to answer the purposes of the Company exceedingly well, and therefore he should oppose the motion.

Mr. *Twining* hoped he would be excused for obtruding, for a few moments, on the attention of the court. He was quite unprepared to examine the calculations of the hon. proprietor; but, from long experience, he could speak of the manner in which the Company's ships brought home their cargoes from China. They were conveyed to this country in the best possible state; and he believed that the condition in which they were brought home, was a great saving and a great benefit to the Company.—*(Hear!)*—He could not but remind the court of the good which had been derived, not only by the Company, but by the government and the country at large, from the excellent way in which their ships were equipped in time of war. It was in consequence of the way in which those ships were fitted out, and their fine condition, that a valuable cargo had been saved, when the French fleet, under Admiral Linois, was beaten off by Commodore Dance.—*(Hear!)*—The cargo was safely brought home, and serious embarrassment, both to the Company and the country, was thus prevented. With respect to a recent unpleasant occurrence in China, it had not, he believed, been occasioned by the presumption of persons commanding the Company's ships, but arose from the interference of a gallant captain in his Majesty's service.

Capt. *Maxfield* was most willing to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of the officers commanding the Company's vessels on every occasion, so far as the means afforded them permitted; and he said this, because otherwise it might be supposed, from the remarks of the hon. proprietor, that his (Capt. Maxfield's) observations tended to impugn the merits of those excellent officers. He wished now to say, that he had not taken in his calculations an assumed rate of tonnage, but the expense actually incurred. With respect to the six-voyage ships, he had rated them rather low, because they were entitled to £1. 10s. per ton more if they proceeded to the continent of India, instead of going to China direct; and, as he supposed many of them would first proceed to India, he had a right to add £1s. 10s. more to their freight per ton. The whole of his statement was founded on the papers laid before the court; and if he had drawn any erroneous inference, he would be happy to have it corrected. With respect to the misunderstandings which had, from time to time, occurred with the Chinese, he would only observe, that he did not think English officers or sailors were more likely to quarrel with that people than the Americans were. But there was a reason for the jealous feeling manifested by the Chinese government; they well knew that the Company carried on an extensive trade in opium, which was against their laws; and he would ask, if a ship from France came into the river Thames, and endeavours were made to introduce from that vessel goods which were prohibited, would it not make a great noise? Would not the government soon lay hold of such a dépôt of contraband goods?

The motion was then put from the Chair, and lost by a large majority; only five hands being held up in favour of it.

The court then adjourned.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. Lieut. C. P. Ainslie, from h. p., to be lieut., v. R. Lewes, who exch., rec. dif. (29 Jan.)

31st Foot. Ens. H. Evans, to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell prom., and T. Pearson to be ens. by purch., v. Evans (both 25 Feb.)

Allowed to dispose of his half-pay. Capt. J. P. Millbanke, 47th F. (25 Feb.)

The commissions of the undermentioned officers have been antedated to the dates specified against their names, but they have not been allowed any back-pay:—

41st Foot. Lieut. Tathwell (20 Aug. 24).

87th Foot. Lieut. Smith (6 June 25). Lieut. Thomas (23 Aug. 25). Ens. Dudley (9 Nov. 25).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 24. *London*, Phillips, from Singapore 13th Sept., and Batavia 14th Oct.; at Deal.—25. *Indian*, Shannon, from Bengal 11th Oct.; off Dover—also *Richard Rimmer*, Nicol, from Singapore 21st Aug.; at Cowes.—26. *Lady Kennaway*, Surflen, from Bombay 5th Nov.; at Deal.—27. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—28. *Jane*, Taylor, from Singapore 21st Aug.; at Cowes.—*March* 2. *Catherine*, Endicott, from Batavia 22d Oct.; at Cowes.—3. *Magnet*, Todd, from Bombay; at Gravesend.—11. *Cumberland*, Cairns, from Van Dieman's Land; at Gravesend.—15. H.M.S. *Blonde*, Capt. Lord Byron, from the Sandwich Islands; at Portsmouth.—20 *Madras*, Fayrer, from Bengal 5th Nov.; at Deal.

Departures.

March 4. *Matilda*, Bulley, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—8. *George the Fourth*, Barrow, for Bengal and China; *Juliana*, Innes, for Ceylon and Bengal; *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras; *John Barry*, Roche, for New South Wales; and *Faith*, Deloitte, for ditto; all from Portsmouth—also *Sir David Scott*, M'Taggart, for Bengal and China; *Hougua*, Desmarque, for Manilla; and *Fairfield*, Work, for New South Wales; all from Deal—also *North Briton*, Richmond, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—9. *Corsair*, Robinson, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—10. *Castle Huntley*, Drummond, for Madras and China; *Thomas Coutts*, Chrystie, for Bombay and China; and *Diadem*, Cotgrave, for Bombay; all from Deal.—11. *Marquess Huntley*, Fraser, for Madras and China; from Deal.—13. *Euphrates*, Meade, for Madras and Bengal; and *Columbine*, Tuit, for Bombay; both from Deal.—16. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—19. *Marquess Camden*, Fox, for St. Helena, Singapore, Penang, and China; from Deal.—21. *Duke of Bedford*, Tween, for Madras and Bengal; and *Henry*, Bunney, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Madras, from Bengal: His Exc. Sir Edw. Paget, late commander-in-chief; Capt. Champagne, military secretary and aide-de-camp; Capt. M. Semple, aide-de-camp; W. W. Hobhouse, merchant; Major Tovey, H.M.'s 31st regt.; Dr. Swiney, Bengal army; Mr. Freeman, ditto; Mr. Mac Ghie, H.M.'s 31st regt.; Mr. Gladstones, Madras N.I.; Master G. C. O. Smith; Mrs. Twining; Mrs. N. Mac Leod; Mrs. D. Ware; Mrs. Troxton; Mrs. Kelly.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bombay: Mrs., Miss, and Master Pepper; Lieuts. W. Kingston and J. R. Gloag.

Per Indian, from Bengal: Mr. Ogilvy, Liverpool supercargo; and Lieut. Frederick, Bengal N.I.

Per Cumberland, from Van Dieman's Land: Mr. Rowcroft; Mrs. Rowcroft, and eight children; Messrs. Connelly, Greig, Gregory, and Stirling; Mrs. Stirling and two children; Mr. Biggs.

Per London, from Singapore: Mr. G. Parr.

Per Atlas (expected), from Madras and Ceylon: Mr. Bruce, Company's military service; Capt. Moncrieff, Madras artil.; Mr. Hooper, Company's civil service; Lieut. Wilson, royal artil.; Mrs., Miss, and two Masters Hooper; Mrs. Busche, from Ceylon, and infant, born on the passage; two Misses, and two Masters De Busche; two Misses and Mrs. Hennys; Miss Cathcart; Miss Smith; Miss Moojart; Mrs. E. Moojart; Master R. Bruce; three men, three women, and three children, invalids, from Ceylon; one soldier, time expired, from Madras.—(Lieut. White, 2d Ceylon regt., died on the passage.)

Per Coromandel (expected), from Bengal: Mrs. Barlow; Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner; Mrs. Sherlock and children; Col. Vaughan and servant; J. Mainwaring, Esq.; J. Paris, Esq.; B. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Lukes, 69th regt.; Capt. Everett, engineers; Lieut. Taylor, and child; Lieut. Anstruther, 34th N.I.; Lieut. Roxburgh, of cavalry; and Ens. Elliott.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Marquess Huntley, for Madras and China: Col. and Mrs. Sale; Major Walpole; Mr. and Mrs. Glass; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spring; Lieut. and Mrs. Smith; Lieuts. Mahon, Jones, Davis, and Moire, 46th regt.; Ensigns Pigott and Coke, 45th regt.; Dr. Mack; Assist.-surg. Bush; Messrs. Hare, Mac Donald, West, Pollock, Willins, Wilmot, Mc Donald, Ferrers, Madan, Durant, Pigott, Wright, Pegson, Balfour, Davis, and Fortescue, cadets.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Madras: Mrs. Taylor; Misses Maria Scott and Emily Johns; Capt. W. Taylor, H.C.'s service; Ens. E. W. Snow, ditto; Mr. A. Milligan, assist. surg.; Mr. W. Butler, ditto; Messrs. Fortescue, Back, Hughes, Heywood, Atkinson, Woodhouse, Bradstreet, Dearsley, W. Walker, Montgomery, Gordon, Thompson, Hayes, and T. Morris, cadets.—For Bengal: Mrs. Betts; Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Fillott; Misses M. Steer, L. E. Rand, J. L. Colebrooke, E. Yates, C. Turner, E. Turner, Mary Turner, and Margaret Turner; Mr. E. Betts, free merchant; Mr. Patton, ditto; Mr. C. G. Mansel, writer; Messrs. Percy, Butler, Mc Donell, J. Jones, Palin, and Shortread, cadets; Messrs. J. Danby, J. Turner, and J. Innes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. Lady Minto, of a son.

25. At Brighton, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir William Inglis, K.C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. At Perth, Lieut. R. Mylius, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to Margaret, fourth daughter of L. Mackinnon, Esq.

Feb. 18. At Carmarthen, D. Prytherch, Esq., to Caroline Georgiana Catherine, youngest daughter of the late J. Dalton, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's medical service, Madras.

27. Lieut. A. A. Williamson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Janet Elizabeth Rosalie, only daughter of the late A. Mearns, Esq., formerly of the 3d regt. of Guards.

March 13. At Dumfries, Capt. Henderson, Madras military service, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Grierson, Shillahill, parish of Drysdale.

15. At the district church of All Souls, John, son of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq., member of council at Bombay, to Maria Jane, third daughter of the late Samuel Davis, Esq., of Portland Place.

DEATHS.

March 4. Henry Smith, Esq., solicitor to the Hon. E. I. Company, and clerk to the Drapers' Company, aged 62.

6. The Hon. Colonel John Lindsay.

— At Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, George Wilson, Esq., Admiral of the Red.

10. At Lisbon, of apoplexy, John the IVth, King of Portugal, and titular Emperor of Brazil.

14. At the British Museum, Dr. Noehden, author of a number of works on the German language, grammars, dictionaries, &c.

Lately. At Toulouse, Madame La Perouse, widow of the celebrated naturalist of that name, aged 80.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1826.						
Madras & Bengal	April 5	Providence	678	Henry Read	John M. Ardlie	E. I. Docks	Jos. Horsley & Co., & W. Redhead,
	10	Lady Holland	450	Plummer and Co.	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane. [jun.
	15	Morley	490	Thomas Ward	Geo. Holliday	City Canal	S. Marjoribanks & Co., King's Arms
	5	City of Edinburgh	366	William Masson	George Milne	City Canal	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane. [Yard
	May 15	Hope	455	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	Blackwall	Gledstanes, Drysdale, and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill.
	31	Sophia	530	Palmers, M'Killop, & Co.	James Barclay	City Canal	Barber and Neate, Birchin-lane.
Bengal	April 2	Timandra	370	Henry Barrick	George Wray	City Canal	Buckles and Co.
	4	Sarah	303	Thomas Dixon	James Kellaway	W. I. Docks	Lyall and Greig, & W. Redhead, jun.
	—	Britannia	280	Lyall and Greig	—	W. I. Docks	Daniel Wilkinson, St. Michael's-alley.
	10	Frances	250	Robert Arnold	Robert Heard	City Canal	Robert K. Wade, London-street.
	7	Harriet	250	Mungo Gilmore	Wm. B. Fulcher	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Bombay	20	Royal George	477	John Barry	Stephens. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	5	Morro Castle	360	John N. Wood	J. B. Smith	Liverpool	E. and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	May 1	Recovery	493	John Chapman and Co.	H. C. Chapman	E. I. Docks	J. Chapman, & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	—	Boyne	403	John and Thos. Dawson	David Miller	W. I. Docks	J. and T. Dawson, Billiter-square.
Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore.	March 31	Bonavista	237	Robert Towns	Robert Towns	W. I. Docks	J. Horsley, & Co.,& W. Redhead, jun.
	May 5	Excellent	328	George Mickle	William Phillips	City Canal	Edmund Read, & W. Redhead, jun.
Ceylon	—	Ceylon	300	John Bently	Francis Davison	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
Mauritius & Ceylon	April 15	Alexander	447	George Joad	Wm. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Cape & Mauritius	May 10	Ellen	220	Ralph Fenwick	Charles Camper	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	April 20	Penelope	220	John Clark	William Christie	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Cape	May 1	Hebe	220	Thomas Hughes	Henry Elsdon	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson, Nag's-Head Court.
St. Helena and Cape	April 20	Kate	100	Henry Houghton	—	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson.
V. D. Land and N. S. Wales	7	Earl St. Vincent	423	Richard Mount	Josiah Middleton	Portsmouth	Cookes and Long.
	—	Chapman	520	John Chapman and Co.	John Milbank	Portsmouth	J. Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-street.
New South Wales	—	England	420	Thomas Ward	John Reay	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	20	Marquis of Huntly	564	Robert Grangett	William Ascough	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan.
	5	Medora	250	James Drew	James R. Clendon	Lon. Docks	Joseph Horsley & Co., Billiter-sq.
Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	10	Earl of Liverpool	250	William Bottomley	Adam Ward	Lon. Docks	Anstice and Thornhill, Old South Sea
	25	Orelia	350	John Hatch	R. M. Gransell	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson. [House.
	30	Hugh Crawford	366	John Campbell	William Langdon	Lon. Docks	John Campbell, White Lion Court, [Cornhill.

Convict Ships

25th March 1826.

SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

SEASON, 1825—1826.

Destination.	Came Afloat.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Commanders.	To sail from Gravesend.
Bengal	—	Lady Raffles	649	Innes, Beveridge, & Co.	James Coxwell	1826.
		Florentia	452	Henry J. Moor, Esq.	John Wimble	
		Abbotsford	451	William Bawtree, Esq.	Lucas Percival	
China and Quebec	May 18	Rockingham	423	George Waugh, Esq.	George Waugh	
		Asia	596	George Macinnes, Esq.	Thomas F. Stead	June 18
China and Halifax	—	Ann and Amelia	587	Joseph Soames, Esq.	—	
		Lord Amherst	506	Johnston & Meabourn	Robert Lucas	

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Probable Clearance.	To be in the D. of Wight.	When Sailed
												1825.	1825.	1825	1826.
1	Abercrombie Robinson	1331	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	A. C. Proctor	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	T. Colledge	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	23 Nov	29 Dec.	13 Jan.
1	Edinburgh	1326	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	G. A. Bond	D. Marshall	P. Bonham	George Waller	T. L. Matthews	W. J. Shepherd					11 do.
3	Berwickshire	1332	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	R. C. Fowler	T. M. Storr	Alex. Fraser	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	Bengal & China			1826.	19 do.
4	Thames	1330	Henry Blanshard	Wm. Haviside	J. Cruickshank	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Geo. Steward	Henry Perrin	Tim. Heald		24 do.	8 Dec.	13 Jan.	25 do.
1	Lord Lowther	1332	Henry Blanshard	Charles Steward	Wm. Evans	W. Freeman	B. Bailey	H W W. Parker	Robt. Martin	Edw. King	St. Helena, Bombay, & China				19 do.
6	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	Boulter J. Bell	O. Richardson	David Scott	J. L. Wardell					3 Mar
3	Sir David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	Robt. Scott	D. J. Ward	John Rose	Henry Arnot	Thos. A. Gibb	Bengal & China	9 Dec.	23 do.	28 do.	8 do.
3	Macqueen	1332	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	Wm. Marquis	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson					10 Feb.
5	Dunira	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	J. Shute	N. de St. Croix	J. Rickett	R. Buckle	F. Burlin	W. Dickinson					10 Mar
5	Thomas Coutts	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	E. Markham	J. Elphinstone	Richard Chant	J. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman	Bombay & China				8 do.
3	Duchess of Atholl	1330	W. E. Ferrers	Ed. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Henry Cole	W. Harrod	Chas. Clyde	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton					17 do.
7	Lady Melville	1257	O. Wigram	Richard Clifford	R. H. Rhind	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	R. Manners	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	Bengal & China	23 Dec	7 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 do.
1	George the Fourth	1329	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham					
											St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.		1826.		19 do.
7	Marquis Camden	1286	Thomas Larkins	Gilson R. Fox	Philip Herbert	John Fenn	T. B. Daniel	H. J. Wolfe	Thos. Cron	T Collingwood					
7	Castle Huntly	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	J. Campbell	Henry Wright	Madras & China	Jun.	21 do.	26 do.	10 do.
8	Marquis of Huntly	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	D. Sampson	R. M. Isacke	A. P. Castobadie	John Simpson	W. M. Harper					11 do.
5	London	1332	Company's Ship	J. B. Sotheby	T. Smith	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	W. Pigott	David Forrest	Pat. Stewart					
5	Orwell	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	P. H. Burt	James Wilson	Robt. Tabor	J. R. Pidding	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigen	China	7 Mar.	22 Mar	27 Apr.	
3	William Fairlie	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Wm. Pascoe	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	J. P. Schroder	George Comb	Peter Milne					
5	Canning	1326	Company's Ship	B. Broughton	P. Baylis	A. Rivers	F. G. Moore	John Graham	F. Kiernan	Wm. Ainslie					
7	General Harris	1280	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Gisborne	S. Newdick	C W Loveridge	R. Saunders	Robt. Harvey	J. H. Langon					
8	Prince Regent	958	Henry Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	F. Boultbee	H. Harris	Richard Boyce	—	Alex. Crowe					
8	Rose	1024	Thomas Milroy	Thos. Marquis	R. Pitcher	F. W. Barton	J. A. Senhouse	Charles White	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy	Madras & Bengal	22 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 May	
8	Marchioness of Ely	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Williams	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	Wm. Millett					
9	Asia	959	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H. Sterndale	L. R. Pearce	John Miller	G. M. Abbott	S. Sterndale	Robt. Guild	Bengal	21 Apr.	6 May	9 June	

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, March 28, 1826.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	Turmeric, Bengal ..cwt.	1 5 0 to 1 10 0
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.		—— China	1 15 0 — 2 10 0
—— Cheribon	2 10 0 — 2 15 0	Zedoary	
—— Sumatra	2 8 0 — 2 14 0	Galls, in Sorts	6 0 0
—— Bourbon		—— Blue	6 10 0 — 7 0 0
—— Mocha	3 0 0 — 6 6 0	Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb	
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Blue and Violet..	0 12 0 — 0 12 7
—— Madras	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Purple and Violet	0 11 0 — 0 12 0
—— Bengal	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Violet	0 9 6 — 0 10 6
—— Bourbon	0 0 9 — 0 1 0	—— Middling Ditto	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		—— Good Violet & Copper	0 8 6 — 0 10 0
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0 — 20 0 0	—— Fine and Good Copper	
Anniseeds, Star	3 15 0	—— Good ord. & brok.ship.	0 6 0 — 0 9 0
Borax, Refined	2 15 0 — 3 0 0	—— Fine Oude squares	
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 10 0	—— Good mid. and mid. do.	
Camphire, unrefined	9 0 0	—— Low and Bad	
Cardamoms, Malabar.. lb	0 4 0 — 0 5 0	—— Consuming Qualities..	
—— Ceylon	0 1 0 — 0 1 3	—— Madras Good	
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	8 0 0 — 8 10 0	—— Do. Mid. & Ordinary..	
—— Lignea	5 0 0 — 6 2 0	—— Middling ord. & bad ..	
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 1 3	Rice, White ..... cwt.	0 15 0 — 1 0 0
China Root ..... cwt.	1 8 0 — 1 10 0	Safflower	1 0 0 — 9 0 0
Coculus Indicus	4 10 0 — 5 0 0	Sago	1 5 0 — 3 12 0
Columbo Root	8 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined	1 2 0 — 1 3 0
Dragon's Blood	5 0 0 — 30 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 11 1
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3 0 0 — 6 0 0	—— Novi	0 14 1 — 0 19 1
—— Arabic	2 10 0 — 5 0 0	—— Ditto White	0 13 1 — 0 19 4
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0 — 7 0 0	—— China	0 14 1 — 0 16 3
—— Benjamin	40 0 0 — 50 0 0	—— Organzine	1 3 0 — 1 6 0
—— Animi	3 0 0 — 10 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	0 4 2 — 0 6 8
—— Galbanum		—— Cloves	0 2 6 — 0 2 10
—— Gambogium	16 0 0 — 16 10 0	—— Mace	0 3 4 — 0 4 8
—— Myrrh	3 0 0 — 17 0 0	—— Nutmegs	0 2 11 — 0 3 2
—— Olibanum	2 0 0 — 4 10 0	—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0 18 6 — 1 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 9 — 0 2 0	—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 4 — 0 0 5
—— Dye	0 1 0 — 0 5 0	—— —— White	0 5 6
—— Shell, Block .... cwt.	2 10 0 — 5 0 0	Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1 5 0 — 1 7 0
—— Shivered	3 0 0 — 5 0 0	—— White	1 8 0 — 1 16 0
—— Stick	2 0 0 — 3 0 0	—— Brown	
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 9 0 — 0 16 0	—— Siam and China	1 8 0 — 1 12 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 12 0 — 0 13 0	Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 8 — 0 1 11
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 6 — 0 0 7	—— Congou	0 2 3 — 0 3 2
—— Cinnamon	0 8 0 — 0 9 0	—— Souchong	0 3 10 — 0 4 11
—— Cloves ..... lb		—— Campoi	0 2 9 — 0 3 4
—— Mace	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Twankay	0 3 2 — 0 3 10
—— Nutmegs	0 2 4 — 0 2 6	—— Pekoe	
Opium		—— Hyson Skin	0 2 8 — 0 3 4
Rhubarb	0 1 6 — 0 4 0	—— Hyson	0 4 1 — 0 5 4
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 15 0 — 4 0 0	—— Gunpowder	
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell	1 5 0 — 2 10 0
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	1 15 0 — 2 0 0	Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	10 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of February to the 21st of March 1826.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. C Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols. for Acct.
21	208½ 9	79⅛ ⅛	78⅛ 79	88⅛	87 88	96⅛ 98	19 13-16 20	—	—	p 1d	78⅛ 79⅛
22	206 7	78⅛ 9⅛	77⅜ 8⅛	—	85⅞ 87	95⅛ 6⅛	20 19⅛	234	1d	1p p	77⅜ 78⅛
23	203½ 5	77⅛ 8⅜	76⅜ 77⅜	85⅛	84½ 5⅜	94½ 5⅛	—	226 8	3 6d	1d 1p	76⅜ 77⅛
24	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
25	203½ 4⅛	78⅛ ⅛	77 77⅛	85⅛	85⅛ ⅛	95⅜ ⅛	19½ ⅜	227 8	7 10d	p 1p	76⅛ 77⅛
26	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
27	202 4	77⅛ 8⅜	77 77⅛	85 85⅛	—	95⅛ ⅛	19⅜ ⅛	227	8 6d	1p 2d	76⅛ 77⅛
28	200 2½	77⅛ 78	75⅛ 7⅜	85⅜	84⅛ 5⅛	94⅛ 5⅛	19⅜ ⅛	—	8d	1p 2d	77⅛ ⅜
29	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
30	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
31	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
Mar											
1	201 2	77⅛ ⅛	76⅜ 77⅜	85⅛	84⅜ 5⅛	94⅜ 5⅛	19⅛ ⅛	226 27	3 5d	p 2p	76⅛ 77⅛
2	199 201⅛	76⅜ 77⅛	76⅛ ⅛	84⅞	84⅛ ⅛	94⅜ 5	—	226 7	4 5d	p 2p	76⅛ ⅛
3	— —	— —	75⅜ 6⅜	84⅛ ⅛	— —	94⅛ ⅛	—	—	5 3d	p 2p	75⅜ 6⅜
4	— —	— —	76⅛ ⅛	—	— —	94⅜ ⅛	—	—	2 1d	p 2p	76⅛ 7
5	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
6	— —	— —	76⅜ ⅜	—	— —	94⅛ ⅛	—	—	1 3d	p 2p	76⅜ ⅜
7	— —	— —	76⅜ 77⅛	—	— —	94⅜ 95	—	—	3 1d	p 2p	76⅜ 77⅛
8	— —	— —	77⅛ 8⅜	86⅛	— —	96⅛ ⅜	—	—	2d	1p 2p	77⅛ 78⅛
9	— —	— —	77⅛ 8⅜	86⅜ ⅜	— —	95⅜ ⅛	—	—	—	1p 2p	77⅛ 8⅛
10	— —	— —	78⅛ ⅜	—	— —	95⅜ 96	—	—	2d	1p 2p	78⅜
11	— —	— —	77⅛ 8⅛	—	— —	95⅜ 6⅛	—	—	1p	1p 2p	77⅛ 8⅛
12	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
13	— —	— —	78⅛ ⅛	—	— —	96 ⅛	—	—	—	2p 4p	78⅛ ⅛
14	— —	— —	77⅛ ⅜	—	— —	94⅛ 5⅛	—	—	2 1p	3p 6p	77⅛ ⅜
15	— —	— —	77 ⅜	—	— —	94⅛ 5⅛	—	—	2 3p	4p 6p	77⅛ ⅜
16	— —	— —	78 ⅜	—	— —	95⅛ 6⅛	—	—	2 3p	4p 6p	77⅛ 8⅛
17	— —	— —	77⅛ ⅛	—	— —	95⅛ ⅛	—	—	3 2p	4p 5p	77⅛ ⅛
18	— —	— —	77⅛ 8⅛	—	— —	95⅜ 6	—	—	3 4p	4p 6p	77⅛ 8⅛
19	— —	— —	— —	—	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —	— —
20	— —	— —	77⅜ ⅛	—	— —	95⅛ ⅛	—	—	4 3p	4p 6p	77⅛ ⅛
21	— —	— —	77⅛ ⅛	—	— —	95⅛ ⅜	—	—	3 4p	4p 5p	77⅛ ⅛

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE EAST-INDIANS, OR INDO-BRITONS.

It is gratifying to find that the political condition of the progeny of British parents, born in India, whom we designate by these terms for want of better,* is beginning to attract the attention of Government. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament to admit this class to serve on juries; and the President of the Board of Controul is reported to have intimated that this measure was the commencement of a course of policy with regard to these persons, whereby larger political power would be entrusted to them.

The Bill referred to, which is entitled "A Bill to regulate the Appointment of Juries in the East-Indies," is, in substance, as follows:—It being expedient that the right and duty of serving on juries within the limits of the local jurisdictions of the several supreme courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay should be further extended, all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and not being subject to any foreign state, shall (according to such rules as shall be fixed by the respective courts of judicature, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such jurors, certified by the judges of those courts to the President of the Board of Controul, to be laid before his Majesty, for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal) be deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand or petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly: provided that grand juries in all cases, and all juries for the trial of persons professing the

* Much dispute prevails as to the proper designation of this class; and it is perhaps impossible to find one suited to the English language (which wants the flexibility of the Greek in this respect) altogether free from objection. Eurasians, Indo-Britons, and Half-caste, are terms which have been employed and defended by different writers. The latter appears to be singularly ill-chosen and improper. The term "East-Indian," which has been adopted by the club formed by this class at Calcutta, is too general, since it does not discriminate the progeny of a British parent from the whole population of India, unless the term "Hindus" be confined exclusively to the latter; a term which, in strictness, comprehends those only who profess the Brahminical religion.

the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing that religion.

Mr. Wynn is reported to have also said, that this Bill was rendered necessary by the construction which the Supreme Court at Calcutta had put upon the term "British subjects," and by which this class was excluded; whereas it had always been the intention of the Legislature that they should be equally eligible with other British subjects professing the Christian religion.

Some mistake, we apprehend, must here exist on the part of the Right Honourable Gentleman, or the reporters of his sentiments; for, during the last session, when a proposition was made by Mr. Hume for adding a clause to the East-India Judges Bill, to admit the "half-caste" on juries, Mr. Wynn is reported to have observed that, however desirable the measure might be, further information was necessary to justify an *alteration* in the jury-levy in India. The Bill now under remark contains additional evidence to the same effect; for it is not declaratory of the meaning of the law as extant, but premises the expediency of *extending* the right and duty of serving on juries in the East-Indies. Indeed, if the intentions of the Legislature were really such as Mr. Wynn is supposed to have contended, the present Bill *limits*, not *enlarges*, the rights of the East-Indians in this particular; for it subjects their privilege of serving on juries to such rules as the courts of judicature in India may lay down respecting their qualification for the office of juror.

The construction which the Supreme Court put upon the term "British subjects," as applicable to this class, was, we have understood, the following: The offspring of a British-born subject and a native woman, if born in wedlock, was determined to be a British subject to all intents and purposes, and in the full meaning of that term; the illegitimate progeny of such parents were held to be Hindus, on the principle of the English law, that a bastard is *nullius filius*, without a legal father. Such a decision would seem opposed to all restrictions upon the political functions of the legitimate East-Indians; their disqualification must, therefore, arise from some particular enactment or principle of British law, or local regulation, which, whilst it limits their political liberty in one respect, enlarges it in another; for it will be recollected that a native of India cannot be deported from the country, as a native of Europe may be, if not licensed to reside there.

The construction before-mentioned leads to some gross incongruities and solecisms. For example: if the female offspring of a marriage between a British-born subject and a native woman should cohabit with a Sudra, or even with the outcasts of the Indian native society, and their female progeny, *ad infinitum*, should do the same, all the offspring of this base intercourse, according to the principle of the English law (namely, that an illegitimate child belongs to the mother, and therefore to the country of the mother) would be British subjects in its enlarged sense; but if any of the females in the chain were to refrain from immoral connection, and *marry* a native, however respectable, her progeny would be degraded to Hindus.

We have been drawn aside by these remarks from the object we had in view, namely, to make a few observations on the present circumstances and condition of this interesting and increasing class of our fellow-subjects in India.

We have always thought that the East-Indians or Indo-Britons have been too much neglected by the Government, and more especially by the society in which they live. There seems to prevail amongst Europeans in India a prejudice against this class, somewhat analogous in character, though far inferior

rior in degree, to that which exists between the two *colours* in the other hemisphere. If the prejudice in the latter case be, as every Christian must consider it, cruel and unjust, *à fortiori* it must be so in the former, where none of the palliatives can be found which West-Indians allege on their own behalf, and where every inferiority must be traced to the misconduct of the very society which inflicts the punishment. If the European father of every "half-caste" child strictly fulfilled his duty towards his offspring, we are at a loss to conceive what disparity could exist, either as to capacity, education, rank, or wealth, between the two classes of British subjects in India, the native-born and the foreign-born.

No person who has been in India will deny that there is a line of distinction between this class and Europeans, not so broadly defined, but as visible, as that between the two classes in the west. A recent attempt of the East-Indians to establish a club for social purposes at Calcutta developed the spirit which prevailed amongst the other class. The project was censured and ridiculed in the newspapers, and an insinuation was made that the Government ought to discountenance and forbid it. However the design might be open to objection as to its being ill-advised with regard to the interests of the class, from its tendency to maintain the very distinction which is complained of, it does not appear upon what ground Government or society could take umbrage at the East-Indians forming a club for legal and unobjectionable purposes.

We might say much more upon the inhumanity of stigmatizing this class of persons; but we prefer putting the question upon the ground of policy. We would contend that the policy of the Government requires that they should be treated with more consideration, and that they should be invested with as many of the functions belonging to a British-born subject as can be reconciled with the anomalous constitution of our Indian Government.

In a preceding paper* on this subject we observed that the advancement of this class was a desirable object in the scheme of breaking up the existing constitution of Hindu society; since it was that class with which the converts from Brahminism, when the process of conversion upon an extensive scale shall begin, will naturally incorporate. But if there be any political defect or inherent disability in this class, if they are degraded or lightly esteemed by Europeans, a new temporal obstacle is raised: a Hindu will, on becoming a Christian, desert a society where he is respected to join one as a member of which he will be universally despised.

Again: what can be more obvious than that this class, under judicious management, would constitute, in spite of certain repulsive particles in the relative composition of the three bodies, a connecting link between the aborigines of India and their conquerors! and a wise politician should labour to corroborate it. The colonization of India, by means of European settlers, one of the wild schemes which the prolific brains of modern theorists have produced, will never be promoted by the British Government till it has become indifferent to the retention of that splendid dependency; but colonization by means of persons of European descent, born on the soil, claiming affinity with the aboriginal nations, and regarding the country as their abiding place,—their home, would not only be liable to none of the objections urged against the other mode, but must be considered as highly expedient and salutary.

Again: if neglect and inattention be persevered in with respect to this class, it is fit that we should be prepared with some remedy for the moral evils which must

* See vol. xx, p. 305.

must result from the increase of an idle, vicious, half-European population dispersed throughout India. In certain proposals published last year at Calcutta, for the formation of a society for the benefit of this class, under the auspices of the Bishop of Calcutta and the benevolent Mr. Harington, it was stated, as a notorious fact, that there is in Calcutta, a *very large* number of young men, born in the country, of European descent, who are out of employ, and destitute of all means of acquiring a livelihood; and that their number is rapidly increasing. This fact ought to produce very serious reflections.

Our preceding remarks are applicable chiefly to those natives of India who are connected by birth with both Europeans and Asiatics; but we generally lose sight altogether in England of another class of East-Indians, in whose behalf national prejudices might be expected to be warmly moved, namely, those natives both of whose parents are European. Surely we are not to be told of inferiority or disabilities here, unless the moral qualities of the English *man*, like the physical qualities of the English *bull-dog*, deteriorates by naturalization in a foreign country.

A writer in a Calcutta paper,* who professes to be "better acquainted with that class of Indian society who are European by one side, than most of his countrymen," thus speaks of this class of East-Indians:—

For these several years past, a stir has been made in Calcutta by the *indirect* progeny of Britons. Their voice has gone forth, and I trust those in the land of their paternal sires will not listen to it in vain. Concerning, however, the *direct* descendants of European fathers and mothers, nothing has been said which could denote the existence of such a class; although it is evident to the least observation, that they are also rapidly multiplying into serious importance; and, to say the least, should not be overlooked. None of the wise men from the east, whose publications I have read, have whispered to the people of the British isles that, in a few years hence, an immense population of direct European progeny will be blooming on the plains of Hindostan; and when they have spoken of the indirect progeny of Europeans, whom they have generally honoured with the appellation of "half-castes," it would be difficult to say whether they have more betrayed their ignorance or their illiberality. These misrepresentations, however, are not difficult to be accounted for; all that has hitherto been given to Europe on this subject, has been given by those who, when in India, had about as much intercourse with the class they have pretended to delineate, as with the inhabitants of Georgium Sidus!

He adds the following statement:—

Many elegant and accomplished half-Indian girls have been respectably married, whose blood may soon mingle with that of the proud nobility of England; and *en passant*, I shall say, will not degrade it either. There are already in Calcutta, and in England too, those who, having "the blood of the house of Timur" in their veins, but who for several generations have been legitimately descended, are in complexion, and in every thing else, not to be distinguished from those of the land of their fathers; and among those so descended, and their descendants, ere another twenty years pass away, he will be a very cunning genealogist who will take it upon him to decide, and he will be a very impertinent puppy who will dare to inquire, who are, and are not *pure* Europeans: already I have known cases when it was rather equivocal.

We shall not at present pursue this subject farther: it is to be hoped that the hint afforded by the President of the Board of Controul was not without meaning, and that the claims of this interesting, and we believe deserving, portion of the natives of India will experience due consideration.

* The *Bengal Hurkaru* of March 26, 1825.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

From the "Le-ke," an ancient Chinese work, written 500 years before the Christian era, it would appear that the Chinese, at a very early period, recognized the importance of education. In a chapter of that work,* entitled Heŏ-ke (which is devoted to this subject), mention is made of the *ancient* mode of instruction, requiring that a few families should have a school-room called Shŭh, by the side of the gate; that a neighbourhood should have a Seang school; a whole village a Seu school; and a nation, or principality, an institution called Heŏ. The latter word signifies, in its ordinary sense, a place of study; but it seems to have some peculiar force; it is compounded of the character denoting *to imitate*, placed in that of *a mortar*, on that of *a cover*, over that of *a child*.

The Chinese inculcate the necessity and importance of early education; Ching-tsze, an eminent writer of the Sung dynasty, says that the *ancients* taught children as soon as they could eat and speak. He recommends that, as children have not judgment, maxims and essential truths should be daily laid before them, wherewith "to fill their ears and stuff their bellies."

The opinions of the ancients are also contained in a section of the Le-ke, called "Domestic Rules," wherein it is enjoined that, as soon as children can eat food, they should be taught the use of the right hand; and that at six years of age they should be taught numbers.

The object of teaching children early, Choo-foo-tsze says, is to restrain the tendency of the heart to wandering and dissipation, and to nourish virtuous dispositions. His enumeration of the occupations of children begins with "sprinkling and sweeping the door."

The Chinese are taught to esteem masters or teachers highly; though some of these are charged with idleness and negligence, and with doing more harm than good to their scholars.

There is nothing in China answering to the European respectable schools or academies for the middle ranks. The wealthy Chinese employ private tutors for their children. The national district colleges, called Heŏ-kung (or Hëen-heŏ) and Foo-heŏ, are so ill managed that nobody attends them, except at the period of public examination. The masters, called Laou-sze, sometimes let out their situations to others.

The private schools, called Heŏ-kwan, are attended chiefly by poor children; the Sëen-săng, or master, expresses his duties by the phrase Keaou-kwan, "teaching a school." Boys pay entrance money at their first introduction to a schoolmaster; it is called Che-e, and varies in amount according to the circumstances of the boy's friends, from 200 cash to 1 dollar. The master makes no demand, though he expects something. The scholars likewise pay a small sum on two holidays in the year; one on the 5th, the other on the 8th moon; this they call Tsëĕ-e. On those days the boys do not attend school; and there is a vacation of a month or six weeks at the new year. There are charity-schools, called E-heŏ, not established by the supreme government, but opened by local officers, for grown students. There are no public schools, nor private charity-schools for indigent children. There are night-schools (Yay-heŏ) in large towns, for those persons who are obliged to labour during the day.

Chinese children generally enter the school for one year; not for a quarter or a month. The Tartars reckon monthly. If a boy enters for a year, he must

* See Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, vol. i, part i, pp. 748, *et seq.*

must pay the whole, whether he attends or not. The sum varies from two to six dollars; three dollars is considered an average school-fee for a year.

In a work written by Tëen-ke-shĭh-ching-kin, entitled the "Complete Collection of Family Jewels, or Domestic Monitor," there are no less than one hundred rules laid down for a school. Some of them are here subjoined, to show the importance attached to minute matters in China:—

All the scholars must come early in the morning.

When they enter the school, they must first bow to Confucius the sage, and next to the master.

When about to break up in the evening, let an ode be recited, or a piece of history be narrated, the most easily understood, the most affecting, or connected with the most important consequences.

When the school is broken up, bow to Confucius and to the master, as before.

When the scholars are numerous, send them away in parties, each must go straight home, not stop to play on the road.

When they reach home, let them bow first to the household gods, then to their ancestors, then to their fathers and mothers, then to their uncles and aunts.

If there be any visitors at home in the hall, after bowing to the household gods and the tablets of ancestors, the boy must immediately, in an easy composed manner, stand upright, bow the head, and towards the guest utter his or her complimentary title. After bowing and sitting down, he must neither allow himself to talk much, nor, in a frightened manner, try to hide himself.

Three things are to be regarded by him who reads to learn by heart; his *eyes*, his *mind*, and his *mouth*. He must carefully avoid repeating with his mouth whilst the heart is thinking about something else.

Boys must not read too loud, lest they should injure their lungs.

If there be many scholars, they must draw lots to repeat one after another, and not crowd about the master.

They must examine themselves by the passages the master explains, and apply the warnings or good examples to their own case. This, it is added, is a beneficial exercise both to body and mind. Authors express the duty of the scholar thus: Let the scholar make a personal application to himself, saying, "Does this sentence concern you or not? Is the subject of this chapter what you can learn to imitate or not?" Then let the master take the circumstances of the ancient occurrence narrated, or the maxim, and discuss it, in two parts, what should be imitated, and what should be avoided; and cause the scholar to note it, and feel a serious impression of it; and if, on another day, he offends, let him reprove him from the principles explained to him from the book.

When listening to the master's explanations, the scholar must keep his soul from wandering, and pay minute attention.

If the sense and scope of the lesson be not clearly explained in the book, the scholar must come immediately to the master, and inquire particularly: he is not allowed to suppress his having a confused and indistinct understanding of the passage.

In teaching boys, let them first learn cleanliness. Let no refuse ink be accumulated on their ink-stone; no over-night ink left on their pencils; let the pencil be washed clean every evening. The book must be held or lie three inches distant from the body; they must not rub it, or make dog's ears in it, or dot or write upon it.

A boy, when sitting, must be grave and serious; he must not sit cross-legged, nor lay the foot upon the knee, nor lean on one side; he must not in the streets throw bricks or tiles, nor skip, hop, and frisk about, but walk calmly and steadily. Boys must not lay their heads together and whisper; nor pull each other's clothes, nor kick, nor walk with their shoulders together, the arm placed across each other's back, nor point to the east and stare at the west, nor prate on the road about letters, and chatter about fighting.

When a boy meets on the road a superior or a relation, he should immediately stand still, in a composed regular posture, and bending down his head, make a salutation with

with his hands, or a low bow; he must make his obeisance in a respectful manner to a superior, not bow in a hurried manner, nor in a fluttered manner avoid him. If asked a question by a passenger, he must answer in a composed and easy manner; he must let him walk before, by no means presuming to walk first.

A boy must bow leisurely, orderly, deeply, and roundly.

In conversation, a boy is required to speak in a low voice, and meek tone; not jabber high and dispute wide, nor brag of great things, nor crack laughing jokes.

A boy's clothes must be plain and simple, yet neat, as those of a literary man. No finery is to be admitted.

When a visitor comes into the school, the scholars must immediately come down from their seats, and, placing themselves in the order they hold in the school, make a bow: —no whispering, no laughing, no noise and clamour (heuen-hwa) are allowed.

Boys are prohibited from learning any useless pursuits, as the following: card-playing, throwing dice, kicking the shuttle-cock, foot-ball, chess, flying kites, breeding birds, beasts, fishes, or insects, playing on musical instruments. These amusements not only are a hindrance to their regular occupations, but enervate the mind: they ought to be guarded against with the greatest attention.

The following are also prohibited as injurious to young persons:—gaming of all kinds; the reading of light and licentious books; *poetry*; intercourse with friends, chattering, talking, going backwards and forwards, &c.

Let eating and drinking be a matter of indifference: a good man occupies his mind about moral science, not about eating.

A lad when eating and drinking must chew small and swallow leisurely; he must not gobble up his food, nor reach far over to the other side of the dish to take a morsel, nor take meat that he has broken with his mouth and put it back again into the dish.

When scholars receive instruction, obey the rules of the school, get their lessons perfectly, and write their copies well, the master may commend them, confer upon them pencils and ink, and encourage them, and thereby entice others.

Boys who do not learn, &c. must first be admonished and persuaded two or three times; if they do not reform, then first punish them by causing them to kneel at their own seat, to disgrace them; if that does not succeed, make them kneel at the door, and greatly disgrace them; the time is measured by a stick of incense burning. If these means do not make them alter their conduct, then flog them: but take care not to do it after meals, lest you make them ill; nor yet beat them violently on the back, lest you hurt them seriously.

The author concludes his rules by admonitions to parents and teachers. In the former he observes, how seldom is it seen, that men who clearly understand right reason, and can read, do what is wrong and vicious! Even farmers (husbandmen) whose occupations are pressing, ought every year, about the tenth moon, to send their sons to school, and let them return home in the spring, about the third moon: thus, in three or five years, they would become men. The advice to the teachers is in these words:—Those who are teachers of others ought to be completely venerable, and should respect themselves; since they are teachers, they should be singly devoted to the duty of explaining to the scholars; they must not be lazy nor intermit their duties: thus a master will accumulate virtuous and good deeds, and the children's parents will respect him; but of late, there has arisen a class of school-masters, who with their own duties connect the practice of medicine, or sell divinations and calculate fates, or write *impeachments* for people, or act as middlemen in bargains, or become sureties, &c., whereby their attention is divided. Such conduct must impede and injure the scholar so that he will never become a man all his life. Not only will such a teacher be viewed with contempt by his employers, but his moral character will be injured. Ye masters! change your tune and respect yourselves!

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.*

The Sandwich Islands are ten in number, and bear the following names, written according to the orthography adopted by the Missionaries, who have given to the people of those islands a written language, *viz.* Hawaii, Maúi, Tahuráwa, Ranai, Morokai, Oáhu, Taúai, Niihaú, Taúra, and Morokini. They are situated in the Pacific Ocean, between 18° 50′ and 22° 20′ north latitude, and 154° 55′ and 160° 15′ west longitude from Greenwich. They are extended in a direction W.N.W. and E.S.E., Hawaii being the south-eastern island. The estimated length, breadth, and superficial contents of each island, is as follows:—

	Length.	*Breadth.*	*Contents.*
Hawaii	27 miles	78 miles	4,000 square miles.
Maui	48	29	600
Tahurawa	11	8	60
Ranai	17	9	100
Morokai	40	7	170
Oahu	46	23	520
Tauai	33	28	520
Niihau	20	7	80
Taura, Morokini	little more than barren rocks.		

Most of the islands are mountainous, and the mountains rise sometimes to a great height. The summits of Mounakea and Mounaroa, on Hawaii, are not less than 15,000 feet high, thus ascending into the region of perpetual congelation. That these lofty piles had a volcanic origin there can be no doubt. The marks of ancient craters are numerous upon them; and on the side of Mounaroa, midway between the ocean and the summit, is one of the most remarkable volcanoes in the world. Hawaii exhibits much to the beholder that is grand and sublime. Most of the other islands, particularly Oahu, Tauai, and Maui, are picturesque and romantic. Some portions of the islands are remarkably fertile; other portions have but a scanty vegetation; and others are nothing but barren lava. Oahu is probably the most luxuriant island in the whole group.

The lands most susceptible of cultivation lie generally within from two to seven miles of the sea. The interior is broken into steep ridges and deep ravines. The chief productions are sweet potatoes, taro, and, in some of the islands, yams; bananas, sugar-cane, water-melons, musk-melons, cucumbers, cabbages, beans, and the cloth plant, together with a few oranges and pine-apples. The population of the islands is estimated at 130,000. Of this number Hawaii contains 85,000, and Oahu 20,000.

The islands are now subject to one government, consisting of a king, and a considerable body of chiefs. The government, in all its branches, is hereditary. The king is regarded as owning all the lands, and possesses unlimited power. The lands are divided among the chiefs, who hold them from the king, on condition of paying tribute. The people again hold the lands from the chiefs, to whom they pay a certain portion of the produce. Within their own territorial limits, the power of the chiefs is absolute. The operation of this system upon the people is said to be very oppressive.

The character of the inhabitants, so far as they are unaffected by the instructions

* From a memoir of the American missionaries, published in the United States. *Vide* "Transactions of the Missionary Society," April 1826, p. 163.

structions of the missionaries, is lamentably debased. Theft, treachery, drunkenness, impurity, and infanticide, are awfully prevalent. The social and domestic virtues are little known. Polygamy is common, and murder by poison is believed by the natives to be very frequent.

The system of idolatry, so far as it was connected with the government, was abolished by Rhio-rhio (the individual who visited England), sometimes called Tamehameha II. the son and successor of Tamehameha I. This was done in 1819, before Christian missionaries came into his dominions, and was owing to three causes:—*first*, a desire to improve the condition of his wives, who, in common with all the other females of the islands, were subject to many painful inconveniences from the operation of the *tabu*; *secondly*, the advice of foreigners, and of some of the more intelligent chiefs; *thirdly*, and principally, the reports of what had been done by Pomare, in the Georgian Islands. A few of Rhio-rhio's subjects revolted in consequence of this measure; but Karai-moku, his general, defeated them, in a decisive battle, at a place called Tuamoo, and peace was soon restored.

The American missionaries, on their arrival in April 1820, found the language altogether unwritten; and the great prevalence of liquid sounds rendered it exceedingly difficult to settle the orthography. They however applied themselves diligently to the work, and made continual and very encouraging progress. An alphabet was agreed upon, in which every sound had its appropriate sign. Every word is spelt exactly as it is pronounced, and thus the art of reading and writing the language is rendered simple and easy.

In the beginning of 1822, so much progress had been made, that the printing-press, which the missionaries had carried from America, and which is doubtless to become a mighty means of promoting knowledge in the Islands, was put in operation, and the first sheet of a Hawaiian spelling-book was printed. This work was soon in great demand among the natives.

There are now six missionary stations:—on Hawaii, three; on Oahu, one; on Maui, one; on Tauai; one.

At each of these places a church has been erected by the chiefs, and the public worship of God is regularly attended on the Sabbath. Schools are established at the several stations, embracing, in the whole, more than a thousand scholars. In many instances, the more forward pupils have been sent into other districts as teachers, and the ability to read and write is daily extending among the people. Epistolary correspondence among the chiefs has become common. Scarcely a vessel passes from one island to another without carrying many letters, composed by natives in their own language; though, until convinced of the contrary by the missionaries, they regarded the "speaking letter" as a magical operation, quite beyond their powers of attainment.

It is believed that every considerable chief on the islands favours the missionaries, the meliorating tendency of whose influence is already to be perceived in an edict prohibiting infanticide, and in the mildness—altogether unprecedented in those islands—with which the late war on Tauai was conducted. Many of the warriors on the side of the king were from the schools of Honoruru; and the vanquished were not slain, but were sent by Karaimoku to their lands, with injunctions to attend to the "*palapala*," as the system of instruction is denominated. In some instances, the observance of the Sabbath has been enjoined by authority. Marriage has been introduced in a few cases, and also the Christian mode of burial.

BUDHUISM.

Of this system, which is spread over such a vast portion of the Asiatic continent, little is yet known to the inhabitants of Europe, or even to those who have passed a considerable part of their lives in our Indian empire. The sacred books in which that system is contained, are not easily accessible, and they are written in two languages, which have, during at least twenty-five centuries, ceased to be oral, and with which few of our most learned orientalists have any acquaintance.

Budhuism is believed in the East to have originated in Ceylon; thence it spread over the eastern coast of Hindoostan, the Burman, and a great portion of the Chinese empire, and all the south-eastern countries of Asia. In that island, then, we may expect to find it in its greatest purity; and, accordingly, the following brief outline of the system has been extracted from the sacred books preserved from time immemorial in the Singhalese temples.

The *Sakwalla*, or universe, has existed from eternity. It is a circular plain, of immense extent: in the centre rises a high rock, called *Mahamera*, which is divided by the sea into two equal parts. The figure of the upper part (that above the water) resembles an *upright* pyramid; and that of the lower part, which is continually under the water, an *inverted* one; so that what we may term the natural bases meet each other at the surface of the sea. The central circumference of this rock is ten thousand yudoons, and the height of each part twenty-one thousand. As the yudoon is about 13¼ English miles, some idea may be formed of the astonishing dimensions of this rock: its whole height, 42,000 yudoons, considerably exceeds half a million of miles! The inverted apex of the part under water, rests on another rock with three peaks, or points, which are so placed as to form the circumference of a circle. Thus, at the depth of more than a quarter of a million of miles is formed a cavity so capacious as to constitute a large kingdom—the abode of evil demons.

Far above Mahamera are eighteen large kingdoms, rising one above another. These are the *Devi-lokayas*, or kingdoms of the gods; and, as we shall hereafter perceive, the abodes, not of the gods only, but also of the good, after passing through their various stages of probation. Higher still are six other kingdoms, or heavens, rising in a similar manner one above another, and called *Brachma-lokayas*, or the high heavens. There is yet another region placed at the highest part of the universe, and called *Nerawāna*; and here is the abode of supreme happiness.

Mahamera has four sides, each of which faces one of the four cardinal points. The sea, which surrounds and divides it into equal parts, is bounded by a circular ridge of rocks. Beyond this is another sea, bounded by another ridge of rocks, and so on to seven seas, bounded by seven ridges: on these revolve the sun, moon, and planets. The sun and moon occupy the ridge nearest to Mahamera; and so also do two planets, whose existence is unknown to Europeans. Of these, the one called *Rahoo*, which has the body of a man, and the head of a serpent, is the determined enemy of the sun and moon. He is continually on the watch for them, and he is sure to assail either the one or the other whenever an opportunity occurs: this explains the doctrine of eclipses. When Rahoo holds the sun or the moon in his round mouth only, the eclipse is *partial*; when he swallows either (which he always does if not seasonably prevented) the eclipse is *total*. But, happily for the universe, the other planet, *Kayatoo*, which has the body of a serpent and the head of a man, is as much the friend as the former is the enemy of the two great luminaries.

luminaries. No sooner does he perceive, by the diminishing splendour, that either is in danger, than he hastens to the relief of the sufferer. On his arrival, he seizes Rahoo by the back, and shakes the latter with so much violence, that the prey is soon released or disgorged, and thereby enabled to proceed in its accustomed orbit.* When the sun, moon, and planets pass behind that part of Mahamera which is opposite to the earth, they are said, in our language, *to set*.

Beyond the seven seas, with their respective barriers or ridges, is a vast ocean, which surrounds them all, and which stretches towards the utmost limits of the *Chakra-wata*, or visible horizon. At the extremities of this ocean, and to the four cardinal points diverging from Mahamera, are four great continents, each of which has five hundred islands dependent on it. Each of these four groups of islands has been peopled from the neighbouring continent. The continent to the south is called *Jambud-dweepa*, and it is that which we term the *earth*. Its greatest extent is ten thousand yudoons. The portion nearest the ocean, comprehending a space of three thousand yudoons, is the only inhabited part. The same space beyond it is *jungle*, or thick forest. The remaining four thousand yudoons is nothing but *mud*. This continent and its islands are inhabited by persons with *round* faces. The continent to the *west* of the great ocean is called *Apara-godhana*, and is seven thousand yudoons in extent. This, and the neighbouring five hundred islands, are inhabited by persons with *half* faces. The continent to the *north* is eight thousand yudoons in extent, and is called *Ooturokuro-dewana*, which, with its five hundred islands, is inhabited by persons with *square* faces. The last of these continents, with its equal number of islands, is inhabited by persons with *triangular* faces. It is situated to the *east* of the great ocean, and is called *Poorwewe-deha*. The other continents are inaccessible to the inhabitants of Jambud-dweepa.

Such is the universe, according to the Budhuists: but there are also one hundred and thirty-six hells, or *Narakadayas*, which are supposed to be placed far below Mahamera, and the sea which surrounds it. Of these, more will be said hereafter. The whole of the *Sakwalla*, or universe, rests on the back of a huge elephant; the elephant is supported by a crocodile; the crocodile by a tortoise; the tortoise rests on mud, the mud on water, and the water on air!

Most, if not all nations, have some notion of the great flood, which, as we learn from Holy Writ, once covered the earth. By some this flood is said to have been total, by others partial. If the accounts, however, of this great historical fact are found to vary in some slight particulars, among various nations, the fact itself is established by the concurrent and unanimous testimony of all ages and countries. Thus, even in the remote island of Ceylon, evident traces of the deluge are discernible in the traditions of the natives. They inform us that all the inhabited part of Jambud-dweepa was once overflowed with water, and that, in consequence, all the people perished with the exception of a very few who escaped into the jungle, and who, when the waters had subsided, returned to cultivate the waste, and to perpetuate the generations of men.

Deplorably ignorant as the Budhuists are of the true system of the universe, and

* Some time ago an intimate friend of the writer's, then resident in Ceylon, was observing, with great numbers of the natives, an eclipse of the sun. As the darkness spread over the disk of that luminary, cries of apprehension and even of horror arose: "Alas! Rahoo will devour the sun! What shall we do if Kayatoo be sick?" In a short time, however, the sun emerged from obscurity, and every countenance brightened: "Hurra! Kayatoo is victorious!"

and absurd as are the dreams in which that imaginative race delights to indulge respecting it, there is reason to think that they were once much better acquainted with that system. They have the six planets known to the ancients, and corresponding to the same number admitted by us: they divide the Zodiac into twelve signs, of which only four differ, and that but slightly, from those of modern astronomy. Thus Gemini is represented by a *husband and his wife;* Sagittarius by *a bow;* Capricornus by *a deer*, and Aquarius by *a water-pot*. The number and names of these signs, as well as of the planets, are doubtless derived from the ancient Chaldeans, the great founders of astronomy. When the ancient languages of India are better understood, and its rich and almost exhaustless mines of literature are better explored, the ancient connexion between the eastern and western provinces of Asia will probably be explained, and much light thrown on the general history of the world.

The Sakwalla is inhabited by gods, demons, and men; and these three orders, like the universe itself, have existed from eternity. No creator or supreme governor is explicitly either acknowledged or conceived. Gods and devils, like man, come into existence by ordinary parturition; and, like him, they are subject to death. The gods are benevolent in their nature, but they have no power over either men or devils. They are too much occupied with the enjoyment of their own happiness in the twenty-four kingdoms above Mahamera, even to cast a thought on the affairs of this world. Hence, since they are unable to procure good, or to avert evil, they are not admitted as objects of devotion. On the other hand, the devils are malignant, and their whole employment and delight consist in punishing the wicked in their native hells, or in causing mischief to the inhabitants of the earth. Sometimes they proceed so far as to make war even on the gods; but they are not able to contend with the latter, and often receive the reward due to their wickedness and presumption. Among both gods and devils, there are numerous degrees of subordination as on earth, and all dignities are hereditary. The chief god, however, whose name is Budhu, was (as will be hereafter stated) once a man, who attained deification by means of his virtue. The chief devil holds his dignity by right of succession: he is inferior in talent, and consequently in power of mischief, to the deceased king, his father. This inferiority is sufficiently accounted for by the circumstance that the prince had only attained his eighth year, and had never been taught to read, when his father died. Thus the "books of might" which the latter left behind him, are unintelligible, and consequently useless, to the former; nor can they be understood by any of his numerous subjects. He has two wives; but whether he has children or not does not appear.

Man, like the other two orders, is an independent being: he is not accountable for his actions to any tribunal: he has no need of a judge either to reward or to punish him; for virtue *inevitably* leads to happiness and vice to misery. He is not indebted to the gods for his enjoyments, either here or hereafter; and his defence against the assaults of a devil consists not in *their power*, but in *his own virtue*. When he dies, he enters the body of some beast, bird, fish, or insect, and the new state of being is also a state of probation. Good men pass into some noble, powerful, happy animal, and are preserved from misfortunes, pain, and violent death, by the necessary force of their prudence and virtue. Bad men, on the contrary, inhabit the bodies of vile animals, and are constantly exposed to suffering. But if the former commit any wicked action, while animals, they unavoidably migrate into one of less dignity and safety; and the latter may, by good actions, rise higher in the scale

scale of being. If a good man dies, and in a subsequent stage of existence loses the virtue which he acquired while under the human form, he descends, like the guilty, to the lower and more wretched gradations of animal being, and can re-ascend only by reformation: so that the wicked man may improve by suffering, and rise to an animal of dignity and happiness. The eastern sages have ever held suffering to be the great instrument of moral improvement; and they apportion the degree of it to the guilt which has been incurred. The greater this guilt, the more weighty the punishment,—or rather, the more poignant the pain which is reserved in another change. The same soul continues its transmigrations for countless millions of years, and in that period often returns to animate the human form. If, during the greater number of the preceding changes, it has advanced rather than retrograded in goodness, it appears in a respectable rank in life, and is inevitably happy: we must not, however, infer that *every* transmigration of a good soul is necessarily through noble animals. It often enters one of little dignity, but then its existence is always happy. Hence the wretched on earth have nothing to blame but their own crimes: they may be assured that in their preceding transformations they have been more wicked than virtuous. The fortunate and the happy (who must, however, always be good or this rule will not apply,) may justly infer the contrary.

Thus, by this system, the wicked have innumerable opportunities of penitence and reformation, and the good of preserving and of encreasing their stock of virtue. After proceeding during so many ages through all the changes which their vice or virtue dooms them to undergo, both the former and the latter finally assume the human form—those to lead a wretched, these a happy life. At the conclusion of this life, those are necessarily conducted to the first hell, and these to the lowest heaven. But here it must be observed, that none are conducted to hell so long as there remains a *possibility* of reformation; none but those whom future discipline on earth would harden in guilt rather than amend.* When the soul has become so habituated to vice as to have imbibed its very nature,—when this fatal principle has gained the whole ascendancy, then indeed all future probation would be useless; that soul is no longer a free agent, and it is therefore seized by *Yama-rajah*, the king of death, and conducted to the only place for which it is fit. This brings us to some account of those dreadful places of punishment, or rather of expiation,—so dreadful that the human imagination has never in its wildest excursions discovered any thing so horrid,—so overpowering even to the firmest mind.

The Narakadayas, or hells, are, as we have before observed, one hundred and thirty-six in number. The first of these is that in which the punishment is the mildest, and its duration the shortest. This hell is a fiery region, in the middle of which arises a tree of immense extent, whose branches are of red-hot steel, and sharp as bayonets, or even swords. On these, the wicked are without intermission tossed by the *Yacas*, or devils, who are themselves free from pain; and there the bodies of the former are continually pierced until the arrival of the time appointed for their removal to the second hell. The duration of punishment in the first is fifty years, each year equivalent to one hundred of ours. At the conclusion, then, of five thousand years, the wicked enter

* When a soul has become so hardened in iniquity as to bid defiance even to the purifying tortures of life (which, however, is very seldom the case), it joins the society of devils, and becomes one of their number. Some time ago a very wicked native chief expired, whom the priests have raised to a high rank in the infernal community.

enter the second Narakadaya, where they are doomed to remain twice the time, and to endure twice the severity of pain, of the first In this hell they suffer perpetual amputation, their limbs being perpetually renewed. At the expiration of ten thousand years more, they enter the third hell, where they remain twenty thousand years, and endure double the punishment of the second. Thus they proceed through all the hells, each succeeding one encreasing the punishment and time of the former in a two-fold ratio, until all the torments which the ingenuity of devils can devise, have been exhausted. The time occupied in passing through this succession of hells is beyond the power of imagination to conceive, or of numbers to express: perhaps as many millions of years as there are grains of sand on the sea-shore. By this time the empire of vice is thought to be destroyed,—the inherent depravity to be rooted out, and the soul sufficiently purified for the lowest of the Devi-lokayas. Here it meets with the good who have improved their virtue through their various transformations; and who, on leaving the human body, have naturally and necessarily resorted to this place of happiness. Thus the worst, after their infernal purgation, acquire the same advantages as the best.

The species of happiness enjoyed by the good (under this term may now be comprehended those who have been purified in the hells) in the lowest heaven, differs not so much in kind as in degree from that of the earth. They have here the company not only of men, but of the gods who are natives of the place. Here both gods and men remain until they are so far improved in virtue as to be fit for the second heaven, or Devi-lokaya, which is as superior in happiness as in station to the heaven below. Thus they ascend in dignity as in enjoyment, until they have passed through the eighteen kingdoms. They then enter the lowest of the Brachma-lokayas, a state of happiness far superior to that of the Devi-lokayas. While ascending through these six kingdoms, they throw off not only every remains of moral imperfection, but even of passion and of sensation; so that after abiding for a time in the highest Brachma-lokaya, they are rendered fit for the supreme state of bliss in Nerawāna. Here is no sensation, no perception: here is total extinction of being; and to this both gods and men are equally subject.*

Of Budhu, the chief deity, and the founder of this system, the reader will wish to know something. The meaning of the word is *goodness*. There have been several of the name, but they had all entered Nerawana before the deification of the present one. All were deified, not by any superior power, but as an unfailing consequence of their extraordinary virtue in every stage of their existence on earth.

In the former ages of the world men were exceedingly wicked, and deplorably ignorant of the truth. The devils had fixed their abode on earth, had married with the daughters of men, and were become so numerous and powerful that they kept the world in chains. Thus things continued until about two thousand years ago, when there appeared a prince named Goutama, whose father was a powerful king in Jambud-dweepa, and who was destined, as we shall soon perceive, to be the great benefactor of manhind. The life of this prince was one of perfect virtue. He had passed through five hundred and fifty transmigrations, in all of which he had preserved the same tenor of undeviating rectitude

* It has frequently been contended that Nerawana is not extinction of being, but of passion, and that Budhus are represented by the Burmans as existing in that blissful region. The proper meaning of the term, however, is, *without life*, and the greater number of the priests, especially those of Ceylon, think that every soul is annihilated on its entering Nerawana. To reconcile these contradictory opinions would be a useless attempt.

rectitude.* His wisdom and virtue under every change, may be seen in his life, which is comprised in fourteen books, and which, if translated, would require as many ample quartos. His perseverance in goodness during so many millions of years necessarily procured him extraordinary wisdom and power. During his last abode on earth, he continued to exercise himself in doing good. When he had attained his sixteenth year, his father died, and he succeeded to the kingly office. He made all his subjects happy: his kingdom was a little heaven. But his benevolence was too great to be confined within the narrow bounds of any one country: it embraced the whole earth. He therefore resigned his dignity, after reigning thirteen years, and passed the next six as a pilgrim. At the conclusion of his thirty-fifth year, his perfect virtue naturally and inevitably produced his deification, and he became Budhu. He afterwards travelled over the whole of Jambud-dweepa, teaching mankind the truth, making proselytes, and appointing disciples, who diligently committed his doctrines to writing. At length he arrived at Ceylon, but that island was so full of devils that he could not land; there was not room sufficient for the sole of his foot. Budhu challenged them all, on condition that he might be allowed to set one foot on the island. The devils, ignorant of his deification, and probably despising such an antagonist, granted his request. But they had immediate reason to repent of the concession: the god resorted, not to material, but to spiritual weapons, and such was the efficacy with which he wielded them, that he drove away the infernal hosts: not a Yaca could withstand his doctrine. Thus he proceeded in his divine career on earth, until he reached his eightieth year, when he ascended to the lowest heaven.

Through the thick mist of fable and absurdity which surrounds this being, some *real* personage may evidently be seen. Budhu was, beyond all doubt, the founder of the religion which bears his name, but his original simple doctrines must have borne little affinity to the complicated system which his knavish and imaginative followers have invented. The foundation was once simple, and perhaps as secure as uninspired genius could lay it; but the superstructure is enormous in its dimensions, and hideous in its design. Happily this cumbrous, and monstrously disproportioned edifice is giving way: of this the [illegible] themselves are well aware. The zealous labours of Ch[illegible] missionaries,—labours which are little known in Europe but which will doubtless be rewarded in heaven, have done much to dispel the gross darkness of the island. In a very short space of time miracles have been effected: schools have been established, and Christian communities formed; and the prevailing force both of civilization and of religious truth, promises to overcome all opposition from the priests of Budhuism, and to render that beautiful island a most valuable appendage of our Indian empire. The progress of Christianity derives considerable support even from the superstitions of its adversaries. Budhu is believed to have passed through all the Devi-lokayas, and nearly all the Brachmalokayas: he is therefore rapidly approaching the end of his existence, the blissful Nerawāna, which he is expected to enter soon after the middle of the present century. A new dispensation of religion will then be necessary, and there is reason to hope that the Christian is that which is destined by an All-wise Providence to supply the place, and to annihilate that monstrous system

* In one of his transmigrations he became a species of vulture, whose nature is to prey on inferior animals. Budhu, however, overcame every temptation of his natural appetite. One day he perceived a fish which had been left in a pond by the subsiding water, and almost perishing for want of its natural element. The good vulture seized the sufferer, and conveyed it to a lake at some distance from the pond.

system not in Ceylon only, but on the Indian continent, and eventually in all those vast Asiatic regions in which it is prevalent.

We have said that the doctrines of Budhu were originally simple, and that the great mass of absurd fables with which they are accompanied, are the invention of his followers. This will appear evident from the simplicity of his precepts, which are diligently inculcated by his priests, and with which even the most ignorant are acquainted. These precepts are, like the divine commandments, ten in number, but five of them are not applicable to mankind in general, but relate to the discipline of the priests. The five universal precepts are the following:—

First. Pranag'hata nokarawa, Thou shalt not take away life.
Second. Horakam nokarawa, Thou shalt not steal.
Third. Paradarakam nokarawa, Thou shalt not commit uncleanness.
Fourth. Boru nokiyawa, Thou shalt not utter a falsehood.
Fifth. Soori nobewa, Thou shalt not drink intoxicating liquors.

W.

AFRICAN WAR-SONG.

THE following characteristic verses were taken down in writing by Capt. Clapperton, from the mouths of two bards, who sung them in responses at the head of a body of horsemen belonging to the Governor of Katagum, in Central Africa:—

Give flesh to the hyenas at day-break:
Oh! the broad spears.
The spear of the sultan is the broadest:
Oh! the broad spears.
I behold thee now—I desire to see none other.
Oh! the broad spears.
My horse is as tall as a high wall:
Oh! the broad spears.
He will [illegible] against ten, he fears nothing:
Oh! the broad spears.
He has slain ten—the guns are yet behind:
Oh! the broad spears.
The elephant of the forest brings me what I want:
Oh! the broad spears.
Like unto thee—so is the sultan:
Oh! the broad spears.
Be brave! be brave! my friends and kinsmen:
Oh! the broad spears.
God is great!—I wax fierce as a beast of prey:
Oh! the broad spears.
God is great!—To-day those I wished for are come:
Oh! the broad spears.

ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN THE INTERIOR OF SUMATRA.

UNTIL within a very few years, the interior of the great island of Sumatra has remained almost entirely unknown to Europeans, although they have traded for three centuries on its coasts; that part of the country, in particular, which is on many accounts the most interesting, has been till lately covered, as it were, with a veil of the deepest obscurity; namely, the centre of the island, once the chief seat of the great Malay empire of Menangkabau, the authority of which was anciently recognized over the whole of Sumatra, and even in many of the adjacent countries.

This region was never visited by Europeans until the year 1818, when Sir Stamford Raffles, at that time the chief British authority on Sumatra, accompanied by Lady Raffles, and a large suite, first crossed the lofty mountains that had till then formed an insurmountable barrier to European research in that quarter, and penetrated into the Menangkabau country; thus effecting an undertaking before considered impracticable.*

But for circumstances which it is needless to mention here, the writer of this would have made one of the first party of Europeans that entered the country in question, which had long been to him an object of curiosity. It fell, however, to his lot, three years afterwards, to contribute to the establishment of European influence there; in the performance of which duty he made some stay in a region, the physical and political condition of which had till then been only the subject of conjecture.

Among the interesting observations which the writer had thus the opportunity of making was, the eruption of a great volcanic mountain, named by the natives (*par excellence*) *Gunung Ber Api*, or the Fiery Mountain, which took place while he was a few miles from its base, near Pagar Uyong, once a city of importance, and the capital of Menangkabau.

This mountain is situated in the formerly rich and populous province of Tana Datar, or the *level country*, which, in the year 1821, was annexed to the Netherlands possessions on Sumatra. It does not form part of a continued chain, but stands alone in lofty grandeur, its base only being connected with another high mountain; its summit, which may be seen from sea at a great distance, is estimated to be upwards of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea: a thick forest covers nearly the whole of the mountain, except towards the base, where it gradually shelves off towards the plain, in gentle slopes, which, having been cleared of wood, are covered with cultivation and the dwellings of the natives. It forms, altogether, a most grand and beautiful picture, combining at one view the sublime and solitary magnificence of nature, with the humbler, yet pleasing appearances of human habitation and industry.

The volcano has now but one crater, which is situated at its western extremity, very near the summit; this is said constantly to emit smoke, although it is not always perceptible, the top being frequently enveloped in clouds. Subterranean noises are often heard to proceed from it, but an eruption rarely happens.

That witnessed by the writer took place on the 23d July 1822, soon after six o'clock in the morning, when the column of smoke, which for some days previous

* A very interesting journal of this tour, from the able pen of Sir Stamford Raffles himself, may be found in the third number of the *Investigator*, published in January 1821. It contains the only correct description of the country that has hitherto appeared in print.

previous had been larger than usual, was suddenly observed to increase considerably; the sky at this time was remarkably bright and unclouded, affording a clear uninterrupted view of the whole outline of summit; the smoke, which is generally white or of a light colour, now became darker in hue, as it increased its volumes, mixed with ashes, and spread itself in large masses on all sides, until the entire upper half of the mountain, and the sky above it to a great height, were covered with immense rolling clouds of smoke and ashes, of a very dark grey colour; these partially concealed the flames, which, however, could be distinctly seen through them at intervals, in appearance something like vivid and continued flashes of lightning, but of a dark red colour. Showers of stones, some of them of great size, were at the same time thrown up to an immense height in the air, and fell down the sides of the mountain. During this first stage of the eruption, the volcano never ceased to emit a sound resembling that of heavy artillery, or rather of a tremendous thunder-storm at some distance; the combined effect of the whole was grand and awful, and presented a striking contrast with the peaceful beauty of the surrounding country, partly glowing with all the splendour of a tropical sunrise, which was gradually dispersing the fleecy clouds of vapour that still hung their snowy veil over the lower vallies.

All these symptoms lasted with unabated violence for about a quarter of an hour; when the projection of stones and the subterranean sound began to decrease, and continued to subside, very gradually, during the next two hours. At about half-past eight they ceased entirely; but the thick dark smoke and clouds of ashes continued to be emitted during the whole day, and part of the following night; while, at times, the red gleams of fire were again discernible, particularly after dark.

During the subsequent days, the column of smoke was larger, and darker in colour than usual; and at night glimpses of the flame were often observed, for a moment, rising above the crater. It was nearly a week before these symptoms entirely subsided, and the column of smoke again presented its usual appearance.

The weather had been remarkably dry for some time previous to the eruption, though a little rain had fallen two nights before it occurred; the days had been exceedingly hot, and the nights very cold: the thermometer, in the shade, had generally risen about twenty degrees between sunrise and noon; ranging, at six in the morning, from 65° to 68°, and at twelve o'clock from 85° to 87°: just before the eruption, however, it had reached 71°, which was unusual at that hour.

This eruption caused no such dreadful calamities as those which occasionally follow similar ones on the neighbouring island of Java, where large villages, extensive plantations, and thousands of human beings have sometimes been destroyed by these convulsions of nature. It is true that the population, generally speaking, is not so dense on Sumatra; but the spot in question forms an exception, the declivities and base of the mountain being thickly studded with villages, and covered with fields of rice, coffee, &c.; the crops on some of these were destroyed or injured by the showers of pumice-stone and volcanic ashes, or rather dust, which fell on the ground in immense quantities, and were carried by the wind to a great distance; this dust was nearly impalpable, of a whitish-grey or dun colour, with a sulphurous smell.

A short time after the eruption, sickness became very prevalent among the troops stationed in the country, and also, but in a less degree, with the natives, which by some was considered as a consequence of that event, in the supposition that the atmosphere had become impregnated with the sulphurous dust and vapours.

A few days before the eruption, a detachment of Netherlands troops had posted themselves on a hill near the volcano, where they were occupied in erecting temporary barracks, &c. when it took place; they retreated, on the alarm being given, to a short distance; but as no injury was done to their buildings, they soon returned.

In clear weather, after the eruption, a distinct change was visible in the external formation of the peak in which the crater is situated: this might be accounted for by the accumulation of stones and lava, or the partial falling-in of the earth, or by the burning of the woods; perhaps all these causes were combined.

The writer of this was desirous of making an attempt to ascend to the crater, in order to observe the effects of the eruption more nearly and in detail; but the natives, whose assistance was indispensable, were very averse to join in the undertaking, which, whether from superstitious motives, or their characteristic apathy, they declared to be impracticable: this difficulty might perhaps have been surmounted, had it been the only one; but, unfortunately, it was combined with the disturbed state of the country, owing to the civil war then raging, a press of official and private occupations, and a very bad state of health, which altogether deprived the writer of the means of satisfying his curiosity.

According to the accounts of the natives, there had been no eruption for fifteen years preceding, when a similar one occurred, about the commencement of the revolution in Menangkabau, caused by the Padries. Of that event, and the subsequent wars and calamities, the preceding eruption was, agreeably to Indian superstition, considered an omen; while that here described was looked upon by many as a token of the approaching cessation of those ravages, which for years had desolated a most beautiful and fertile country.

About two months after the eruption, an earthquake took place, the most violent witnessed by the writer during his stay in the east: it was much more severe, and of longer duration, in the Menangkabau country than in the maritime districts, and particularly so in that tract of land lying near the Gunung Ber Api and between that and the Gunung Tallang, another volcanic mountain at some distance, in the province of Tiga Blas. It is this circumstance that induces the mention of the earthquake here, as it may possibly furnish an illustration of the connexion supposed by some to exist between these phenomena. In the tract alluded to, the shocks were sensibly felt, at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half, during nearly a whole day and a night, accompanied by a strange deep subterranean sound, which seemed to proceed from the two volcanoes alternately; no eruption, however, took place on this occasion from either of them: it must be remarked that the Tallang only emits smoke at times, and that no eruption has occurred from it for a considerable period. In the neighbourhood of the sea, only three severe shocks, and some slighter ones were experienced, which caused no injury; while, in the interior, some of the stockades and temporary fortifications thrown up by the troops were considerably damaged, the rivers were swollen to a great height, large trees were thrown down, the earth opened in several places, and in one spot an isolated native dwelling, with its surrounding patch of garden, was entirely swallowed up.

The Ber Api furnishes pure sulphur in abundance, of which the natives avail themselves in the manufacture of their gunpowder. Several rivers and

streams have their sources in this mountain, and mineral springs, supposed to proceed from it, are found in many parts of the neighbourhood; the most remarkable of these are found at Priangan, situated between Pagar Uyong and the Ber Api, but nearer to the latter. Two of these springs * are hot, and the water has a strong smell of sulphur, with an unpleasant sickly taste. Unfortunately the writer had no means of analyzing their contents, but they appeared to be strongly impregnated with iron. The water issues, in a steaming state, from apertures in the rock, and falls into a rude kind of basin, which has been roughly hewn out of it: close to these runs a stream of very cold and clear water.

These springs are used by the natives as a remedy for various disorders, the water being sometimes taken internally, but more frequently applied as a bath; the effect of the warm springs, in this way, is very weakening to the patient, partly, perhaps, from his being carried to the spot down a rather steep declivity, at the bottom of which the springs are situated. The place derives from them the names of *Ayer Angas*, or Warm Water; *Panchúran Tújú*, or the Seven Conduits; and *Mandiyan Rajo*, or the King's Bath. The latter seems to confirm the general supposition, that, in times of remote antiquity, this was the site of the capital, and that here was founded the empire of Menangkabau, which afterwards became so powerful, and is considered the parent stock of all the Malay nations and tribes now dispersed over the Indian Archipelago.

J. D. P.

* They are mentioned in Marsden's History of Sumatra.

ORIGIN OF THE HAMASA.

THE origin of the Hamasa, a collection of more than 800 Arabic poems, many of them supposed to be more ancient than the era of Mahomet (an edition of which is preparing by Professor Freytag), is thus stated by the Arabs:—

Abu-Tammam Habib ben-Aus, born A.H. 190, or, according to others, A. H. 192, undertook a journey to Khorasan to present some of his poems to Abd-Allah ben-Thaher, governor of that province. The latter was an admirer of poetry; and he ordered two poets of his court to examine the merits of those who might wish to gain his favour, and enjoy his protection. Abu-Tammam, on his arrival in Khorasan, recited a poem which he had composed, in presence of the two poets, Abou Amaitsal, and Abou-Said Aldherir; and having been recommended by them to the favour of Abd-Allah, he received a present of a thousand denars. On his return, he passed through the town of Hamadan, where he was received in a very flattering manner by Abou Wefa ben-Selamah. Abou-Tammam wished to continue his journey without delay; but being prevented by a deep snow which had fallen, he found himself obliged to stay, against his will, at Hamadan. Abou Wefa, desirous of amusing his guest, conducted him to his library. This stay at Hamadan was the source of many works, of which the Hamasa was the most distinguished; for the Arabians themselves have said, that Abou-Tammam shewed himself a greater poet by his collection of the Hamasa, than by his own poems. The Hamasa, which was considered for a long time a sacred treasure by the family of Abou Wefa, after the ruin of this family, fell into the hands of a man of the name of Abou-Awadsib, who took it to Ispahan, where it soon attracted the attention of all the literary men to such a degree, that all other books of the same kind were entirely neglected.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The correctness of the principle on which the transfer of European officers to the 9th and 10th regiments of Light Cavalry, lately raised in Bengal, has been made, having been called into question, and an appeal against it made to the Hon. the Court of Directors, a few observations on the subject will not, I trust, prove devoid of interest.

From the information I have received, I am led to conclude that, in the transfer of European officers to the new regiments of cavalry, the lieutenants holding the brevet rank of captain have been allowed the benefit of their army rank, the propriety of which arrangement is questioned by those lieutenants whose interests are affected by the measure. This, then, I assume to be the point at issue, upon which the decision of the Court of Directors has been solicited. The simple question, therefore, to be determined is, whether, when the Hon. Court granted the brevet rank of captain to their subalterns of fifteen years standing, it was the Court's intention that such army rank was to have any effect beyond that of saving the officers receiving it from line supersession; a question which, of course, the Hon. Court is alone competent to decide, and the parties may rest satisfied that the decision will be founded upon an enlarged view of the subject.

It will, no doubt, be urged as an argument against the brevet-captains, that the brevet rank of major, granted by his Majesty to Company's officers, to guard them from supersession by officers of the King's army serving in India, is not allowed to influence their rise in their own service; their promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel being regulated by their standing as regimental major; from which it will be inferred, that the same principle ought to prevail in the case of the brevet-captains, who would have no reason to complain if (like the brevet-majors) their army rank were restricted to the sole object of saving them from line supersession, without being permitted to interfere with the regular promotion of the service. To this it may be replied, that there is so material a distinction between the two cases, as to preclude the one from furnishing any rule for the other.

The brevet rank of major, received from another service, is granted by his Majesty to protect the Company's officers against supersession in the line, by King's officers, and cannot with propriety be allowed to influence promotion in the Company's army; whilst, on the other hand, the brevet rank of captain is granted by the Company to their own officers to guard them against supersession by officers of their own service, and therefore no necessity exists for limiting its operation by any restrictive rule. To which it may be added, that the transfer of officers from old to new regiments is a *line arrangement*; and consequently, that, in removing officers, they are entitled to the benefit of their army rank.

Having considered this part of the question, we may proceed to another objection, which may be urged against allowing the brevet rank of captain to have any weight in the transfer of officers from old to new regiments, namely, that it would be a striking anomaly to permit the rank of captain to regulate the posting of lieutenants to new corps; and even admitting that the transfer arrangement is founded on line rank, still it is the rank of lieutenant only which can with justice be looked to; and that no ingenuity of reasoning can support

support the inconsistent claim of the brevet-captains, whilst classed and drafted as lieutenants, to have the benefit of their army rank of captain.

If the regimental rank of officers is to regulate the transfers, the claim of the brevet-captains must of course fall to the ground; but if the transfers are (as I believe they always have been) to be made with reference to army rank, the brevet-captains would, as a matter of course, be classed before the lieutenants, and consequently be placed above them in the new corps. There may be an apparent inconsistency in posting officers to new corps as lieutenants, with reference to their rank as captain; but if the measure is in itself correct, the mere matter of form must not be allowed to deprive the brevet-captains of the advantages which their rank entitles them to expect; for in classing officers according to their army rank, their standing in the army cannot be overlooked without incurring an inconsistency, to say the least, as glaring as that noticed on the other side of the argument. In short, the brevet-captains may say that their army rank may justly be considered as an index, shewing their original position in the army, lost to them by the irregular operation of regimental promotion, and which the augmentation to the army gives them an opportunity of regaining. In this they can see no injustice: if they supersede now, they formerly suffered supersession; and now once more the parties stand relatively to each other, as they did when they first entered the service.

I have thus endeavoured to state, as impartially as possible, the arguments which the different parties might bring forward on the occasion, and which, it appears to me, must influence the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors. In such arrangements, some persons' expectations will generally be disappointed; but individual cases, where no injustice has been done, form no guide for the deciding authority, whose judgment must be founded on those general principles which are most likely to lead to the best general results.

SEES.

ELEGY

FROM THE HAMASA.*

JUST when the world, where merit's slowly spied,
Resounded with his praise, Ben Zaïd died.
Yet till the tomb had wrapped him from our view,
Scarce half his virtues and his worth we knew.
He whose vast soul, formed for all human kind,
Found seas too small, and deserts too confined;
He who, when living, spurned all bounds,—to-day,
Lies pent within a narrow room of clay.—
I'll weep for thee, till grief my eyes shall drain;
Still shall my bleeding heart its grief retain.
Since thou, who mad'st life pleasing, art no more,
Joy charms not,—pain torments not,—as before.
Nor greater gloom around us we should see,
Had death ne'er struck, and sorrow mourned, but thee.
The great, alas! have died, and still must die;—
Then wherefore shed the tear and heave the sigh?
If now his loss our mournful lays inspire,
His glory did our grateful verses fire.

* See p. 580.

ARABIAN MORALS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY OF ABU EL KASSAM EL HAREERY, ENTITLED THE SASSANITE ASSEMBLY.

[*Translated from the Arabic.*]

EL HARETH BEN HAMMAM relates, that, according to report, when Abu Zaid was near dying, he directed that his son should be brought into his presence, and spoke to him in the following terms:—

"My son, the time is at hand, when, passing from this life to another, I shall cease to exist. Thou wilt be, by the grace of God, my successor, and the chief of the Sassanites.* It is not expedient that a man like you should be beaten with a cane;† and it is not by throwing stones at such a person that we ought to awaken his attention;‡ but it is at all times necessary that men should speak of their respective duties one to another, for that polishes the mind. I will now, therefore, recommend to thee that which Seth did not recommend to the Nabateens, nor Jacob to the tribes. Observe what I am going to prescribe, and be careful not to disobey me; do exactly what I tell thee, and catch rightly the sense of my parables; for if, availing thyself of my intelligence, thou shouldst make my counsel the rule of thy conduct, thou wilt lead a gentle life; thy well-being will be permanent, thine house abound in good, and thy roof be seen smoking; but if, neglecting my admonition, thou shouldst reject my counsel, the cinders of thy hearth will diminish, and thy family will loosen their attachment to thee.

"My son, I have learned by experience every thing to its foundation; I have known vicissitudes, and have remarked that men derive consideration, not on account of their extraction, but their riches; that they make researches, not on nobleness of spirit, but on the means of acquiring wealth. I had heard that one could gain his livelihood by magistracy, by commerce, by agriculture, by trade: now, having embraced these four states, in order to ascertain which of them is the most eligible and convenient, I found none of them worthy of praise, not one that procured amply the conveniences of life!

"In fact, the opportunities of obtaining authority, which one man derives from another, are like confused dreams; passing as a shade which darkness absorbs, they cause a pain as bitter as that of servitude. The wealth of the merchant is exposed to danger; a prey to depredation, it disappears like the birds which lose themselves in the air. The culture of fields and the labour of sowing are a torment to the body; they are shackles which prevent motion: besides, the labourer has rarely a tranquil mind. Trades do not give to those who exercise them a sufficiency to live at ease; they are not at all times lucrative; and artizans, for the most part, when they have reached the extreme of life, feel the sting of hunger! I therefore see nothing which is an easy prize, a savoury aliment, a pure drink, and a considerable gain, unless it be that state, the principles of which have been founded by Sassan, and of which he has

* That is to say, the chief of those who follow the precepts of *Sassan*, the celebrated Muhammedan mendicant.

† A proverb, the origin of which, according to several commentators, is as follows:—An Arabian judge, very old, whose mind had been weakened by age, recommended to his children to correct him whenever he should pronounce an incorrect sentence; accordingly, when the latter found their father defective, they apprized him thereof, that he might recollect himself, by striking on a glass with a switch; since that time they say, strike a person with a switch, to signify, *Inform him that he is in error.*

‡ Another Arabian proverb, to which an anecdote similar to the foregoing one has been attached.

has made many kinds or divisions; a state, which, spreading from the east to the west, has been embraced by all the poor. I have exercised myself in this state in a distinguished manner, and I was well satisfied with it; being a traffic that never ceases, an inexhaustible source, a flambeau round which many in the world collect, and which lights the one-eyed and the blind.

" Those who profess the state above described, are the happiest and most respected of men;* they are not exposed to violence, nor are they alarmed by sword or poison. They depend neither on those near them, nor on those afar off; neither lightning nor thunder disturbs them; they care not for him that is elevated, nor for him that is abased; their conversation is innocent, and their art is contentment; the repast which they partake of is soon prepared, and the life they lead is agreeable; wherever they stop they collect; wherever they introduce themselves they glean; they adopt not the manners of any country; they fear not the powerful, and differ in no respect from birds, which, although hungry in the morning, are satisfied at night."

" Father," replied the son, " what thou hast said is very true, but thy expressions are mysterious; thou dost not speak openly. Teach me how I ought to gather the vintage; and where I ought to begin to eat the shoulder."†

" This state," replied Abou Zaid, " requires activity, ingenuity, vigilance, and impudence. Be more errant than a *coutroub*,‡ more active than a locust, more lively than a skipping deer at moon-light, and more enterprizing than an enraged wolf. Procure provisions by thine own assiduity, and thus become the maker of thine own fortune by the sweat of thy brow. Scour every road, plunge into all seas, feed in all orchards, and throw thy seal into every one's basin. Be not weary in seeking, and refuse not to employ thy efforts whenever necessary; for it was inscribed on the staff of our Sheikh Sassan, *He that seeks finds, and he that stirs about obtains his end.* Guard thyself carefully against idleness; since idleness is the root of misfortune, the garb of adversity, the key to poverty, the seed of griefs, the companion of weak minds, and character of those who commit to others the management of their affairs. He that delivers himself up to idleness gathers no honey; and the hand of him who indulges in repose is never full. Shew thyself resolute, even in the presence of a lion; because courageousness of heart smoothes difficulties, relieves the tongue, procures happiness, and effects the acquisition of fortune. In like manner, timidity, the sister of idleness, renders man pusillanimous, slow in action, and a frustrator of his own hopes. Hence that proverb, which says: *The bold prospers, and the slothful despairs.* So that I exhort thee, my son, to be early like the crow, impudent as a frog, a deceiver like the wolf, greedy as a hog, light as a roebuck, sly as a fox, patient as a camel, mild as a screech

* It is well known by those who have frequented Muhammedan countries, that beggars are greatly respected, particularly when they act under the cloke of insanity or imbecility; because persons so affected are thought to be under the protection of *Allah*. The writer of this note saw one of these Sassanites —— —— on a bashaw whilst he presided in his court of audience: the bashaw, feeling himself wet, rose from his seat, shook his hayk (or garment), and, looking at the poor man, exclaimed *Akhai Mbark!* Oh, fie, Mbark! The Sassanite was *entreated* to go away, and the bashaw resumed his seat. These people owe this privilege to the Koran, which strongly recommends alms, particularly the 10th verse of the 93d chapter, *viz.* " *As to the beggar, do not ill-treat him.*" وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ.

† An Arabian proverb; that is to say, " *In unravelling an intricate matter, where is one to begin?*"

‡ An active animal; never quiet.

screech owl, and as changeable as a *Bou Beraquish*.* Endeavour to impose by a golden tongue, and to seduce by the charm of eloquence; collect information respecting a market before you spread your stall therein; before you milk feel the pap; inquire of travellers respecting a country, before you determine to seek your livelihood in it; and before you go to sleep, spread your bed by your side. Observe with due care all kind of omens, and give attention to the exterior of men; for a practised physiognomist has always a smile on his countenance, whereas he that judges ill of physiognomies, suspends his judgment, and delays to seize his prey. Be not importunate; avoid a sullen mien, and seek not much drink. In default of a heavy rain, be satisfied with little; attach value to a straw, and give thanks for what is of no value. Regard it not as improbable that water should drop from a rock; let not a refusal discourage thee; and *never despair of the mercy of God, for none but infidels despair of that mercy.*† When thou hast to choose between an atom that is presented to thee and a diamond that is promised, prefer the former; and choose the present day in preference to the absent morrow. Procrastination is pernicious, and for this reason,—a project contains but the beginning of an enterprize; we promise to perform something, and afterwards violate our promise. Besides, in the interval that happens between a promise and its fulfilment, obstacles intervene, and what great obstacles! Thou must clothe thyself with the patience of the patriarchs, and with the affability of men endowed with prudence. Be careful not to acquire a violent character; but, on the contrary, adopt a mildness of disposition. Keep thy treasure locked up, and mingle expense with economy. *Keep not thy hand attached to thy neck, neither extend it to its utmost.*‡ If thy residence in a country is not approved of, or if some unfortunate event shall there happen to thee, relinquish thy hopes, depart from thence, and give a slack bridle to thy camel: the best of all countries is that which allows thy residence. Let not journeys annoy thee, and evince no repugnance in going from one place to another; for the chiefs of our profession and the most ancient among us have agreed, that activity produces abundance, and that novelty is a bill of exchange; despising him that thinks journeys are unfortunate, and transportation of goods painful, they have added that even that is the excuse of a man who is pleased with a thing of little value, who is satisfied with bad dates and a false measure; and when thou shalt have resolved to undertake a journey, and hast prepared for that purpose thy staff and thy knapsack, choose useful companions before thy departure, since it is necessary to know thy neighbours before engaging a house,§ and fellow-travellers before beginning a journey."

" Receive instructions which no one has given before me; which are the quintessence of the finest thoughts, expressed without preparation by a man who has refined upon counsels by employing therein his whole mind. Adopt the conduct which I have just traced out,—it is that of the wise man who walketh in the right way,—that people may say of thee: 'This is the young lion of that other lion.'"

Then said he unto him, " O! my son, I have expressed to you my will, I have said enough; if thou followest my advice, happiness will be thine inheritance;

* ابو براقش, the name of a bird of various colours, which changes its appearance in divers ways. Golius in voce الفعال

† Koran, ch. xii, v. 37.

‡ Koran, ch. xvii, v. 29.

§ *Shufe jar, la tshufe dar*, Arabic proverb; that is to say, " In choosing a house be careful espectin g the neighbour rather than respecting the house."

heritance; but if thou dost not conform thereto, woe be to thee! I leave God to be a father unto thee after my decease, and hope thou wilt not falsify the opinion which I have formed of thee. May no evil happen unto thee!"

I have been told, adds Ben Hammam, that when the Sassanites had heard the above precepts, they preferred them to those of the wise Lokman; and they observe them as they observe the first chapter of the Koran: so that, even to this day, these are the first precepts which they teach their children, and which they consider of more value than presents of gold.

SIND.

The particulars which we gave (p. 367) respecting the government of Sind, may be augmented by our publishing the following facts, from a Bombay paper, written, it is stated, by a person "who perhaps knew more of the countries bordering on the Indus than any person who ever visited India."

"The military force of the Ameers of Sind is composed of levies from the Mahomedan tribes, which are more remarkable for their numbers and variety than for their prowess in war. These tribes are subject to chieftains of the same family, who hold a certain quantity of land for the support of their followers. The jaghires are exposed to change with the pleasure of the Ameers, who make transfers, frequently annually, and in some cases not for ten years. The names of the soldiers belonging to the chieftains, at least those of the Bellooches, are registered, with their descent, which is carefully preserved as a mark of distinction: by which means, if any are discharged by the Jaghiredar, they have only to complain to the Durbar, who redresses their grievances; and at the same time, this usage enables them to check the abuses consequent on the system of never mustering their retainers.

"The Jaghiredars seldom or never pay their followers in cash, but each man has a certain quantity of grain allotted to him, which he receives at the different periods of harvest. Under the Kulora government there were four principal Jaghiredars, who were the heads of different military tribes, *viz.* the Talpooras, Jogeeas, Leckees, and Khosahs, and all the military force of the state was included under their respective banners. The Talpooras, however, have adopted another and better system; for they cautiously prohibit any excessive jaghire; and no Sirdar of that description has now more than 1,000 or 1,200 followers. The Khosahs are excluded entirely, as are the Leekees, from their supposed attachment to the Kuloras, and the number of Jogeeas, retained as servants, is reduced to an officer and 100 or 200 men, with 300 of the tribe of Nomerdee, of both of which the Talpooras are exceedingly jealous. The number of household troops, the only force on permanent duty, does not exceed 4,000 men.

"On occasions of necessity, when an army is requisite, orders are despatched throughout the province for the Jaghiredars to assemble with their armed followers. Three days suffice to spread the intelligence, and fifteen to effect the assembly of about 35,000 men; two thirds and upwards of which are cavalry. The country people boast that the Sindhi levies amount to 100,000; but there is every reason to believe that, including 12,000 of Meer Tharras, who are not federals of Hyderabad, the state of Sind could not levy above 50,000 or 55,000 fighting men.

"This military assembly is composed of different tribes of Mahommedans, amounting to several hundreds, but generally commanded by Bellooches, and in particular by Talpooras, in whom the Ameers naturally confide, and whom they have until lately favoured, to the injury of all their other subjects. The troops are armed with swords, shields, and matchlocks; and independent of the established allowances from their respective chiefs, receive from the Ameers' treasury, each footman three dokras, and each horseman double that sum, per day, as long as they are employed. The Sirdars also receive a daily allowance, correspondent with the rank which they hold in the list of officers. The artillery of the Sindis is notoriously wretched; they seldom have more than three or four guns with the army, and as this powerful arm is looked down upon by the soldiers, the equipments of these few pieces are uncommonly bad."

CASE OF CURSETJEE MANACKJEE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir; In your last Journal, you have seen fit to revive the case of the Bombay merchant Cursetjee Manackjee, by giving a statement received by you from Bombay, "in answer to what has appeared respecting that individual in a contemporary publication."

On the appearance of what you refer to and now profess to answer, I found it necessary, in consequence of the use made of my name, to request the favour of the editor of that publication to find room for an explanation on my part of some passages in which I could not but think some miscomprehension existed. This he politely conceded.

From the like cause I find it expedient to ask the like favour of you; and I hope I shall not have occasion to trespass on your columns to a very inconvenient extent.

It is correctly stated that, at the period in question, I held the office of garrison store-keeper; one of receipt and issue only. As such "I was debarred from making supplies." In respect to the purchases from or through Cursetjee Manackjee, and to others of great extent, I did not act as garrison store-keeper, but as confidential agent to the Governor. No such *appointment* exists, or ever did exist, by name: it is not known to the establishment of Bombay. It arose out of times and circumstances of great emergency, and (approved meanwhile by the Governor-General) ceased with those times.

After the lapse of more than twenty years, events, from their nature not likely to dwell in the memory, must be called to recollection in a qualified manner. I will not, therefore, speak confidently of some points which I may have occasion to state.

When I received the order to execute the requisition for supplies for General Wellesley's army (then moving on Poona under political and military circumstances of great delicacy and importance) I think I can recollect telling the Governor that the right to supply the rice might be claimed by the contractor—his contract price being then higher than the market price. As to your communicant saying, that "had Captain Moor referred the question to the Military Board, or to Governor Duncan," &c. I may answer, that it was the Governor's pleasure that the nature of the movement of General Wellesley's army should be altogether unknown. The reason is sufficiently obvious: and it certainly was for some time known to but two individuals in Bombay—in General Wellesley's camp probably to only one.

If the Governor had seen fit, he would have sent the order to me through the Military Board, the usual channel on ordinary occasions: but my referring to that Board a question on which the desired secresy of the measure wholly hinged, is, to say nothing farther, absurd. If your communicant was in Bombay at the time, and much about the Government-house, or knew much of Mr. Duncan, he must know that, pending important services, his anxiety was such, that few hours of any day, sometimes for weeks together, passed without intercommunication between the Governor and me;—I mean where the details of such services were conducted by me.—The question, I may safely say, required no reference to Governor Duncan: it was discussed at the moment, and often after.

The gist of the argument of your communicant at Bombay seems to be, that I prevailed on Cursetjee Manackjee to *wave* his contract—meaning by the

term *wave* an abandonment or relinquishment of his rights under it. I do not understand it so. C. M. had the contracts for the supply of rice to both the military and marine departments. It was eligible to receive it from him for several reasons—one reason was, not to excite the attention by another large purchaser going into the market and raising the price to the detriment of both. I, therefore, wishing to obtain the rice through him, advised him, as it appears, to *wave* his claim of supply under his contract, and induced him to do so by several persuasions, as stated by your communicant.

But I cannot suppose, that either he or I understood, at the time or since, that waving his claim was abandoning it, if, under a critical inspection of his contract his right was manifest. The strictly legal construction of that legal instrument would be left to the law officers of Government. Meanwhile, as it was the contractor's advantage to make the supply on the terms of market-price, and mine that it should be so made, no great demur arose at the time. A reference even to the passages of my reports to Government, as quoted by your communicant, will, I think, evince that such was the contractor's and my view of the matter.

I think I may farther venture to tax my recollection in stating, that when I received the order for the supply in question, I had never seen the contract between Government and Cursetjee Manackjee. It was not at all necessary that I should ever have seen it. At this period, then, or rather at the next step of the proceeding, I judge it was that I first saw the contract—produced by C. M. in support of his wish and claim to make the supply as contractor at his contract price. I have a more distinct recollection of this fact than of some others. On inspection I had doubts, as it would appear by the persuasions that I made use of to induce the contractor to wave or postpone the consideration of his claim; and those doubts, whenever they first arose, were assuredly communicated to the Governor, and to him only, under the circumstances of secresy with which the extensive supplies required for the approaching army of Madras were to be provided.

Your communicant asks, "Was this *agreement* binding on honourable men? if not, was not Captain Moor deceived in the character of his agent? Had that officer adopted the simple precaution of indorsing on the contract Cursetjee's relinquishment of whatever right he possessed to supply the troops of another presidency," &c. Here, I think, the sense of the term *agreement* is extended beyond its fair construction. I have endeavoured to show the agreement was only considered as a postponement of the consideration of the legal question; not decisive on it. As to my "adopting the simple precaution" above-mentioned, it is really idle, at this time of day, to write or think in such a manner. How dared I tell the contractor any thing about "the troops of another presidency?" Besides, I repeat, there was no relinquishment made, or, as I believe, intended, of any right.

But let us admit, for argument's sake, that the contractor, on my examination of his contract and assurance that the supply was for "purposes unconnected" with it, had had sufficient confidence in my assurance and opinion to have even allowed of the "simple indorsement," may it not be a question how far he would be debarred, either in law or equity, from reassuming the relinquished right, if it should afterwards have appeared that the simple indorsement had been induced by erroneous or defective information, and that the supply *was* "for purposes connected with his contract?"

And this, in fact, is the simple and narrow question at issue—not my construction of it. It is evident that I *must* have told him something substantially equivalent

equivalent to what is stated, *viz.* that the supply was "for purposes unconnected with his contract," otherwise it would necessarily have been made under it. When the time arrived for the contractor to be told what the purpose actually was—namely, for General Wellesley's army, "the native turns to his bond," as your communicant is pleased to call it (but there is no necessity for quoting poetry; plain fact is better), and questions my construction of it. Then follow his applications to the Military Board, and to Government, for remedy of what he deemed a breach of his contract. The question is, as a measure of course, referred to the law officer of the Government, and his opinion is against the contractor. I do not mean to attach any blame to the Advocate-General; his opinion was, no doubt, an honest one: but I may be allowed to question the wisdom of his saying, "that a reference to the preamble of the contract puts the limitation *beyond the possibility of doubt;* for it is there said, the contractor is to supply such rice as may be wanted for the service of the Company's *military department at Bombay.*" So far from the *impossibility of doubt*, doubt *had* arisen on that very preamble. If it had not, the Advocate-General would not have been troubled for his opinion. The contractor alleged that the supply of rice was actually for the "military department at Bombay," was there required, and was there made.

I am not advocating the contractor's cause. I am no party in it. He has, indeed, considered my opinion and reports as injurious to him; but while he laments their effects, he is just enough to believe that I have not wilfully injured him. My object in now addressing you, Mr. Editor, is to correct what I think miscomprehension. The question being, I fear, in course of appeal to the King in Council, it were better, perhaps, suffered to rest *pendente lite.* "*Fear,*" I say, because under the "glorious uncertainty," as your communicant says, an adverse decision will absolutely and utterly ruin a deserving man and his family. In all contests where the merits are doubtful, one cannot help wishing the weaker to win. The issue, if adverse, to the East-India Company, will be but a drop in the ocean of their expenditure.

And here I must ask leave to advert to an expression in your communicant's statement injurious to Cursetjee Manackjee, and, as I think, uncalled for. There is no generosity in vilifying the character of an opponent in a question involving no moral consideration whatever—it being merely the legal construction of a legal instrument. The passage to which I allude is this: "There were those belonging to the Military Board and about the Governor, as much in his confidence as Captain Moor, who knew Cursetjee Manackjee better than to trust to any agreement to which he only *verbally* pledged himself."

The general assertion as to the confidence of the Governor we may pass over; but on this particular occasion no one in Bombay, save the Governor and his confidential agent, knew of the intended movement of General Wellesley's army across the Toombudra and on Poona.

"Captain Moor was too confiding," your communicant says. I do not think so, and I never did. I had confided in Cursetjee Manackjee's word to the extent of many lakhs of rupees, to the best of my recollection, before this transaction and after; and had never occasion to repent such confidence. On the occasion in question, indeed, he "confided," and he may perhaps think "too much" in me. I do not think any one of the Military Board knew Cursetjee Manackjee better than I did; and I deem it no more than my duty here to repel the insinuation against him, by declaring, that in all my intercourse with natives of India, I never knew one whom I deemed more veracious than

Cursetjee

Cursetjee Manackjee. He never once deceived me, nor, that I am aware of, told me a falsehood.

This is not the testimony of one man in behalf of a participator in any transaction. C. M. and I were opposed to each other in this matter. I knew him first as a public contractor with Government. This brought him into frequent contact with me officially, and our intercourse for some years, perhaps, was almost daily. I was a check on him, and exercised that check vigilantly. His punctuality, veracity, and honour, won my esteem. Except in the course of my official duties, we never had any transactions together to the extent of a rupee, to the best of my recollection.

I was somewhat startled at reading, in the communication under reply, that "Cursetjee Manackjee allowed a period of twenty years to elapse without prosecuting his claim. He at length instituted a suit in the Recorder's Court of Bombay." I was startled at this, because my notion of the matter was and is, that he has been for twenty and more years incessantly prosecuting his claim. So far from its having lain dormant for twenty years, I question if as many days have elapsed consecutively in all that time without the poor man's prosecution of his claim, as well as he could, in one way or other.

If, indeed, the word *prosecute* be restricted to its legal sense, the above passage may be less wide of truth—still, unintentionally so no doubt on the part of your communicant, very wide. First, he immediately petitioned the Bombay Government; and this over and over, until he trod on, or within, the verge of importunity. The same may be said of his memorials to the Court of Directors, by whom he has been offered different, but, as he thought, inadequate, measures of redress. His cause has been thrice, it seems, tried in the Recorder's Court at Bombay; where, with increase upon increase, the measure of redress was deemed by his opponents to be heaped too high—and hence has resulted the final appeal to the King in Council.

The fact that "Sir Arthur Wellesley indented for Mangalore or Canara rice, a cheap commodity compared with the description of rice contemplated in the contract," and that "this was lost sight of by the Court," is new to me. I will not say that the facts are not so: but I think if Sir A. W. had so expressly indented, his requisition would have been complied with, if possible, to the letter. Nor do I see that it, one way or other, bears on the merits of the question.

I am concerned, Sir, to have had occasion to trespass so long on your columns and on the patience of your readers. I can have no sinister view in it. I cannot help feeling it unkind and unfair to endeavour to raise or extend a prejudice against an unfortunate and deserving, and, as many think, an ill-used man; especially when his cause is in course of appeal to the highest tribunal, the decision of which must be final; and must, if adverse to his hopes, utterly ruin him and his family, and injure many others who have large demands on him.

Repeating my hope that you will obligingly endeavour to find early room for this letter,

I have the honour to remain, &c.

March 1826. EDW. MOOR.

P.S. In the 2d line from the bottom of page 342 of your number for March 1826, in a quotation from a report of mine, the word *grain* should, I think, have been printed *gram*—a vetch on which horses are commonly fed on the western side of India.—E. M.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE AT CANTON.

DURING the last year, an occurrence took place at Canton, which, though noticed in our last number (p. 531), deserves to be more fully and minutely detailed. There is generally something so ludicrous in the mock gravity and absurd solemnity exhibited in frivolous matters, which our intercourse with the Chinese authorities reveals to us, that to relate such transactions with absolute seriousness is next to impossible.

It is pretty well known that foreigners in China are permitted to reside only at Macao, and without the city of Canton; and that such is the horror which the Chinese government affects to entertain towards foreign females, that not a single individual, let her be old or young, handsome or ugly, married or single, is allowed by the laws of China to set foot upon its soil, except that small portion of the little island of Macao which was allotted some centuries ago to the Portuguese missionaries.

From this and other causes, foreigners are compelled to pass and repass frequently between Canton and Macao, especially such as have families and reside at the latter place, and whom business calls to the former. To go from Canton to Macao, a foreigner is obliged (unless a ship takes him there) to procure a *chop*, or license, for which the Chinese authorities modestly charged 400 dollars; but have lately been contented with 300. He is besides restricted from proceeding in any other than a boat of the country, for the hire of which thirty dollars is charged. Thus the journey costs 330 dollars, or about £80, which is equal to twenty shillings or a guinea per mile, in a country where water-carriage is boasted to be the cheapest in the world!

If the traveller attempts to evade this imposition by going clandestinely in a *fast boat*, which costs about fifty dollars, he is liable to be detected by the police, treated with great personal indignity, and fined perhaps 1000 dollars.

Attempts have been made to obtain relief from this burthensome tax, but in vain: the English merchants, however, determined to make another strenuous effort; and convening a meeting of all the foreign traders at Canton, a petition to the Tsong-too, or Viceroy, was drawn up, setting forth the evil, and praying a reduction of the charge for the chop.

The Hong or security merchants are the authorized channel for the transmission of petitions to the Government; but it is so notorious that these individuals dare not, in some cases, and in others, will not, transmit complaints to the Viceroy, resorting to the meanest subterfuges to disguise their deceit, that foreigners now proceed to the city-gate, and deliver their memorials to any officer who may be in attendance there.

It was the intention of the merchants, in the present instance, to proceed at once to the Viceroy's palace, and accordingly a deputation repaired to the city; but finding the gate closed, they were obliged to be content with handing their petition to an inferior mandarine, and returned to their factories.

The petition, it appears, reached its destination; for the Hong merchants were summoned before the Viceroy, who interrogated them, and afterwards referred the matter to the Hoppo, or Mandarine of Customs. By direction of this officer, the Hong merchants came to the foreigners, and inquired the extent of their wishes. They were told that fifteen or twenty dollars for the chop, besides the usual hire of the boat, would not be objected to; and they promised that the matter should be taken into consideration.

Ibi omnis effusus labor: day after day passed without any answer to the application,

application, and the merchants became persuaded that the fraternity of the Hong, instead of endeavouring to promote their object, were really labouring to defeat it. After waiting patiently for eighteen days, they resolved to make another attempt to get access to the Viceroy himself.

A second meeting was convened, and a second petition drawn up and signed: it was an exact copy of the first, with the addition of a memorandum, stating that, as the former had not been answered, the petitioners apprehended it had not been presented to his Excellency.

Directly this petition was signed, thirty-seven merchants present at the meeting repaired in a body to the city, and from the celerity of their movements, they reached it before the gate could be closed: they instantly rushed through it, and did not halt till they arrived at a house which they supposed to be the Viceroy's, and entered it without opposition. It proved, however, to be what is called a *joss-house*. They soon discovered their awkward mistake, and observing a soldier run out of the building, they concluded, very naturally, that he was proceeding to the Viceroy's palace to report what had occurred, and they determined to follow him. After a short but sharp pursuit, they saw him enter a great house, which, from the large lanterns placed before it, and the number of soldiers in the court-yard, they confidently judged to be the mansion they were in search of; and congratulating themselves upon their success, they made their lodgement in it good, after *levelling* one man who opposed them. It was not long, however, before they discovered themselves to be again deceived; they were in the residence of the Kong-heep, or commandant of that quarter of the city: Their intrusion happened to be most unfortunately timed, for, in the inner apartments of the palace, there were some females of the mandarine's family. It was immediately determined, from a becoming sense of decorum, and an unwillingness that this accidental encroachment on a private dwelling should be construed into an insult upon the owner, to retire; but as the concourse of people assembled in the street had become so great, that further progress towards the Viceroy's palace would be impracticable, the design was abandoned, and they remained where they were. They had the satisfaction to find that they had not intruded into a private room: the apartment was an open hall, facing the street. The party were further reconciled to their mishap by reflecting that the Kong-heep was an officer of rank, and would either cause them to be conducted to the proper place of audience, or receive their memorial himself.

In about an hour after their arrival, the second linguist came from the Kong-heep to learn the cause of such an unexpected visit. The messenger, after hearing the statement of the merchants, explained to them their mistake, and entreated them earnestly to leave the house, and forthwith depart the city. The merchants replied they would do so the moment their petition was received; and the linguist went away. About half an hour afterwards came the Hong merchants, in the greatest consternation, with the head linguist. They testified their grief at the *outrage* which the party had committed, and entreated them to remedy it by leaving the city. The Hong were told that they were, in fact, the cause of the *outrage;* that the party were grieved at the mistake they had made in regard to the house, but were determined not to quit the city until their petition had been received, either by the Viceroy or the Kong-heep. The Hong endeavoured to shake their resolution by threats of punishment; but the merchants remained firm, and the former withdrew.

A loud shouting now announced the approach of some personage of rank; and the party had scarcely time to seat themselves in order before the great doors

doors were thrown open, and two mandarines entered, the Quong-chou-foo, or chief-magistrate of the city, and the Kong-heep. The English merchants rose immediately, and continued standing, as did the mandarines, during the conference.

The Quong-chou-foo was the orator; he vociferated for five minutes, his tone, expression, and gesticulation, being obviously intended to impress his auditors with dread. He declared his astonishment at the *outrages* which the foreigners had committed, first, in forcing their way into the city, and then intruding into the house of a mandarine, and that mandarine the Kong-heep; and he desired them to depart. The interpreter was desired, in return to this oration, to represent the extreme regret of the party at their having trespassed, unwittingly, upon the Kong-heep; that their entrance into the city was occasioned by their petition, given to an officer to be presented to the Viceroy, remaining so long unanswered; that they consequently wished to place another petition in the hands of his Excellency himself, but would willingly deposit it with the Quong-chou-foo, or the Kong-heep, and immediately return to their factories.

The mandarines, upon this, communed with each other, and the Quong-chou-foo seemed to intimate a readiness to receive the petition. The linguist, accordingly, desired the gentleman who held the paper to advance, which he did, and tendered it. The Quong-chou-foo, however, refused it, the bearer of the petition retraced his steps, the former roared out something (not understood) with the voice of a Stentor, and both mandarines, with their suite, quitted the hall.

After this scene (which must have been farcical enough) had been supposed to have produced its proper effect, the merchants were again assailed by the Hong and the linguist, who employed every argument to persuade the party to retire, without effect. The merchants resolved not to budge a foot; and the messengers returned to the mandarines.

Another step was taken, probably *in terrorem:* the linguist came and took down in writing the names and countries of the members of the deputation. They were then left for nearly an hour in the hall, which was half-full of unarmed soldiers and domestics.

About five o'clock, the Hong and the linguist came again, apparently with a serious desire of bringing the affair to a close. They represented that the petition could not possibly be received; that there was no precedent for such a circumstance, and that the mandarines dared not create one; and finally intimated their apprehension of the consequences which the obstinacy of the party would bring upon them. They were coolly told that nothing but an overwhelming force should deter the deputation from remaining where they were, until some attention was paid to their petition.

After some consultation together, the Hong took four English gentlemen aside, and inquired what was the least they would be satisfied with? The latter replied, that all they required was, relief from the exactions in going to Macao. A warm debate then took place; after which, the security merchants, collectively and individually, engaged that *no charge whatever* should be levied henceforward upon foreigners for the chop; that if the Hoppo still insisted upon something being paid for it, they (the Hong merchants) would pay it themselves.

The party, being now satisfied, prepared to depart; but they proposed, previously, to write an apology to the Kong-heep, expressive of their concern at having invaded his dwelling. This proposal, originating in a very laudable motive,

motive, was not perhaps, under all circumstances, very discreet and advisable. The Hong merchants eagerly seconded so unexpected a resolution (judging probably that a convenient use might be made of such an apology), and communicated it to the Kong-heep. The approbation of that officer was accompanied by a proposal, doubtless suggested by the former, that the party should *bow respectfully* in passing the Quong-fou-choo and Kong-heep, who, the Hong merchants stated, were "sitting in state" near the outer gate.

The foreigners could not gracefully decline offering this mark of civility; they moved forward, and were soon in the presence of the mandarines, in a place crammed with armed soldiers. Here they were stopped, and were compelled to endure another harangue from the Quong-chou-foo, which was interpreted by the linguist, kneeling on one knee. The foreigners, he said, were to take notice, that they escaped with impunity because they were supposed to have erred through ignorance; but that whosoever should be again caught within the gates of the city, would be put to death.

The Kong-heep now stepped forward, and placed his hand upon the shoulder of a gentleman, as if to address him impressively: in an instant he raised his voice, and passed his hand round the gentleman's neck, as it were, to signify that he ought to lose his head. The gentleman instantly expressed his indignation at this action, and it was feared would return the compliment upon the person of the Kong-heep; but instead of doing so, which would have produced serious consequences to the whole party, with great presence of mind, he caught hold of the linguist, and twice repeated upon him the Kong-heep's ceremony: this produced no remark from the mandarines.

The deputation reached their factories in safety. Two days after the occurrence, the Hong merchants desired that all those who had gone into the city would assemble to hear a communication from the Viceroy, which imported that his Excellency was extremely shocked and exasperated at what had occurred, and to prevent the repetition of such a disgraceful proceeding, he had doubled the city guard, who had received the strictest orders to put to death every foreigner caught within the gates.

The Hong merchants were, in return, told, plainly and frankly, that they were the authors of all that had happened; that instead of aiding foreigners, they invariably neglected them; and that in spite of what had just been communicated, if a similar occasion occurred, a similar course would be pursued.

It is impossible not to remark, even in this trifling occurrence, the mixture of timidity and insolence which characterizes all the Chinese ministers. It is evident that the two mandarines were at first daunted at the firmness of the merchants, and but for the spontaneous offer of an apology, would have suffered them to retire unmolested and unadmonished. Had the personal indignity offered to one of the merchants by the Kong-heep been retaliated on that officer, however much it might have been regretted, the act could scarcely have been condemned had the consequences been ever so serious.

It will be seen, from a paragraph in our last number (p. 532), that the Government has relaxed, but not removed, the burthen complained of.

ROCKETS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SOME remarks, respecting the claims that Capt. Parlby may have to a share in the invention of the Congreve rocket, having appeared in your work, I think that question will be set completely at rest, if you will have the goodness to insert the following extract from a letter of Capt. Parlby's to Sir William Congreve, which has appeared in a printed appeal lately made by the latter gentleman to the Court of Directors, on the subject of rockets.

In consequence of Capt. Parlby's pretensions, Sir William Congreve felt called upon to lay before the Court of Directors, in 1824, a correspondence which took place between Capt. Parlby and himself in 1817; one letter of which, dated 6th September in that year, contains the above-mentioned passage, which is quite sufficient to prove the unwarrantableness of these pretensions. This correspondence originated, in consequence of Capt. Parlby having attended one of Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket experiments, at Woolwich, in 1817, in company with Mr. Bebb (then chairman of the East India Company) and several other Directors. At these experiments were exhibited the improvements, then lately made by Sir William Congreve, in placing the stick in the centre of the rocket; and in allusion to the common defect* in the construction of all rockets, previous to this period, in having the stick on one side, Capt. Parlby writes thus:—

"This defect, with an ingenuity which could only be expected from you, Sir, *you* have *now overcome;* and I beg to assure you, I have not experienced so much delight for a long period as during the exhibition on Thursday."

Now, Sir, let me ask, what more is required, than this passage, to prove not only who was the author of this improvement, but to shew when and where Capt. Parlby first saw and learnt it? And yet this gentleman is now exhibiting rockets in India, which he modestly calls "PARLBY ROCKETS," having the stick *placed in the centre, precisely* by the *same construction* as in the rockets shewn to him at Woolwich in 1817, many thousands of which have been since sent to India by Sir William Congreve.

But Capt. Parlby does not stop here: he further gives out that these improvements would have been brought forward by him in 1815, if the Marquess of Hastings had not prevented him. This (to say the least of it) reprehensible insinuation will be duly appreciated, and appears in a Calcutta Journal of 1823, as follows:—

"The *state and service at large* can be no less interested in a practical question of this kind, extending, as it does, its importance to science in general; and our regret is proportionably awakened at knowing, *that this experiment, submitted to our late noble Commander-in-chief, so long back as* 1815, and before the Congreve-Rocket reached India, should not earlier have been put to the test."

Had Capt. Parlby contented himself with saying that he could make Sir Wm. Congreve's Rockets, this might have been understood; but that, after writing such a letter, he should claim priority of invention, and, still worse, that he should impugn the Marquess of Hastings by a highly indecorous insinuation, is an excess of plagiarism and presumption quite inconceivable.

Now the fact really is, that Capt. Parlby cannot manufacture these rockets: all

* Capt. Parlby writes, in the same letter, that he had attempted to remedy the same defect, by placing *two or three* sticks round the rocket.

all the experiments that have been made in India prove that Capt. Parlby's rockets are but a miserably feeble imitation of Sir Wm. Congreve's: in fact, they have not half the force or range. Thus, in an official account of an experiment at Dum-Dum, on the 31st May 1824, it appears, that, with the same calibre, while Sir Wm. Congreve's rockets ranged 1,600 and 1,800 yards, at 12½ degrees of elevation; Capt. Parlby's, at 13°, did not range more than 850 yards. So, also, those of Sir Wm. Congreve, which were fired at 45°, ranged 3,000 yards; while Capt. Parlby's, with two degrees more of elevation, ranged only 1,700 and 1,800 yards,—little more than half way.

Capt. Parlby, indeed, does not attempt to deny this inferiority; but he contends that his rockets preserve a steadier flight: this steadiness, by the way, is the mere effect of the comparative weakness of their composition. He takes credit also for giving them a rotary motion on their axes; but this has been practised by Sir Wm. Congreve, from the first of his improved construction; and, in fact, depends entirely on this improvement,—that is to say, in the placing of the stick in the centre, with the vents around it; and the simple mode in which Sir William effects this, is by causing the fire to issue obliquely.

April 4, 1826. A FRIEND TO SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE.

Note.—In common candour to Capt. Parlby, we are bound to lay before our readers the following letter relating to the statements in Sir Wm. Congreve's "Appeal," which has been published in a Calcutta paper.—*Editor.*

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR: As a printed "Appeal from Sir William Congreve, Bart., to the Court of Directors," &c. has made its appearance in a public journal of this presidency, in which the author has stated, that in the "year 1817, Capt. Parlby, being then in England, first proposed to the Company to manufacture my rockets in India, after having been admitted by me into the rocket works, confidentially, and without reserve;" I feel it a duty, as an officer of this army, to deny, in the most public and explicit manner, my having ever been in Sir Wm. Congreve's rocket works.

Also, I declare that to this day I am without any knowledge whatever, either by inspection or by description, of the nature of the machinery employed by that person.

Also, that my offer to the Hon. Court was made *previous* to my first visit to Woolwich, when on furlough in 1817, and not *after*, as stated by Sir William Congreve. Also, that my visit to Woolwich was in obedience to a summons from the chairman of the Hon. Court, to attend at the India House on a certain day, to accompany the Directors to an *inspection of the Royal Arsenal*, and that Sir Wm. Congreve during the day fired a few of his rockets *on the public artillery range in the old Warren*, which includes all I saw of the Congreve Rocket while in England.

Also that I never was forbidden, *by any other authority than Sir William Congreve*, to proceed in my "adventure."

My first offer to make war-rockets in India was in a public letter to Major Doyle, Military Secretary to the Earl of Moira, dated Patna, 11th September 1815, and was made several months before the Congreve Rocket reached India, and before I knew of their being even sent for.

Also I further declare, that I never examined the composition of one of Sir William Congreve's Rockets, and that I never minutely inspected one of them, *until after the late experimental trial at Dum-Dum*, at which examination (and Capt. Graham, commanding the rocket troop, will, no doubt, if appealed to, declare the same) a very material difference in the formation of the two rockets was discovered.

And I further declare, that the peculiar composition and formation of my rocket is entirely derived from my own invention.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SAMUEL PARLBY, Capt. Bengal Artillery.

Allahabad Powder-Works, 8th Sept. 1824.

ON THE DIFFERENT RACES OF THE HORSE

IN THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.*

THE first observation which occurs touching the natural history of the horse, in the countries described in the title of this notice, is, that the full-sized animal is not to be found within them: a circumstance which, as far as we know, applies to every country lying east of the Burrampooter, and south of the Tropic. The race, however diversified, in short, is little better than a pony. This fact, after quitting Bengal, is first noticed in the countries of Cassay, Ava, and Pegue. Here the horse seldom equals thirteen hands high, but is active, spirited, and well-formed. Such as are sent abroad are all castrated, and therefore inferior in style and beauty to the ponies brought from the islands. They are used in war—never for carriage, and not often for burden.

As we proceed to the south and east, the horse becomes more diminutive; and those of Lao, Siam, and the southern provinces of China, are inferior in size and beauty to those of Ava and Pegue. The Siamese and Cochin-Chinese have no cavalry, and make no use of their ponies except for riding on ordinary occasions. Even for this last purpose they are not esteemed, the elephant being always preferred, as a more respectable and dignified mode of conveyance.

It will appear at first sight a little singular, that the horse is not naturalized in any part of the Malayan peninsula; but this is accounted for by the character of the country, and the habits of the people: there are no plains or roads; and the inhabitants living almost exclusively on the low and woody banks of the rivers, naturally substitute their canoes and boats for beasts of carriage and burden.

Proceeding eastward, in the Malayan islands, the horse first occurs in the interior of Sumatra; and here we have two of the best breeds known in these countries—the Acheen and Batta, both very spirited, but small, and better suited for draft than the saddle.

Of all the countries of the Archipelago, the horse is most frequent in the island of Java. The Javanese pony is generally larger than that of Sumatra, and has more the form of a horse; is more temperate, but less gay and handsome. Two distinct races may be described: that of the plains, and that of the mountains. The first of these is somewhat coarse, somewhat sluggish in disposition, and so large as occasionally to reach the height of thirteen hands and an inch; the second is small and hardy, and, as in the case of the Kunningan, a breed in the interior of Cheribon, sometimes very handsome. The horse is used in Java for the saddle, and as a beast of burden, but never by the natives in agricultural labour, or any species of draft. Europeans use them extensively in their carriages; and on the level and well-constructed roads of Java, the traveller is conveyed at the rate of twelve, and even fifteen miles an hour, in a carriage drawn by four of these little animals. We must take this opportunity, however, to remark, that there is no advantage whatever in the employment of this diminutive breed of cattle, but the contrary; and that they must of necessity give way, in the progress of improvement, to a larger sized and more efficient one. This is a fact which might easily be proved by many examples: one will be sufficient. A pair of good English post-horses will go a stage of fifteen miles, on such roads as those of Java, without difficulty.

To

* From the *Singapore Chronicle.*

To perform the same distance in a carriage of the same weight requires twelve Javanese ponies; one horse, therefore, is equal to six ponies; and as, at the utmost, a full-grown horse will not consume above double the food of a pony, the charge of maintaining him, in proportion to the work he is capable of performing, is no more than one-third. The first cost of the full-sized horse may be argued against this statement; but even here there is an advantage, for the price (the animal being, of course, once acclimated and become hardy) would depend upon the expense of rearing, and this on the quantity of food consumed: a horse, therefore, ought to cost no more than double the price of a pony. In other matters, the inutility of the pony needs scarcely be insisted upon. He is but poorly fitted for carrying burdens, and useless for the plough, the cart, or the purposes of cavalry. When the English arrived in Java, in 1811, there were only three large horses on the island, and those worn out, and of very inferior cast. Since that time, a considerable number of large horses have been introduced, and even some progress made in rearing them. This is a subject which deserves the attention of the Batavian government; and we may hint, that the proper plan for the encouragement of breeding horses is the institution of premiums and races, and not the formation of an extensive stud, as established in Bengal.

The horse, but of a very inferior breed, is found on the islands of Bali and Lombok. Passing over these, we come to the island of Sambawa, which produces two different races,—that of Tamboro and that of Bima. The last, especially those of Gunung Api, are by far the handsomest breed of the Archipelago, and are extensively exported. The Bima ponies possess strength, symmetry, and beauty; and at first appearance bear some resemblance to the Arab; upon a closer examination, however, it does not appear that they are entitled to be considered as possessed of the qualities designated *blood* in the language of the turf, and which is only to be found in the Arab and his descendant, the English race-horse. The limbs, indeed, exhibit this character, but it is wanting in the skin and coat, which are thick and harsh; and it is not even present in the shape and expression of the head, although very pretty.

After passing Sambawa, the horse is traced to Flores, Sandal-wood Island, and Timor; but no where farther to the east, being unknown in the Moluccas, New Guinea, and the neighbouring islands. Next to Java, the horse is found in the greatest abundance on the island of Celebes. Upon the whole, we consider this to be the best breed of the Archipelago. In beauty, indeed, it is inferior to the Bima pony, but unites, beyond any of the other races, the qualities of strength, size, speed, bottom, and action. Accordingly, when the English in Java indulged their natural propensity for horse-racing, the prime runners were the ponies of Celebes. The natives use them for war and in the chase, but put them to no purpose of useful labour.

In the great island of Borneo the horse is found only in its north-eastern extremity, opposite to the Suluk cluster, where also, as well as in the group of the Philippine Islands, it is frequent. The Philippine pony bears some resemblance to that of Celebes; but, judging from the specimens we have seen, is somewhat larger than this, and in figure and beauty inferior to the breeds of Sambawa, Java, and Sumatra. We do not imagine that it contains any admixture of the Spanish blood, although this has been suspected.

Within the Archipelago, as in other parts of the world, the colour of the horse is singularly connected with quality, temper, and locality. The prevailing colour of the Acheen ponies is pye-ball, which becomes rarer as we proceed eastward. A Bima pony of this colour is as rarely seen as a black Arab. The prevailing colour of the Batta pony is bay and mouse-colour. In Java, the best horses are those of the most prevalent colours, *viz.* bays, and greys; and roan and mouse-coloured horses are very generally good. The worst colours are black and chestnut. The Javanese have such a dislike to the latter colour, that chestnut horses are not permitted to appear at their public tournaments. Bays, greys, and duns are the best and most frequent colours in the Bima ponies; blacks and chestnuts are not frequent, but they are not considered inferior. Greys and bays prevail amongst the ponies of Celebes and the Philippines, nearly to the exclusion of all others.

There is one interesting question which deserves a few words. Is the horse a native of the Indian Archipelago? This is a point involved in as much difficulty here as in every other part of the world, America excepted. Looking to the physical character of these islands, seldom containing grassy plains fit to pasture the horse, we should not at first view be disposed to consider this animal indigenous. This would seem to be confirmed, if Mr. Marsden's derivation of the most common native term can be relied upon. This word, *Kuda*, he derives from the Indian word *Ghora*, from which it appears that the islanders derived the horse from the country of the Hindus. But this, most probably, would equally be the case if the Hindus instructed the islanders in taming and breaking in the horses; so that etymology leaves us just where we were. The horse is found wild only in the plains of Celebes; but it so happens that this is just the country which etymology seems to decide is not the native place of the horse, for the name which he bears in the dialects of that island is borrowed from the Javanese; and, indeed, by one idiom he is designated the "buffalo of Java."

EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: At this time, when colonial slavery engages so much attention, and especially as the additional duty on East-India Sugar forms a topic of conversation, some of your readers can perhaps inform the public more fully respecting the cultivation of sugar in the Company's territories; for whilst the friends to the abolition of slavery, on the one hand, state East-India sugar to be produced by free labour; the West-India planters, on the other, maintain the contrary: we know that slavery exists in the Mauritius; but the question to be answered is this;—in Bengal, is sugar—that which is generally known in our shops by the name of East-India sugar—cultivated by free men or slaves? A reply to this question, with any further particulars on this subject, will prove interesting to

Yours, &c.

Bath, April 8th, 1826. INQUIRER.

LINES

SPOKEN AT THE FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE HEAD SCHOOL, IN THE NEW BUILDING, AT ST. HELENA.

" Ingenuos didicisse fideliter artes
" Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

O BLEST Instruction! through this favoured isle
Thy temples rise, and Science deigns to smile;
Within these walls thy blissful seat retain,
And lead thy sons in Virtue's happy train:
Hence, like the rays that gild the opening morn,
Thy radiant beams shall shed their earliest dawn
On infant minds, to riper youth impart
The truths of Science and the charms of Art.
Instruction! fairest plant of heavenly growth,
O, shed thy sweetest influence o'er our youth;
Within their bosoms fan the sacred fire
Which Virtue, Truth, and Liberty inspire:
The virtuous thought, the ardent mind reveal,
And teach their hearts the generous flame to feel.
May each glad parent of our sea-girt isle
Exulting view this dedicated pile,*
And as he views, with grateful bosom prize
His name, who bade it from its ruins rise,†
And like the phœnix, with resplendent ray,
Spring from its ashes into brighter day.
And you, ye rising hopes of Afric's rock,
Which stands impervious to the ocean's shock,
For you Instruction opes th' immortal page
Of Sacred Truth, to imbue your tender age;
For you, Rome's classic beauties she displays,
That gave their lustre to Augustan days;—
Invites to shades, where Science holds her seat,
Or leads your footsteps where the Muses meet;
Your noblest faculties delights, improves,
And points to joys that Heaven itself approves.
A nobler monument than Grecian fame
E'er raised to celebrate " young Ammon's " name;
Or Cæsar's trophies, won through fields of blood,—
Awaits the memory of the just and good.
And he, who bids the human mind expand,
And fosters genius with a liberal hand;
Whose soul, benevolent, delights to trace
Each blest improvement in the human race;
Whose name, revered from India's distant bounds‡
To Britain's senate, with applause resounds;
That

* The new school was dedicated by the Rev. R. Boys, senior chaplain, 8th September 1825, in presence of the Hon. the Governor and Council, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

† The present noble structure is erected on the site of the old school-house, which was a very dilapidated and inferior building.

‡ Alluding to Brigadier General Walker's persevering and successful exertions in abolishing the horrid practice of female infanticide in the north of India.

That name shall live; it's never dying fame
Shall thousands, yet unborn, with joy proclaim:
Nor deeds like these oblivious shall go down
To future times, devoid of fair renown;
Their influence benign shall late descend,
And far and wide to climes remote extend,—
Far as the billows roll that lave our shore,
Eternal as the ROCK round which they roar.

CORRUPT CHARACTER OF NATIVE SERVANTS IN INDIA.

THE want of principle amongst native Indian employees is a lamentable fact: there are few altogether trustworthy, or in whose integrity implicit confidence can be placed. Under the native princes, the gangrene of corruption infects almost every rank of the ministerial body, from the premier to the bheestie.

We have heard of an instance in which the menial servant of a native prince asked no other compensation for his services, than the privilege of being occasionally permitted to speak to his master in public: a privilege of which he availed himself to make the people believe he was in the prince's confidence, and thereby to sell his supposed influence at a large price.

Europeans have frequent experience of the unprincipled character of certain classes of native servants; but perhaps there does not exist a more deplorable example of the consummate artifice of these persons, and of the unaccountable credulity of the dupes to it, than was displayed in the case of the native judicial servants of the judge and magistrate of the zillah of Canara (Mr. Wilson) about thirteen years ago:—as the occurrence is perhaps but little known, we shall abstract from the official records the prominent features of the case. It affords a striking proof of the vigilance demanded from the European officer, and of the purification which the native character requires before it is adapted to the purposes of uncontrolled administration of justice to the people.

It appears that the two head civil and magisterial native servants of the Zillah Court of Canara, the Sheristadar and the Foujdarry record-keeper, whose names were Pootapah and Maudapah, soon after their appointment, organized an extensive system of fraud and corruption, to enrich themselves through the credulity of the people, by taking bribes from parties whom they induced to believe they could influence the decision of the court in their favour; by instructing complainants in trifling cases to cite wealthy persons as witnesses to facts of which they knew nothing, merely to enable these officers to extort a fee to release them from attendance; by procuring adjustments of suits, and exacting fees from both plaintiffs and defendants, &c. To secure their malpractices from discovery, they seem to have admitted the whole of the magistrate's native servants to a participation in their unjust gains; and many of the native commissioners, and other public servants, throughout the province, secretly aided and abetted their atrocious plans. With a refined degree of cunning, the two principals affected to entertain a violent animosity towards each other, which became so troublesome, that public business was sometimes impeded thereby. The magistrate, conscious that the interests of the public were often served by the watchful jealousy which one native servant exercised towards another, was not displeased at this enmity, which he endea-

voured to moderate, not to suppress: so that he was blinded by his own policy. There was nothing either in their demeanour, their appearance (which was plain and unostentatious), or their mode of living, calculated to excite the least suspicion: they were, moreover, remarkably exact in the performance of their duties. The magistrate was acquainted with the Canarese, the Concan, the Mahratta, and the Hindustanee languages, and was in constant contact and communication with the suitors of the court, even those who had paid bribes and were acquainted with all the villanies going forward; yet not a syllable was ever spoken by them, nor a suspicion excited. The discovery* does not appear to have been made through the disclosures of any sufferer; neither were the complaints, which subsequently amounted to 158 (comprehending charges of bribery, corruption, oppression, preventing and perverting the due course of justice, intimidating and threatening the people), preferred at first by the parties who gave the bribes, but by others cognizant of the transactions. In one case the influence of these ministers was sufficiently powerful to stifle inquiry into a murder perpetrated by one of the commissioners, brother to Pootapah, at Sedashegur. When the people attended to give information of this murder at the Zillah Court, they were taken to Maudapah's house, by a vakeel of the court, where it was hushed up. The complaints gradually developed every kind of iniquity and persecution which the most wicked tyranny, or the most insatiable avarice, could suggest, and extended to other public servants besides the two principal offenders, namely commissioners, vakeels, darogahs, &c.; and the amount of bribes known to have been paid amounted to 62,800 rupees.

As the regulations permitted the prosecution of the offenders only by civil process, at the suit of the parties who had paid the bribes, it became necessary to give every possible encouragement to them to come forward; for such was the power and influence of these men and their confederates, that the parties they had defrauded refused in many cases to prosecute, through fear of their resentment. A large majority of the cases was therefore abandoned; the sufferers declaring that, rather than encounter subornation of perjury, the chance of being cast in damages and costs, and the persecution from the offenders or their abettors, they preferred quietly to endure the loss they had sustained through their own folly. In the prosecution of those cases in which the parties had the firmness to appear, the conduct of the defendants was most audacious. The Judge, whose character they attacked by groundless accusations to the Government, stated, in his official report, that "it is difficult to describe their various expedients to insult and bring into contempt the proceedings of the court, to intimidate, to perplex, and confound the opinions of their enemies, and to retard and prevent all process against them: they are contemptuous in court, they arraign my character to the guards about them, they proclaim their determination to appeal every single cause that shall be decided against them, and they cite witnesses from the most distant parts of the country." The Judge was compelled to fine and imprison the brother of one of the offenders on a complaint of intimidation practised by him.

The following details of some of the cases, in which decisions were obtained against these individuals, will show the aggravated nature of their proceedings:

1. A native named Shetty Alva, was accused, at the instigation of Pootapah, the Sheristadar, of the murder of his own wife, who had fallen into a well

* The discovery was made by Mr. Gahagan, the Register and Assistant Magistrate of the zillah, soon after his appointment in March 1813.

well three years prior to the accusation. Pootapah extorted from Shetty Alva 800 rupees for pretending to procure his release from the Cutwall's choultry, whereas the release was under an order of the register, including all prisoners confined on certain charges.

2. A person named Gurusidapah had been summoned to court to answer a charge of carrying off and detaining another person's wife. Maudapah, the other head ministerial officer, told him that the charge was of the most serious character; that he could not be permitted to remain at large; and that he must be sent to the Cutwall's choultry until the business was settled. The unfortunate accused, under this intimidation, paid Maudapah 1,000 rupees to procure his dismissal from Court. The original complaint was adjusted amicably, and the circumstances which then occurred strikingly evince the credulity of one party and the influence of the other. After the bribe was given, Gurusidapah found himself detained at Onore for two months, contrary to the positive assurances he had received, and in direct violation of the conditions under which the bribe was paid. At the end of this period, he had a conversation with the Judge himself on the subject of the complaint, in which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the adjustment; the person who complained against him signed the counterpart of the agreement in the Judge's presence, without either mentioning a syllable which might lead to a suspicion that any imposition had been practised against them.

3. Sheoobussapah was maliciously accused, at the instigation of Maudapah's brother, of forcible occupation of a neighbour's property, and paid Maudapah 200 rupees for the purpose of expediting his return, and that of his family, from court, whither they had been summoned. This was a case more remarkable than the last. Upon inquiry before the Judge (after the bribe had been paid) the vexatious nature of the suit and the malignity of the complainant were so apparent, that the Judge fined him. Yet, favourable as the opportunity was to a disclosure of the illegal demands made upon the accused, he observed the most profound silence.

In this cause, Maudapah, the defendant, refused to attend the court, although summoned; he appeared in the middle of the trial, and conducted himself with such insolence and open violence, that he was turned out of court.

4. The next case was that of an extortion practised by Maudapah upon one Antamshitty, who paid the former 400 rupees to prevent his being confined on a charge of causing a person's death. It appeared that the Judge, being about to leave Mangalore for the upper country, and uncertain when he should return, obviated the inconveniences to which prisoners would be exposed by long confinement, previous to trial, by giving notice that all prisoners, except those charged with heinous offences, might be liberated on sufficient security for their attendance at a given period; and he directed Maudapah, the Foojdarry record-keeper, to ascertain who were able to produce this security, and to cause the attendance of the parties in court. This humane measure was, by that individual, converted into an instrument of oppression and corruption.

5. This case offers another instance of gross credulity. A female named Pursiby was heiress to an estate, and commenced a civil suit to recover it from the person in possession. Pootapah offered to get it settled to her satisfaction, provided she paid him 600 rupees; alleging that her adversary had offered him 1,200! She paid him 600 rupees; and after such payment, Pootapah urged her to agree to an amicable adjustment, as the suit would

inevitably go against her! The suit was undecided up to the period of the discovery!

6. The uncle of a person named Shivapa was placed in custody by the Judge under a suspicion that he was connected with a banditti in the country above the ghauts; but no positive proof of the delinquency being established against him, he was released. It appears that Maudapah threatened that he should be taken to Mangalore, and he obtained from Shivapa 1,000 rupees to procure his uncle's dismissal.

7. In this case, jewels to a considerable amount had been sent into court by one of the Thannadars, as belonging to a person who had died intestate. Rachi, a dancing girl, set forth her claims to the property by petition, and received it, in the Judge's presence, on giving security to restore it should a nearer claimant appear. Previous to petitioning she had applied to Pootapah, who demanded two-thirds of the jewels as the price of his *interference;* and actually received property to the amount of 1,280 rupees. She had several times conversed with the Judge on the subject of the petition, but never disclosed this fact.

8. In this case, Pootapah threatened to accuse a person named Ramkustnia of practising sorcery against him, and to have him put into confinement, unless he paid him 1,000 rupees, which he afterwards reduced to 400, and was subsequently satisfied with 283. This was an extraordinary instance of infatuation. The individual accused was in the constant habit of attending the court, had been a principal in no less than fourteen suits, and was well acquainted with the regulations of Government (by which no such crime as sorcery is punishable), as well as with the forms of judicial proceeding.

9. This was an aggravated case. A person named Shankapashitty had an estate adjoining one held in mortgage by Pootapah; and the latter threatened to *demand* it unless the other paid a bribe of 200 rupees, which he did, though unconscious of any ground of demand, and though he resided near Mangalore, and had therefore every facility for stating his grievances.

10. A commissioner, named Shamia, had a claim on the court for fees on petty suits decided by him. The Sheristadar, Pootapah, it appears, contrived to supersede the orders of the court, given regularly every month for the payment of these fees, and to obtain a bribe of 100 rupees from the commissioner for procuring the orders, although application to the court would have led to the discovery.

11. This is a remarkable case. The merchants of Mangalore, persons of opulence and respectability, were sent for by the Judge, and consulted on the propriety of rescinding a prohibition on the export of grain, which had been imposed in consequence of a scarcity. Arrangements were accordingly made, and the export of a limited quantity of rice was permitted. The whole of the intercourse was direct between the Judge and the merchants; nor was the Sheristadar employed in any part of the ministerial process for carrying the measure into effect; yet he contrived to obtain of the merchants 5,336 rupees for procuring the order: his demand was made to the principal merchant, who had the management of the affair, and who communicated to the rest the Sheristadar's demand, stating that he insisted on the payment of two pagodas per corge before he would *apply* for the order. The silence of the merchants during their repeated conversations with the Judge seems unaccountable.

12. Manjaurey, potail of a village near Mangalore, a man of great respectability and wealth, held an estate on mortgage: Pootapah cajoled him into relinquishing this estate, on certain conditions. Not satisfied with this, he demanded the produce of the estate for the preceding year, and placed a man over him to induce his compliance. The potail paid him ten corges of rice. The same individual also paid Pootapah a bribe of sixty rupees to be released from attending the court in a cause in which he was a witness, owing to ill health. The order was issued on the application of the party on whose behalf he was summoned; but the Sheristadar made it appear as his own act.

13. One Ooman was defendant in a suit for the recovery of an estate. He paid 252 rupees for a decree in his favour to Pootapah, who, moreover, stipulated that Ooman should have a share in the estate of the party who sued him! After the payment, Pootapah obliged him to agree to an amicable adjustment, telling him he must otherwise lose his cause. Ooman attended personally in court, and declared his perfect assent to the agreement, without signifying any disappointment at Pootapah's failure in his stipulations. What is more remarkable, Pootapah obtained from the other party, Deaomally, 250 rupees as a bribe to procure the decision in his favour. Both parties were therefore duped, yet both remained silent.

14. Extraordinary infatuation was here visible. The house of a native named Timia had been plundered of property to a very large amount. He applied to Pootapah, who demanded 500 and received 300 pagodas, to procure restitution. Some persons were taken up on suspicion, but no property was ever recovered: yet he made no disclosure, although told by the Judge to return home and endeavour to discover the robbers.

15. Two head-men of some districts above the ghauts, named Ramia and Coopia, had been summoned as witnesses on the trial of an Aumildar, accused of levying contributions on the inhabitants on the plea of furnishing supplies to troops passing through the country. They had delivered their evidence, and on applying to the Sheristadar for leave to depart, he charged them with having deposed falsely, and refused his permission till they paid him 640 rupees. In this case, the parties knew the demand was unjust, and the very errand they came upon must have convinced them that malpractices of this sort in public officers would be punished by the court; yet they never complained.

16. Ganapia Beged and Shivaramia were accused of robbery (an accusation since discovered to be groundless), and applied to Pootapah, who promised to procure their release on security, and received a bribe of 2,000 rupees. The whole party charged with the robbery, including the two individuals, were released, after inquiry, by the Judge himself.

17. In this case, Bomia Shitty, his wife and his nephew, were accused of carrying off a neighbour's property. Maudapah threatened to procure a summons to apprehend them all, and send them to the Cutwall's choultry; to prevent which Bomia paid him 200 rupees. Now the complaint, as the party ought to have known, was not of a nature to admit of such summons: the particular summons prescribed by the regulations was issued; and although the bribe was paid, it is difficult to perceive how the party could fancy his interests were promoted.

18. A person named Soobia, who had several suits pending in court, received a message from Pootapah, stating that his marriage had been very expensive, and demanding 500 rupees, or he would get all the pending causes non-suited. Soobia prevailed upon him to be satisfied with 200 rupees.

19. The next case reveals an example of complicated oppression. Soobiabundary, a potail, was induced by the threats and intimidations of Pootapah, to procure him ten corges of rice, at fifteen or sixteen pagodas per corge, when the

the grain was selling at twenty-six or twenty-seven pagodas. The rice was sold, and Pootapah received the proceeds, amounting to 400 rupees. In order to accomplish this object of the Sheristadar, it appears that the potail himself became an oppressor; he apportioned the demand amongst the ryots under him, exacting from them the whole quantity required. The character of the native officers is here strongly shewn. The potail, a man of opulence, thought it easier to retaliate the gross extortion which he underwent upon those below him, than to complain to the tribunal, which, he must have known, would have protected him from the Sheristadar's rapacity.

The potail was proceeded against by the judge for his oppression of the ryots.

20. This case is of a rather amusing kind. Two individuals, Apoobunga and Kantoobunga, charged each other with robbery, and were so violent in their recriminations, at their appearance in court, and so deaf to recommendations of amicable adjustment, that they were committed to the Cutwall's choultry, till they could procure security for their re-appearance. After they had remained there a few days under restraint, they grew more tractable; and although nothing more was required to procure their release than an adjustment, or a security for their re-appearance, Maudapah contrived to exact from them 300 rupees for the boon, under the very conditions at first prescribed.

21. Some ryots having been apprehended on a charge of aiding a revolted Poligar of Bilghi, Pootapah was applied to by several of the inhabitants of Bilghi to prevent their being apprehended. He demanded 4,000 rupees, and received 2,376* as the price of his interference. Upon investigation, the Judge found that the parties who paid the bribes had been apprehended and released; but as the inquiry into their conduct was performed by himself, it was impossible to discover how the Sheristadar could have rendered the assistance stipulated. In this as in other cases, the parties had ample opportunities of disclosing the imposition they were subjected to.

22. In this case, Sooba Alva was plaintiff in a civil suit for the recovery of an estate. Pootapah promised to expedite it for 400 rupees, which he received. Sooba Alva, however, was induced, afterwards, to withdraw his suit. He presented a petition for that purpose in person, to the court, and frequently attended it since the transaction, yet never mentioned a word of the gross knavery practised upon him.

The other cases are similar to the aforegoing, which are examples of the varieties.

In surveying such a regularly organized system of fraud and oppression, conducted by judicial servants, and aided by the vakeels and gomashtahs immediately about the court, the police officers and court peons, and even the native commissioners for the trial of civil suits, one cannot help being appalled at the universality of this want of principle in the Hindu character, as well as convinced of the inexpediency of entrusting the natives with large judicial powers, as some have recommended.

* It subsequently appeared that 5,591 rupees was extorted from these ryots.

HINDOO PANTHEON.

It has been suggested to us that our correspondent T. I. M. (p. 482) has committed a mistake in referring to *Orme*'s "Hindoo Pantheon;" and that he probably intended to write *Moor*'s "Hindoo Pantheon," the only work with that title.

INDIAN ARMY.

[*From a Correspondent.**]

In the Court of Directors' General Letter of 1806, published to the army in India in 1807, officers were debarred from the rank of colonel, except by his Majesty's brevet, for two reasons therein assigned: first, that lieutenant-colonels of his Majesty's service might not be superseded; and secondly, that lieutenant-colonels of the Hon. Company's service might not supersede each other.

In what follows, it is proposed to shew, that neither reason secures the expected advantage; or otherwise, that it is equally attainable without infringing on the orders of 1796, and usage of ten subsequent years.

1st. If the 20,000 troops of his Majesty's service in India were permanently stationed there, the officers of the higher ranks might be jealous of occasional supersession, as it would affect them for the remainder of their military career; but when it is considered that the different regiments remain in India only ten or fifteen years, and experience during that period frequent changes in their field officers, the point cannot be estimated as of much moment to his Majesty's army generally: moreover, if an officer of the Company's service, after forty-two years' service (which is the standing of the many whose promotion is stopped now), should occasionally supersede a lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's service, the latter might not be at all affected by it, as would be the case if he were serving under a different presidency, or even on a different station; or otherwise a reference to the ensign's commission of both would generally find the officer of the Company's service the older soldier; in which circumstances the superseded party could not have real cause for complaint. If, however, the supersession of lieutenant-colonels of his Majesty's service must at all events be guarded against (although without any security it would be but of rare occurrence), the local rank of colonel might be given; as that of captain is to subalterns of fifteen years standing, to prevent supersession by those of the Company's service.

2dly. With reference to the second reason, the Company's army could never have desired restraint upon the whole, to prevent the better fortunes of a few, when either branch had equal chance of advancement, and each perhaps thought its prospects better than those of another. There is also more the appearance than reality of equity and justice in it: for these ends could only result from its being a uniform system from the lowest grade, and not by a chequered plan of regimental rise to majority—line promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and then an indefinite stop of years to the advancement of those who would otherwise be colonels, and aspiring in due time to be generals by his Majesty's brevet, when their services to the state would be rewarded at the end of their career with the twofold advantage of rank and emolument as heretofore:—but as circumstances now are, the officers for the highest commands will only be of the rank of lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant-colonel commandant: and as promotion to colonel in his Majesty's service during peace in Europe must be very slow, that to general cannot be looked forward to by the present seniors of the Company's army, who are, in reference to advance-

* This communication was received too late to be placed in juxta-position with the former under the same title.—*Ed.*

advancement, but lieutenant-colonels, though nominally lieutenant-colonel-commandants. The general effect of the present system may be further surmised and established from the practical result exhibited in the Bengal Army List, or East-India Register, for September 1823, when there were three lieutenant-colonel-commandants (cadets of 1781 and 1782), *viz:*—

Dewar, of infantry, lieutenant-colonel of August 1811—lieutenant-colonel-commandant of March 1823.

Carpenter, ditto, lieutenant-colonel of October 1811—and lieutenant-colonel-commandant of April 1823.

Caldwell, of artillery, lieutenant-colonel of March 1812—lieutenant-colonel commandant of May 1820.

It will be observed that Caldwell is only seven months junior to Dewar and five months junior to Carpenter, as lieutenant-colonel; so that his becoming a colonel before them could not have been considered extraordinary good fortune. He must, however, according to the present system, wait till they are promoted; and as a brevet, embracing lieutenant-colonels of 1811, would probably exclude those of 1812, they may be colonels *many years* before the check to his promotion would be removed, without that general advantage to the service calculated upon in the second reason assigned for it by the Hon. Court; for if cotemporaries of ranks respectively (above that of major) do not preserve their relative position by it, its ostensible and only legitimate object is not attained, nor can it be more attainable by it than by the usage before 1807, which, as being more agreeable to the army, and equally advantageous to the state, will, it is to be hoped, be ere long reverted to and re-established.

THE CARAVAN.

SEE yon feeble fainting band
Slowly tread the burning sand!
Parched their lips, their eye-lids red,
Every sinew lax with dread.
Oft a heavy look they cast
O'er the dismal waste they've passed;
Oft with drooping heart explore
The dismal waste that lies before.
Yet they utter not a word;
Sighs, and sighs alone, are heard.
From behind those hillocks, lo!
Sudden darts the lurking foe.
Shouts of triumph fill the air;—
Groans of horror and despair.—
Lances glitter, sabres gleam;—
Hark! I hear the victims scream—
Mercy!—Ah!—'twas but a dream!

MR. MOORCROFT.

IT is well known that this enterprizing individual has been for some years employed, with daring yet prudent spirit, in persevering efforts to visit every interesting part of Central Asia, and to make researches into the geography, science, literature, manners, and commerce of that secluded portion of the world. We have from time to time collected scattered accounts of his progress and discoveries, and have long indulged the expectation of seeing the result of his labours published in England. Our hopes on this head are, we fear, frustrated by the death of this distinguished traveller. Reports of the event have reached Calcutta by several channels, and it seems, indeed, put beyond a doubt by the following copy of a letter which appears in a Bengal paper:—

Extract of a Persian Letter from Aga Hussein to Moollah Shakoor, dated Umrutsur, 22d of the Month of Rubhee, A.H. 1241 (*corresponding with the 4th November* 1825).

I have had an interview with Meera Mul and Assa Nuna, bankers, at Shekarpoor, who mentioned that they had received a letter from Cabul, from the contents of which it appears that Mr. Moorcroft, who had been to Bokhara, had proceeded to a town near the city called Ankho, to purchase horses, and had died there a few days after his arrival. The chief of Ankho seized nine horses, and all the property belonging to the deceased. The other gentleman who was in company with Mr. Moorcroft [Mr. Trebeck] had gone to Balk, and remained there in a sickly state, having sent information of the conduct of the chief of Ankho to the King of Bokhara.

It is superfluous for us to express our deep and pungent regret at the loss of a person, who seems to have been in every respect so well qualified for the career upon which he had entered.

Just previous to the reports to which we have adverted reaching Calcutta, a letter had been received there from Mr. Moorcroft, dated at Bokhara, June 6th, 1825, giving a long detail of his adventures in Toorkistan. The substance of this communication was published in the Government Gazette, and we think it cannot fail (especially since we have reason to believe the writer of the letter is no more) to inspire our readers with interest. At the time of writing, Mr. Moorcroft was awaiting the return of the King from a campaign against his rebellious subjects, when Mr. M. proposed to cross the Amoo.

"Mr. Moorcroft and his party, having quitted Peshawur, arrived at the city of Bokhara on the 27th of February 1825. He had been previously warned against the attempt to proceed thither, by his Dooranee friends, on account of the distracted state of the intervening country, and the rapacity and cruelty of the hostile tribes inhabiting the line of his intended route. But nothing could deter him from the prosecution of his favourite enterprize, and the ardour with which his friends endeavoured to make him abandon his purpose, seemed only to increase his eagerness to surmount every anticipated difficulty. Strengthened by the concurrence of his friend and fellow-traveller, Mr. Trebeck, and by the general devotedness of the party, he resolved to pursue his object to the utmost of his power.

"When Sultan Mohammed Khan was informed of this determination, he lent Mr. Moorcroft a small escort (fifteen horsemen) under the command of a confidential person, provided another considerably larger from Dost Mahommud Khan, and sent along with him an able man to make suitable arrangements should any difficulty arise on the frontier. Mr. Moorcroft was also supplied with a letter of introduction to the King of Bokhara, and another to Mahommud Morad Begh, the chief of Koondooz, into whose country he would

have to enter after passing through Bameean and the adjoining country of the Hazarehs. To Morad Begh Mr. Moorcroft wrote himself, stating his objects, and the motives for the journey. Through the latter province the party passed without the slightest molestation. On the frontier of Ak Roobat, or the White Seraee, they were met by 200 horsemen, commanded by Mahommud Alee Begh, the Tajik chief of Sykan, formerly a servant of Meer Kuleeah Alee Khan, but now compelled, through the fallen fortunes of his master's house, to become a tributary to Morad Begh, the chief of the Kuttaghun Ozbuks, whose principal residence is at Koondooz, in ancient times a part of Budukshan, joining the eastern frontier of Khorasan. Morad Begh, after the death of Meer Kuleeah, had subjugated the whole of the countries on the line of the great caravan-road from Ak Roobat, and extending through Sykan up to the eastern foot of the pass of Muzar.

"In the towns from the Hazareh frontier up to Tash Koorghan, the population consists almost wholly of Tajiks, or, as they occasionally call themselves, Chagataees; but that of Tash Koorghan is composed of a mixture of Tajiks, Ozbuks, and Caubulese. The party were received and treated by the Tajiks with much civility.

"To Mr. Moorcroft's letter Morad Begh returned a civil answer, with the assurance that he should be treated as other merchants. At Tash Koorghan, however, there arose strong suspicion of a very different line of conduct. After some delay, Mr. Moorcroft and Meer Izzut Oolah Khan were summoned to attend the chief at Koondooz, a distance of about eighty miles, across a tract of country almost wholly desert, and without water, except rain collected at three different stages in a circular reservoir covered by a dome of brick-work. These wells, still invaluable to the traveller, though going rapidly to ruin, were constructed by Abdullah Khan, the munificent Khan of Kashkar, who was a contemporary and relation of the Emperor Akber. After two interviews with Mahommud Morad Begh, who was not devoid of civility, Mr. Moorcroft was dismissed, in company with a Hindoo, who was deputed to settle the amount of the duty to be levied on his property.

"After the duties (at a heavy rate) had been adjusted, the money paid, and the party on the point of departing, an embargo was laid upon all persons, on the plea of political precaution, to prevent the communication of pending preparations for a foray, directed by Morad Begh against the Hazarehs.

"At this period Meer Izzut Oolah Khan was attacked with a bilious remittent fever, produced on the march to Koondooz by marsh effluvia, and the disease, Mr. Moorcroft says, 'is probably not exceeded by the yellow fever of America, or the fever of Walcheren, though happily the cause, or combination of causes, is limited to a small locality.' As soon as he was sufficiently convalescent the Meer was permitted to return to Hindoostan.*

"Instead of obtaining leave to proceed on his journey, as expected, on the completion of the expedition, Mr. Moorcroft was summoned to Koondooz, and on his arrival there, learnt that his party had also been sent for, together with the whole of the property under his charge. It was then openly asserted by the chief, that Mr. Moorcroft had visited the country merely as a spy, and that he and his party should be detained till a reference could be made to Caubul and to Bokhara, to ascertain whether his views were commercial or otherwise. The answer from Caubul was favourable, and disappointed the chief, who only appeared to want a pretext for confiscating the property. At length, at the cost of a very large fine, the party were permitted to depart. But this was only a prelude to further treachery and extortion; for whilst loading

* See p. 471.—*Ed.*

loading the camels to leave Tash Koorghan for Muzar, his progress was again arrested by an order to convey him with all possible speed to Koondooz.

"The cause of this fresh interruption was the voluntary evidence of a certain Moollah, who had been in the service of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone at Peshawur, and who subsequently accompanied that gentleman to Calcutta. In this deposition Mr. Moorcroft was charged with having political designs, which induced Morad Begh to demand two lacs of rupees. The purpose of the Begh was now obvious, and it became a vital question how to counteract his intentions. In this difficulty, Meer Wuzeer Ahmud suggested to Mr. Moorcroft, that if he could undertake at one stretch, in the disguise of an Ozbuk, a journey of about 140 miles, he might reach the residence of Kasim Jan Khaja, in Talikan, and by personal application possibly succeed in interesting that individual in his favour.

"Kasim Jan Khaja is a syyud, descended through a family in Samurkund, from Jenghis Khan, united by ties of a double marriage with Mahommud Morad Begh, and exercising over him the influence which belongs to the head of the priesthood among the Kuttaghuns.

"Mr. Moorcroft's tent was pitched upon the bare plain, and a considerable body of Ozbuk horse had been stationed round it. Towards evening they retreated to the distance of thirty or forty yards in front and rear of the tent, but near enough to see every thing that occurred. Other horsemen patrolled upon the roads, the gates of the town were shut at an earlier hour than usual, and every avenue to escape was guarded, except the road to Caubul. At the close of day, Mr. Moorcroft shewed himself outside of his tent in European attire, which, to that period, he had constantly worn, and, on re-entering, dressed himself quickly in the habit of an Ozbuk, concealing the lower part of his face in the last folds of his turban. Thus disguised, he quitted the tent alone, without detection. Dipping into a ravine, he followed its course along its bed, and by a few windings, reached a burying-ground, where two guides, with horses, provided by Meer Wuzeer Ahmud, were waiting for him.

"They took the road to Caubul, but soon, by long detours, got into the right direction, and after having travelled for two nights, and until four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, without giving rest to their horses (which had only taken one feed of barley, carried on the saddles), they reached in safety the house, or rather camp, of Kasim Jan Khaja, situated on the right bank of Furkhar, and in the valley of Talikan: distance probably 150 miles. Talikan, as in the time of Marco Polo, is still distinguished for its mines of salt, and its large produce of wheat.

"A letter from Meer Wuzeer Ahmud introduced Mr. Moorcroft's business to the patriarch of the Kuttaghun Ozbuks, and contributed to his kind reception. Finding the door of a large mud-walled court open, he entered, and sent one of the guides to the Peerzada, to whom he was speedily ushered through a crowd of attendants, surrounding a circular house, or tent, made of reeds and mats, with a high dome-roof of the same materials, resembling a gigantic bee-hive. Within this structure he found the Peerzada sitting on a wolf-skin, placed upon a thin cushion of brocade of crimson satin and gold. As instructed by Meer Wuzeer Ahmud, he placed the presented right hand of the Peerzada between his own, and slightly bowed over it; on which he received a welcome, and was desired to sit down. A present, according to the custom of the country, being placed before the Peerzada, Mr. Moorcroft took hold of the skirt of his robe, and stated at length the purpose of his visit. His object, he said, was to introduce the merchandize of the country to which

he belonged into Toorkistan, and to purchase and take back horses into Hindoostan. He gave a brief account of his journey; of his being delayed in Tibet through want of money, occasioned by an unexpected expenditure; of the Chinese authorities of Yarkund having consented to his visiting that city, and afterwards retracting their promise, through the intrigues of the Cashmeer merchants, jealous of competition; of his party reaching Cashmeer, and being detained there in some measure from a desire of procuring shawls as a safe remittance to Bokhara, but principally in consequence of the contest in Afghanistan between Runjeet Sing and the Dooranees; and of his having traversed Afghanistan, and ultimately having arrived in Toorkistan.

"He further observed, that Morad Begh had conveyed to him the fullest assurances of safety, instead of which he had been detained three months, had suffered unreasonable exactions, and was threatened with the loss of property and life unless he would immediately pay an enormous sum as the price of his liberation. The Peerzada pledged his word to prevent, as far as might lie in his power, any further injury to Mr. Moorcroft, or his affairs. Our traveller was then hospitably entertained, and treated with attention and respect. In one of their conversations, the Peerzada informed him that a native of Enderab, named Moollah Mahommud Ameen, had brought against him very grave accusations before the chief, and was surprised to learn that the Moollah was unknown to him. Next day the Moollah made his appearance at Talikan, accompanied by a Hajee, and demanded to be admitted to a durbar of the Peerzada, which happened to be that day very largely attended. His request being granted, he made a long speech, highly injurious to the interests of Mr. Moorcroft, alleging that the Europeans would speedily overturn the religion of Mahomet, and that their conquests were approaching the holy city of Mecca itself. Allusions were made to certain expeditions against Algiers and Mocha, and so strong an impression was produced against our traveller, that, on being informed, though imperfectly, of the proceedings at the durbar, he instantly claimed, as a matter of justice, to be allowed to enter upon his defence at once. On being introduced to the durbar, the Moollah was pointed out to him. Mr. Moorcroft then put to him the following questions:—

"*Q.* What is my name? *A.* Metcalfe. *Q.* What is my occupation? *A.* That of a general. *Q.* You say that I am a general, what number do I command? *A.* You are the head of the whole army. *Q.* Do you mean that I am the officer known in Hindoostan by the title of Sipur Sala? *A.* Yes. *Q.* How long have I been absent from Hindoostan? *A.* Seven or eight years.

"Mr. Moorcroft observed to the Peerzada, that his accuser was wholly unacquainted even with his name, and that the idea of a commander-in-chief descending to the humble occupation of an itinerant merchant, and absenting himself from his army for seven or eight years, was too ridiculous to require any comment! The Moollah was not to be put down. He poured forth other charges which, for a time, made a deep impression upon the Peerzada, and seemed to ensure a victory. Mr. Moorcroft, however, repelled them successfully, and the Moollah was so mortified and enraged, that he threatened to assail him with accusations at every stage on his journey to Bokhara, for the sole purpose of frustrating his views. 'If you will not listen to my first advice,' said he to the Peerzada, 'at least make him go back, for if you do not, Toorkistan will inevitably fall into the hands of the English.'

(*The remainder next month.*)

Review of Books.

Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, in the Years 1822, 1823, *and* 1824. By MAJOR DIXON DENHAM, and CAPTAIN HUGH CLAPPERTON, the Survivors of the Expedition. London, 1826. 4to., pp. 671.

No work, perhaps, for many years, has been looked for with more eagerness and impatience than this. The few details which had been published in an authentic shape, respecting the perils encountered by the travellers, in the desert and in the field of battle, and the more recent reports of the discoveries made during their three years' exploration of regions which excite, on many accounts, peculiar interest, amply justified great expectations. We will not say that these expectations are altogether disappointed; but we lament that they were so inordinately raised by misrepresentation or misapprehension. The contents of this work are extremely interesting; the discoveries they disclose are valuable; the narratives of the two surviving travellers are highly creditable to them, both as actors and relators (for they are written in a sensible yet unpretending style); but we can find no details of the wonders we were promised:—the mighty kingdom in the interior, the centre of an immense traffic;—flourishing and populous towns, built but a few miles apart from each other;—a civilized nation of black complexion, with a large military force clothed in complete armour, part wearing "the perfect hauberk mail of the Norman knights," and part the Roman armour, "exactly conformable to the specimens handed down from antiquity!" Whoever examines the work expecting to realize these accounts, which have been repeatedly obtruded upon the public as the results of this expedition into Africa, will search in vain.

It is well known that Dr. Oudney fell a victim to the climate, which accelerated the progress of a pectoral complaint he had carried out with him from England. He appears to have been very early incapacitated from those scientific offices for which he was the only individual of the three fully qualified. His ardour, however, never deserted him; he even hastened his death by his exertions. His contributions to the work are, therefore, few.

Major Denham's portion consists of an introductory chapter, detailing the particulars of the journey from Tripoli to Mourzuk, which had been reached by Mr. Ritchie and Capt. Lyon, as well as Hornemann; and of an excursion to the westward of Mourzuk; also the narrative of the expedition from that city to Bornou, from the capital of which, Kouka, he proceeded to Mandara, in conjunction with a *ghrazzie*,* or marauding party, who, in attacking the town of Musfeia, sustained a total overthrow; by a series of astonishing escapes, Major Denham succeeded in getting back to Kouka. This officer, consequently, penetrated nearly 300 miles more to the southward than his companions; namely, to the 9th parallel of north latitude.

Capt. Clapperton's narrative gives an account of an excursion from Kouka to the westward, performed by that officer and Dr. Oudney, who died on the journey, 12th January 1824, at a place called Murmur. From hence Capt. Clapperton proceeded alone to Kano, and thence, still in a westerly direction inclining to the north, nearly as far as the 6th eastern meridian, to Sackatoo.

A large portion of the tract visited by these travellers had never, probably, been

* We here recognize the same term (*Grassiah*), applied to a marauding tribe in India.

been trod by natives of Europe, at least in modern times; the inhabitants had never seen, scarcely heard of, Europeans. It is amusing to read the statements which Major Denham gives (as Mungo Park had done before) of the astonishment, and even horror, which his white skin inspired wherever he went. Some ran away as at a spectre; others shrieked; market-women tumbled over their own merchandize to escape his look; the ladies of rank were never weary of examining his hands, opening his bosom, &c.; but the sudden removal of his turban, and the exposure of a bald white pate, would startle, perhaps overturn, a whole assembly. His black friends would say, with a look of pity, "why are you white?"

It is, at the same time, pleasing to find, from the concurrent testimony of Major Denham, Dr. Oudney, and Capt. Clapperton, that there does not exist that animosity towards Europeans which has been believed to prevail in these regions. Even the Arab merchants allowed Englishmen, though Kaffirs, to rank next to their own nation. Major Denham states (p. 328), that wherever El Kanemy, the sheikh of Bornou, (the only important power in Central Africa, besides that of the Felatahs, whose chief is actuated by almost similar sentiments) has authority, "Europeans, and particularly Englishmen, will be kindly and hospitably received." In respect to dress, the travellers found the advantage of wearing their own costume instead of that of Musulmans; and the writer last quoted observes, that though they were the first travellers in Africa who had resisted the persuasion that disguise was necessary, and were determined to appear as Britons and Christians, their conduct in this particular seemed to excite confidence instead of jealousy. He adds (p. xviii), "I am perfectly satisfied that our reception would have been less friendly had we assumed a character that could have been at best but ill supported."

Throughout their journey they had repeated evidence, not only of the horrors attending the slave-trade, but that this dreadful commerce, encouraged by Europeans, is the most formidable obstacle to discovery, and to the introduction of civilization and legitimate traffic in these vast tracts. Hundreds, nay thousands of human skeletons lay strewed in the desert between Mourzuk and Bornou, victims of want and fatigue. Every few miles, a note of Dr. Oudney (p. 8) informs us, a skeleton was seen; at Meshoo, the ground was strewed with them: one hand often lay under the head, and frequently both, as if in the act of compressing the head—symptoms of the torture which these unhappy objects of brutal avarice undergo, ere death releases them! Capt. Clapperton found, whilst at Kano, in the territories of the chief of the Felatahs, that his projected journey to Nyffee was prevented by the intrigues of the Arabs, "as they know well, if the native Africans were once acquainted with English commerce by the way of the sea, their own lucrative inland trade would from that moment cease." P. 88.

They arrived at Kouka, the capital of Bornou, February 17, 1823. This was a momentous day: they came in contact with a people who were utterly unacquainted with Europeans; and the contradictory accounts the travellers had received respecting the power of the sheikh (some representing his force to consist of a few ragged negroes armed with spears; others describing his troops to be not only numerous, but to a certain degree well trained) created additional interest and curiosity. As they approached the town, they were surprised to see, drawn up steadily in line, a body of several thousand cavalry, under the shiekh's first general, a negro of noble aspect. At sight of the travellers the troops moved rapidly to meet them, and the tact and management in their movements, Major Denham says, astonished him.

The

> The sheikh's negroes, as they are called, meaning the black chiefs and favourites, all raised to that rank by some deed of bravery, were habited in coats of mail composed of iron-chain, which covered them from the throat to the knees, dividing behind, and coming on each side of the horse: some of them had helmets, or rather skull-caps, of the same metal, with chin-pieces, all sufficiently strong to ward off the stroke of a spear. Their horses' heads were also defended by plates of iron, brass, and silver, just leaving sufficient room for the eyes of the animal. P. 64.

This description is elucidated by a portrait of one of the body-guard of the sheikh, as well as representations of the various parts of the armour, so that antiquaries will not be at a loss to discover how far the assertions respecting the *perfect* Norman and Roman armour are accurate.

Kouka, the travellers, those who survived at least, made their head-quarters for eighteen months (Major Denham and Capt. Clapperton left it August 16, 1824); in the meantime they were joined by another companion, Mr. Toole, who soon fell a sacrifice to the climate. At their departure they left Mr. Tyrwhitt at Kouka, as British resident, who has, however, subsequently followed Dr. Oudney and Mr. Toole to an untimely grave.

El Kanemy, the sheikh of Kouka, of whom the travellers afford us a very favourable picture, is the real sovereign of Bornou; but the nominal sultan is still in possession of all the shadowy attributes of sovereignty, and resides at old Birnie. Like the relation between Stephano and Trinculo, in the "Tempest," the sultan is the sovereign, and the sheikh the "viceroy over him." The travellers paid a visit to this sultan at Birnie, which, like Kouka, is a town with mud walls; the houses are huts, generally circular, built for the most part of mud, sometimes of straw, or of coarse mats. The description of the sultan's court reminds us of the puerile extravagancies which abound in English pantomimes. We quote Major Denham's words:—

> Large bellies and large heads are indispensable for those who serve the court of Bornou; and those who unfortunately possess not the former by nature, or on whom lustiness will not be forced by cramming, make up the deficiency of protuberance by a wadding, which, as they sit on the horse, gives the belly the curious appearance of hanging over the pummel of the saddle. The eight, ten, and twelve shirts, of different colours, that they wear one over the other, help a little to increase this greatness of person: the head is enveloped in folds of muslin or linen of various colours, though mostly white, so as to deform it as much as possible; and those whose turban was the most studied, had the effect [*i. e.* their turbans had the effect] of making the head appear completely on one side. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the appearance of these people, squatting down in their places, tottering under the weight and magnitude of their turbans and their bellies, while the thin legs that appeared underneath but ill accorded with the bulk of the other parts. P. 79.

Angornou is the largest town in Bornou; it contains at least 30,000 inhabitants; it is not walled, but the huts are larger and more commodious than at Kouka. Here is a weekly market, attended (the natives say) in peaceable times by 80,000 or 100,000 persons. Linen is so cheap here, that most of the males indulge in the luxury of a shirt and pair of trowsers. Major Denham was much amused at the mode of imploring charity employed by some beggars in the *fsug*, or market-place. They exhibited a shirt as well as the rest; but holding up the tattered remains of a nether garment, kept exclaiming, "breeches there are none! breeches there are none!"

From the sheikh of Bornou the travellers experienced great courtesy and liberality. "It is quite impossible," says Major Denham, "to describe the value of his kindness to us on all occasions." Learning that their funds were low,

low, he sent word that any money they stood in need of he would immediately furnish them with. Nor is this an isolated example: the same traveller, at the conclusion of his narrative, speaks of the natives of the countries he traversed generally in these terms:—

> If either here or in any foregoing part of this journal it may be thought that I have spoken too favourably of the natives we were thrown amongst, I can only answer, that I have described them as I found them, hospitable, kind-hearted, honest, and liberal. To the latest hour of my life I shall remember them with affectionate regard; and many are the untutored children of nature in Central Africa who possess feelings and principles that would do honour to the most civilized Christian. P. 311.

Some of the wild and savage tribes who inhabit the mountains, and the borders and islands of lake Tchad, are of course to be excepted from this general description. The Kerdy tribes, who dwell upon the hills which overlook the capital of Mandara (the limit of Major Denham's advance to the southward) are depicted in terrific colours. They feed upon horse-flesh; their aspect and dress are strikingly wild and savage. The Biddomahs, who inhabit the islands in the Tchad, and subsist upon the plunder of the neighbouring people, are scarcely less savage. Their personal appearance is excessively repulsive: they have large mouths, and long necks; the upper part of the face is very flat; they are sulky and reserved; they never salute strangers, as the other negroes invariably do.

The black beauties of Central Africa seem to have made a strong impression upon Major Denham: he speaks in several places of their personal charms with a sort of rapture. He contrasts the beautiful forms, expressive eyes, pearly teeth, and excessive cleanliness of the true negro ladies with those of a lighter hue at Mourzuk, whom he describes as follows:—

> Wrapped in a woollen blanket, with an under one of the same texture, seldom changed night or day until it drops off, or that they may be washed for their wedding; hair clotted, and besmeared with sand, brown powder of cloves, and other drugs, in order to give them the popular smell; their silver ear-rings and coral ornaments all blackened by the perspiration flowing from their anointed locks; they are really such bundles of filth, that it is not without alarm you see them approach towards you, or disturb their garments in your presence. P. 300.

It is time, however, that we should advert to the more important discoveries which have rewarded the efforts of these travellers. Of these the discovery of the large state of Bornou is not the least remarkable: although heard of, it may be truly said to have been less known before their visit than Timbuctoo itself. We must not, however, exaggerate the importance of our connection with this state. The present effective ruler appears to be a man of sense as well as courage: yet his authority is not co-extensive with his nominal possessions. When Major Denham petitioned to be suffered to survey the eastern shore of lake Tchad, the sheikh replied, "It is not in my power to send you to the eastward, or you should not want my assistance. You have seen enough of the dispositions of the inhabitants of the countries towards me, and their power, to know that this is true. It has pleased God to grant me a victory now, which may lead to quieter times." The discomfiture of the expedition from Kouka against the Felatahs, shows what consequences the change of character or of fortune in the ruler of Bornou may produce.

The information which the travellers collected respecting Timbuctoo, and the course of the rivers, though not verified, are valuable additions to our former stock. From Abdel Gassam, the son of a Felatah chief of D'jennie, who had come from Timbuctoo on his way to Mecca, Major Denham procured much

much curious intelligence respecting the destruction of Mungo Park and his party (which is confirmatory of preceding accounts), and concerning the city of Timbuctoo. A Moor, named Khalifa, told the Major that Timbuctoo was now governed by a woman (a statement confirmed by two letters received from Timbuctoo, which Major D. afterwards saw at Tripoli); and that the term *wangara*, hitherto supposed to be a state, is merely a title applied to gold countries: Bambara is therefore called Wangara. There is a camel-road from Sackatoo to Timbuctoo, but infested by the Kafirs of Cobee.

The most splendid discovery is that of the great lake Tchad, a vast body of fresh water, without an outlet, upwards of 200 miles from east to west, by about 150 miles, in the broadest part, from north to south. This lake is situated between the 14th and 17th eastern meridians, and between $12\frac{1}{4}°$ and $14\frac{1}{4}°$ of north latitude. It was explored by Major Denham, except on its eastern and north-eastern sides: the only rivers he found communicating with it were the Yeou, on the west, the course of which is very short from the south-west (running into the Tchad at the rate of three miles an hour); and the Shary, on the south, which, according to information given to Major Denham, communicates with the Kowara, which passes Timbuctoo. The Yeou is called by the Arabs *the Nile*, a term which, in this part of Africa, denotes all *sweet running water*.

The account which the inhabitants on the borders of the lake give of it is, that it once emptied itself into the Bahr-el-Ghazah by a stream which had dried up, but the bed remained; and that it wasted itself in an immense swamp. At four days' journey was, they said, another lake, called Fittre; not still water like the Tchad, but it received a river from the south-west, forming, in fact, the lake, which was also called Darfoor water, and Shilluk.

The disturbed state of the country on the eastern borders of the lake prevented Major Denham from completing his survey of it; Barca Gana, the sheikh's general, encompassed it, however, four several times, in the course of his operations against the tribes in this quarter; and as he had a force of from 400 to 800 cavalry with him, the passage of a river or running stream could not, as Major D. remarks, have escaped his observation.

The accessions to our geographical knowledge of Africa, which these travellers have contributed, conduct us but a little way towards a solution of the problems concerning that continent. We trust the efforts of Capt. Clapperton, now on another expedition thither, will carry us still farther.

We have been able to afford the reader but a slender and imperfect idea of this work, which is one of the most interesting of the kind we have met with for some years. The narrative is unlaboured; the travellers appear to represent things just as they saw them; and there is quite as much scientific information as could be expected, under the peculiar circumstances of the expedition. The conduct of the travellers generally appears to have been judicious, and to have made its proper impression upon the natives. We are not disposed to blame the instance of *excess* exhibited by Capt. Clapperton, who, on finding that Dr. Oudney's grave had been outraged by a party of Arabs, under the eye of the Governor of Murmur, sent for his excellency, and applied a horse-whip to his shoulders!

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee on Wednesday the 2d Nov.; the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the chair.

At this meeting the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Mr. J. Paxton, Captain T. Macan, and Mr. Conolly, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Present, for the Museum. The impression of the foot of Gautama, by Dr. R. Tytler.

A live Snake, the Boa Constrictor, from Saugor, and a hammock, or litter, used in Nepaul, by R. Hunter, Esq.

Six images from Hammirpore, by M. Ainslie, Esq.

A series of specimens illustrative of the strata in the coal field of New South Wales, by D. Ross, Esq.; with a descriptive sketch of the mineral basin as existing at the north-eastern end of Pontypool, Monmouthshire, referring to the substances enumerated.

For the Library. Copies of all the oriental works published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, since October 1814, by the Council of the College.

A Sanscrit manuscript, the moral sentences of Chanakya, with a Nevari translation, by H. B. Hodgson, Esq.

A coloured map of Benares, by James Prinsep, Esq.

Several Burmese manuscripts, by F. P. Strong, Esq. in the name of Captain Wilson.

The Secretary read a paper by Lieutenant-Colonel V. Blacker, on the geographical boundaries of India. This paper abounds with curious matter, and interesting illustrations, but we understand, that its communication to the Society was premature on the part of the Secretary, the intelligent author, not having yet, in his own estimation, fully developed the subject. We must therefore refrain from citing its substance beyond adverting to a point which we think the author has incontestibly made out, that the river Indus cannot be considered either geographically or politically as the western barrier of Hindoostan.

The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Moorcroft, dated Cashmeer, the 8th of February, 1823, but owing to the difficulties of transmission from that remote quarter, it was not received before the 2d of November 1825. The letter contains a sketch of the language of Tibet, illustrated by drawings of the various alphabets employed in that country. Mr. Moorcroft has sent at the same time some stereotype line engravings of mythological and real personages, and a few pen-drawings executed in a similar style. These productions are to us quite surprising, as exhibiting a degree of taste and skill in the art of design which could not have been expected from Tibet. The Grand Lama, seated on a chair of state, is gracefully formed, and the drapery well arranged. A figure at his feet is very happily managed in a kneeling posture, and the two deities in the clouds, with halos round them, equally well conceived. The drawing of a beautiful Lama is also admirably executed, and the multitude of surrounding figures, depicted with the same taste and spirit. But the death of the mortal part of the Prophet Zacheeamoonee is, perhaps, the finest in point of composition. The figures surrounding the reclining Saint, are numerous, and the expression and attitudes of grief, well varied. These outlines remind us of Flaxman's Homer, by their freedom and simplicity, but, of course, in an inferior degree. Mr. Moorcroft, however, says, that they are merely the common productions of the country, and that those of a higher description are not procurable, being deposited in the temples, and in the houses of men of opulence.

Mr. Moorcroft has given an account of every variety of letter used in Tibet, for familiar and religious purposes, and the enumeration is certainly curious.

No. 1. Is termed the *Lantsa*, the letter of the Lhas, or Angels. It is used for inscriptions in the Temples, or Monasteries, and the sacred sentence of "*Om ma nee put me hang*," is usually written with it. This character is frequently met with in a line perpendicular to its present direction, accompanied by several ornamental strokes, or bars, to the right.

No. 2. The *Wurtoo*, the letter of the Genii (*Looee*) or the guardian spirits of springs, rivers, mountains, &c. It is found at Lhassa in some religious books, but few persons understand it well, and it is seldom made use of.

No. 3. The *Gyager Kamate*. The first of these words is the name given by the Tibetans to Hindoostan, and the second is that of the place to which the letter is peculiar.

If it really exists, at present, it will probably not have escaped European research.

No.

No. 4. Is the *Surchoo Pookhung* character. This also belongs to Hindoostan, and it need only be observed that the first word signifies "East," and that the second is the name of the district, or town in which it was employed.

No. 5. The *Tchaklo.*

No. 6. The *Skongkur dozhe.* This and the preceding belong to Tibet, but they are as little studied and as little used as the Wurtoo.

No. 7. Is the *Oomet Brootsa.* The first of these words is applied to every description of the vulgar, or common letter, of which this is a variety, sometimes, though not most frequently, used for works on subjects unconnected with religion, as medicine.

No. 8. The *Mootaghpe Oochun.*

No. 9. The *Shinpooe Oochun.* These are merely the established Ecclesiastical letters, with the omission of a few of the vowel signs, and the addition of a line betwixt some of the syllables, intended, as it is said, to prevent the writing being readily decyphered.

No. 10. The *Sunskreet.*

No. 11. The *Oomet Peik*, more generally used than the Brootsa.

No. 12. The *Oochun*, or the character in which the Kangyoon, the Koghiur of Georgi, and every book treating of religion is either written or printed.

No. 13. The *Oomet Chookyik*, the vulgar letter in general use.

No. 14. The *Thor.* This name, with the addition of *Po*, is used to designate a race of Tartars supposed to inhabit a country bordering upon the north of Tibet, near the sources of the great Yangtse Kiang, and included between the frontier of Khoten, and the tract of country, through which passes the great commercial road from Lhassa to Siling, or Siningfoo. These people are distinct from the Kalmuks, who are named Sokpo. They are, perhaps, a tribe of the Eluths, but oriental research may be sufficiently advanced to recognise them. The character resembles that of China, in being written in a line commencing at the top of the page and proceeding downwards. The Seal of the Grand Lama affords a specimen of it.

Mr. Moorcroft observes that the incorrectness of the present maps of Asia may give rise to a suspicion that the country of Thor touches upon the boundary of Ladak. But the unexplored territory of Khoten extends far to the East, along the face of the Mooz Tagh, connected by irregular groups with Kuntesee, or Kuelas, and the line of the ancient thoroughfare, between Kashkar and India, was through its capital and Roodokh, formerly the summer residence of the chief of Ladak.

"Tibet," says Mr. Moorcroft, "appears to have offered a secure asylum to refugees of different religious persuasions at different periods, and it is presumed that the Manichean and Nestorian Christians have profited by the tranquillity of the country, and the liberal, unpersecuting, spirit of its inhabitants. And from what I have myself seen of the indifference with which all classes of Lamaists behold an individual, born in their faith, embracing the doctrines of Mahomet, a suspicion is forced upon the mind, that if the missionaries who were domiciliated at Lassa, had confined their operation merely to making proselytes, and had not insulted the people by vilifying and degrading the national religion, they would not have been expelled from the country. But the same tolerating spirit does not exist among the Chinese who have now usurped the government of Lassa."

Mr. Moorcroft has been led to believe, from what he has seen, that the libraries of Lassa abound with matter, which, considering the insulated situation of that country, would surprise the learned in Europe, were they accessible to European research. The Kangoor, or Kaghyoor, a book found in all the principal monasteries, consists of one hundred and eight folio volumes, each two feet six in length, and six inches and three-quarters in breadth, the first volume containing 1,088 pages.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of February 6.—The following persons were admitted members:—Messrs. Biart; A. H. Brué, geographer; Gros, professor at the Royal College of St. Louis; Pacho, a traveller late from Cyrenais; P. Wynch, in the service of the English East-India Company.

M. de Hammer communicated to the Council, certain fragments relative to Masoudi, and the origin of the Thousand and One Nights.

M. Klaproth communicated the contents of a work which he proposes to publish on the ancient Turkish dialect, called Coman.

M. Jouannin, of Constantinople, transmitted to the Council, a memoir of M. Ruffin, for insertion in the *Journal Asiatique*; also the design of an ancient monument found in a valley near Nicomedia.

M. César Moreau transmitted from London some tables relating to the commerce of the English East-India Company; also a donation of a Chinese celestial planisphere, of which M. Abel Rémusat will give an account at the ensuing meeting.

Some passages were communicated of a letter from Count Rzewouski, of Warsaw, relative to the labours of M. Majewski on the Sanscrit language, and announcing

ing the transmission of a work by the latter.

A passage of a letter from M. L. Van Alstin, of Ghent, to Messrs. Dondey Dupré was communicated, offering the means of making scientific researches in different parts of Asia.

M. Abel Rémusat made a verbal report of the reasons which prevented M. Klaproth and himself from making known to the Council the means of composing a Japanese vocabulary, and on the plan of a work of the same kind which he proposes to publish conjointly with M. Landresse, after the great Chinese and Japanese Dictionary recently obtained by the King's library.

The President delivered a report of the presentation made to the King on the 31st January of the first six volumes of the *Journal Asiatique*. The following speech was addressed to his Majesty by the President:—

"Sire: The Asiatic Society has the honour to offer the first volumes of the Journal which it publishes. Founded in 1822, under the reign of the monarch who established amongst us, instruction in the languages of China and India, its object is to multiply and extend our acquaintance with the countries and the people of Asia, ancient and modern. No nation of Europe has done so much as France for oriental studies. The Asiatic Society will contribute its utmost to maintain this superiority. If your Majesty deigns to grant your august protection, it will feel assured of success, as well as obtain in advance the most flattering recompense."

The King's Reply.

"I will always protect with pleasure, labours like yours, gentlemen, useful to the public. I am well satisfied with them, and urge you to continue them."

LAWYERS IN CHINA.

No attornies are authorized by law in China; those self-constituted, are thus defined and described by a Chinese classic writer: "Villainous and perverse vagabonds, who are fond of making a stir, and who, either by fraudulent and crafty schemes, excite discord; or by disorderly and illegal proceedings, intimidate and impose upon people!"

CHESS.

A work has been published at Paris, by M. Villot, keeper of the records of that city, to prove that the game of chess took its rise from the study of astronomy among the Egyptians. "The author," says the *Revue Encyclopédique*, "by a series of researches which he had undertaken upon the subject of the astronomy of the Egyptians, discovered that calendars or astronomical tables are to be met with on a great number of monuments, in the form of chess-boards. His object in the present work is to point out the remarkable coincidence which exists between the game of chess and the rules by which the various combinations of hours, days, months, and years, are arranged in the triple Egyptian calendar."

EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS.

The Emperor of Austria has just purchased a splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities, now at Leghorn; the cost is 25,000 francs. The collection contains 3,000 articles. There are colossal sphinxes; the monolith sanctuary of Philoë, a royal sarcophagus, taken from a tomb at Thebes; the famous numerical wall of the palace of Carnac, entire; an immense bas-relief, relative to the conquests of Sesostris; nearly eighty MSS. on papyrus, Egyptian, Greek, Coptic, and Arabic; many articles of gold, and precious stones; beautiful Greek and Egyptian inscriptions; the entire frescos of an Egyptian tomb at Thebes; several portraits of the times of the Greeks on pannel, and one on canvas.—[*French Paper.*

OWHYEE LAP-DOG.

Few of the Hawauan females are without their favourite animal. It is usually a dog. Here (at a place called Kapapala), however, we observed a species of pet that we had not seen before. It was a curly-tailed pig, about a year and a half old, three or four feet long, and apparently well fed. He belonged to two sisters of our host.—[*Ellis's Tour in the Sandwich Islands.*

CAPTAIN COOK.

The dagger with which Captain Cook was killed, is in the possession of a literary gentleman of the Blonde, who has collected many new, interesting, and curious particulars relative to his death, and of the past history of these interesting islanders.—[*Hampshire Telegraph.*

BURMESE ANTIQUITIES.

Captain Coe, late commander of the squadron in the East-Indies, has presented to the university of Cambridge an alabaster statue of a Burmese idol, taken from the sacred grove, near Ava; and two religious books, beautifully executed on the Palmyra leaf, to which none but the Burmese priests are permitted to have access.

A NEW ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

In July last, the Pollux Dutch sloop of war, Captain Eeg, discovered a new and well-peopled island in the Pacific, to which the name of Nederlandich Island was given: its latitude and longitude laid down at 7° 10′ S., and 177° 33′ 16″ E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves, and, from their shewing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with the effects of fire-arms.

NAPOLEON WORSHIPPED BY THE CHINESE.

An English missionary in Java states, that in the village of Buitenzorg, in the vicinity of Batavia, where there is a colony of 2,000 Chinese, he found in one of their houses a European picture of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, to which the people offer incense, and pay their morning and evening vows!

HORSES FED ON MILK.

Major Denham says, that the horses of the Tibboos, in Central Africa, are fed entirely on camels' milk, corn being too scarce and valuable an article for the Tibboos to spare them; they drink it, he observes, both sweet and sour; and animals in higher health and condition I scarcely ever saw.

BUDHUISM IN CHINA.

The author of Ching-tsze-t'hung states that the religion of Füh (or Budhu), entered China during the 7th year of the reign of the Emperor Ming of the dynasty Han, about A.D. 50. The compilers of Kang-he's Dictionary deny this, and say, that some of the Sha-mun, or priests of Füh, came to China during the dynasty Tsin. The first Emperor of that dynasty, Che-hwang, who reigned about 250 years B. C., imprisoned those priests on account of their being foreigners; but, it is said, a golden man broke open the prison-doors at night. In the time of Woo-te (B. C. 150) an image of Füh was obtained, and the images of the present day are according to that model. They allow, however, that it was during the reign of Ming that this religion entered China more effectually, in consequence of a dream of the emperor's, in which he saw a golden man flying about the palace. —*Dr. Morrison.*

NEW MAP OF ASIA.

M. Klaproth, of Paris, has had a map of the part of Asia that lies between 21° and 31° north latitude and 89° and 101° of east longitude, engraved for the second number of his *Magazin Asiatique*, which is about to be published in Paris. From a specimen of this map received in London, it appears, that it will be much superior to any map of that part of Asia already published, as M. Klaproth has availed himself of the Chinese and Mandchu maps of the countries east and north of Bengal, which are much better than those compiled by European geographers. What makes this map and the memoir that will accompany it peculiarly interesting at the present time, is, that it lays down the sources and course of the river Brahmaputra, about which there has lately been much speculation; and that it gives the course of the Yaru-dzangbo-tchu, or river of Tibet, which Major Rennel has erroneously connected with the Brahmaputra.

The courses of these rivers, as laid down by M. Klaproth, afford strong confirmation of the opinion expressed by Capt. Lachlan, of the 17th Bengal regt., in a memoir on the Brahmaputra read before the Royal Asiatic Society about eighteen months since, namely:—"That the Sanpoo, or river of Tibet, is not connected with the Brahmaputra, but is probably connected with the Irrawaddy, or river of Ava."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT ABOLISHED.

Fort William, Oct. 6, 1825.—With reference to the advertisement published in the Gov. Gazette of the 11th Sept. 1823, notifying the appointment of Mr. Surg. W. P. Muston, to afford medical aid to the native officers in the employment of government at the Presidency in the civil department, &c. Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon. the Governor General in council has been pleased in conformity to orders received on the subject from the hon. the Court of Directors to abolish the appointment in question from and after the 31st Inst.

AUGMENTATION FOR THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Fort William, Oct. 6, 1825.—An augmentation of 1 Jemadar 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 40 privates per company, is authorized as a temporary arrangement for the corps of sappers and miners.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 7, 1825.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an allowance of Sonat Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty per mensem, and the usual allowance for one horse, to be

be drawn by the several officers who have been appointed second in command with the six extra regiments of Nat. Inf. the same to commence from the date of joining their respective corps.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort William, Nov. 11, 1825.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General having been pleased to nominate W. B. Bayley, Esq. one of the senior merchants in the service of the hon. Company, to supply the vacancy in the council of Fort William, occasioned by the death of the hon. John Fendall, Esq., the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, has called the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. to take his seat in council accordingly, and the said W. B. Bayley, Esq. has in obedience thereto, taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Fort William, under the usual salute from the ramparts of the Fort.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11, 1825.—On the arrival at Chittagong of the 1st and 2d Light Inf. Bats., the Light Inf. brigade with the south-eastern division is to be broken up, and the brigade appointments to cease from the date of publication of these orders at that station.

The 1st and 2d Light Inf. Bats. will then proceed to Dinapore by water, where they will be broken up and the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the several companies composing those battalions, are to be allowed from six to eight months' leave of absence according to the discretion of the officers commanding those corps, and with reference to distance previously to being required to rejoin their respective regiments.

The 3d brigade of Infantry in Cachar to be broken up, and the appointments connected therewith to cease from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of the brigade.

The appointment of 2d in command to the troops on the Sylhet frontier to cease, and Brig. Gen. Dunkin will join his regiment on its return to Bengal. The 7th N.I. will continue to occupy its position on the Sylhet frontier; the 22d N.I. will proceed by water to Berhampore; and the 44th by water to Dacca, where it will receive further orders.

On the departure from Arracan of H.M.'s 44th and 54th Regs., the 1st and 2d brigades with the south-eastern division will also be broken up, and the staff appointments connected therewith will cease.

The following movements of corps are directed to take place:

The left wing of the 1st L. C. will proceed from Boglipore to Sultanpore, Benares, where the regiment is to be stationed, until further orders.

The 54th N.I. to proceed from Kishengunge to Assam, for the relief of the 57th N.I. which latter corps will proceed by water to Dinapore.

The left wing of the 28th N.I. lately arrived with treasure in Calcutta, will proceed to Barrackpore, where the regiment is to be stationed.

On the arrival of the 22d N.I. at Berhampore, the right wing 28th N.I. will march to Barrackpore.

The 13th N.I. will proceed to Assam. On the arrival of the 13th in Assam, the 46th N.I. will proceed by water to Dinapore.

The 2d local horse, now in Arracan, will proceed to Kassgunge, and the 3d local horse at Commillah will proceed to Bareilly.

Head Quarters, Nov. 18, 1825.—On the return to Bengal of H.M.'s 44th foot it will proceed by water to Ghazepore, where it will be stationed until further orders.

The following regiments about to quit Arracan, are to be stationed as follows.—The 26th N.I. at Cawnpore; the 42d N.I. at Cawnpore; the 49th N.I. at Benares; and the 62d N.I. at Benares.

The 44th N.I. now at Dacca, will proceed by water to Cawnpore.

CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

Fort William, Nov. 18th, 1825.—As a particular mark of approbation of the meritorious conduct of the Governor-General's body guard, in volunteering their services beyond sea, at a moment when cavalry were not conveniently available from any other quarter, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, with advertence to the extensive promotion which has recently taken place in the regular cavalry, is pleased to direct, that one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, and four naicks be added to the guard, and promotions bearing date the 1st of June 1825, made accordingly.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers who may be promoted by the operation of these orders, will be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the body guard until otherwise provided for.

TEMPORARY STATION HOSPITALS.

Fort William, Dec. 9th 1825. At the recommendation of the medical board, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in council is pleased to authorize the establishment of two temporary station hospitals, one at Barrackpore, and the other at Chittagong, for the reception of the sick belonging to regiments employed on service to the eastward, or who may have been left at either station on the departure of their corps.

An establishment of hospital attendants will be fixed for each, subject to occasional augmentation, when the medical board consider any additional servants indispensable, with reference to an increased number of patients.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Govan is appointed to the charge of the hospital at Barrackpore, and Mr. Assist. Surg. Graham to that at Chittagong.

THE EXTRA LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

Fort William, Dec. 9th, 1825.—The two extra light cavalry regts. directed to be raised in G. O. of the 13th May last, are, under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, permanently added to the regular native cavalry branch of the army of this Presidency, and are to be numbered the 9th and 10th regts. of light cavalry—commissions dated the 13th May, 1825, will be issued to the European and Native officers of the two corps in question.

INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Fort William, Dec. 16th, 1825.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract of a military general letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 3d Aug. 1825, communicating the appointment of an inspector and two deputy inspectors of hospitals to his majesty's forces serving in India, be published in General Orders:

Para. 12.—"His Majesty's government having determined that medical inspecting officers should be attached to the staff of H. M. army in India, for the purpose of furnishing to his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief, and to the Army Medical Board, reports on the health of the king's troops, and the state of their regimental hospitals, we have to advise you of the appointment of an inspector of hospitals to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of a deputy inspector of hospitals to that of the Commanders-in-Chief at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.

13.—"The duties of these officers are defined by instructions which they have received from the Army Medical Board in this country. A copy of those which were issued to Dr. Burke, on the 1st of March last, is transmitted for your information, from which you will perceive, that the charge of these officers is strictly confined to whatever may relate to H. M. forces serving in India, and does not extend to any employment which might interfere with the medical regulations of our service."

The undermentioned medical officers have been appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to the situations above-mentioned: viz.

Inspector of Hospitals.—Dr. W. A. Burke, Bengal.

Deputy Inspectors.—Ebenezer Brown, Madras, and Dr. James Strachan, Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Dec. 1. Mr. C. Lushington, chief secretary to Government.

Mr. H. Shakespear, secretary to Government in judicial department.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 6. Mr. J. W. Sherer, third member of board of revenue in lower provinces.

Nov. 3. Mr. H. Lushington, assistant to secretary to board of revenue in ditto.

Mr. W. Ogilvy, ditto ditto in western provinces.

Political Department.

Nov. 11. Mr. E. M. Gordon, political agent in Bangur and Kauntul.

Capt. J. Sutherland, Bombay L. C., first assistant to resident at Delhi.

Lieut. W. Hislop, 39th Bengal N.I., extra assistant to ditto.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 13. Mr. F. O. Smith, judge and magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, ditto ditto of Meerut.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, third judge of provincial courts of appeal and circuit for division of Bareilly.

Mr. W. Cracroft, fourth ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. W. Monckton, judge and magistrate of district of Etawah.

Mr. H. M. Pigo, ditto ditto of city of Benares.

Mr. W. Wollen, judge of district of Purneah.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, judge and magistrate of district of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Dale, ditto ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, magistrate and collector of Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. W. Tempier, magistrate of district of Tirhoot.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, ditto of Jessore.

Mr. J. C. Brown, register of Allahabad, and joint magistrate stationed at Futtehpore.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, ditto of 24-purgunnahs, and joint magistrate stationed at Baraset.

27. Mr. W. H. Tyler, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Allyghur.

Nov. 10. Mr. E. P. Smith, register of Zillah Court of 24-purgunnahs at Sudder station.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, register of Zillah Court of Hooghly.

17. Mr. F. Gouldsbury, register of Zillah Court of Sarum.

Mr. B. Golding, ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. T. Taylor, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Meerut.

24. Mr. H. T. Robertson, register of Zillah Court of Juanpore, and joint magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

Mr. R. Barlow, register of Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore, and joint magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Dec. 8. Mr. A. Ross, a pusine judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

15. Mr. D. B. Morrieson, register of Zillah Court of Dacca Jelapore.

Mr. R. Neave, second register of Zillah Court of Behar.

MILITARY

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 30, 1825.—*10th N.I.* Lieut. and Brev.Capt. D. Thomas to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Fenton to be lieut., from 4th Sept., in suc. to Macdonald deceased.

27th N.I. Ens. L. W. Gibson to be lieut., from 22d Sept., v. Browne dec.

Capt. Cheap, corps of engineers, to survey and report on state of new Juggernauth road, with a salary of 800 sicca rupees per mensem.

Mr. T. Clemishaw admitted an assist.surg.

Commissariat Department. Capt. T. A. Mein, assist.com.gen., from 2d to 1st class. Lieut. J. G. Burns, dept.assist., to be an assist.com.gen. of 2d class. Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, dep. assist. com. gen., prom. from 2d to 1st class. Capt. W. Burlton, sub-assist., to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 2d class. Lieut. T. S. Hawkins, 38th N.I., and Lieut. H. R. Osborn, 54th N.I., to be supernum. sub-assist. com. gen.

Capt. Moseley, sub-assist. com. gen., and Lieut. Body, agent for timber at Nauthpore, permitted to exchange appointments.

Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, commanding H.M.'s 87th foot, to be a brigadier with. force serving in Ava.

Temporary Appointments. Capt. C. D. Aplin, assist. adj. gen. to staff of army assembling for service in upper provinces, with advanced rank of dep. adj. gen. Capt. H. Ross, 42d N.I., to be a second extra assist. adj. gen., to supply place of Capt. Aplin at presidency. Lieut. G. Twemlow, artill., to have charge of Expense Magazine and Laboratory School at Dum-Dum during absence of Capt. Cartwright.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Prole to act as adj. to left wing of 3d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 10th Sept.

Lieut. R. Campbell directed to join 43d N.I.

Ens. W. P. Milner to do duty with 12th extra N.I.

Medical Department. Assist.surg. Dennis directed to place himself under orders of superintend.surg. at Benares. Assist.surg. Craigie appointed to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum. Surg. E. Phillips posted to 9th extra regt. Assist.surg. Pullar posted to 67th regt.

Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, 38th regt., permanently attached to corps of pioneers at Almorah.

Maj. N. S. Webb to command artillery at Kurnaul.

Sept. 24.—*Removals and Postings in Horse Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. W. Geddes from 1st to 2d tr., v. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Wakefield from 2d to 1st tr. 3d brig. 1st-Lieut. T. P. Ackers from 4th tr. 3d brig. to 3d tr. 1st brig. 1st-Lieut. W. Anderson from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 1st tr. 2d brig. 1st-Lieut. H. Garbett from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 4th tr. 2d brig. 1st-Lieut. G. Maclean from 4th tr. 1st brig. to 4th tr. 3d brig. 2d-Lieut. F. B. Boileau from 3d tr. 1st brig. to 4th tr. 3d brig.—*Foot Artillery.* 2d-Lieut. C. W. Humphreys from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat. 2d-Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. A. P. Begbie from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. J. Brady from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. E. Buckle from 19th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat. 2d-Lieut. C. S. Reid from 15th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat. 2d-Lieut. F. A. Miles from 12th comp. 6th bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d-Lieut. G. R. Birch to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. Cock to assume charge of Sirhind frontier on departure of Brig.Gen. Adams.

Lieut. and Adj. Barberie, Patna prov. bat., to have charge of detachment of nat. invs. at Patna; date 25th Aug.

9th N.I. Lieut. C. Field (interp. and quart.mast.) to be adj., v. Beckett app. interp. and quart.mast.

40th N.I. Lieut. R. R. Margrave to be interp. and quart.mast., v. Corbett prom.

Orissa Prov. Bat. Lieut. C. Commeline, 13th N.I., to be act. adj.

Sept. 27.—Capt. and Brig.Maj. H. Hay appointed to Bareilly, v. Capt. Tayor rem. to Bundelcund.

Capt. T. J. Anquetil, 44th N.I., is to have command of corps of pioneers, v. Wilkie nominated to charge of clothing agency at Futtehgurh.

Lieut. Davies to act as adj. to right wing of 32d N.I.; date 7th Sept.

Sept. 28.—*Ensigns (lately arrived) appointed to do duty.* Balders with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore. E. Maybery, H. Wilkinson, J. G. Ellis, F. E. Griffith, and J. V. Snook, with 28th do., at Berhampore. R. Crawford with 28th do. at Allygurh. T. Walker with 23d do. at Allygurh. G. A. Brownlow and J. C. Drummond with 41st do. at Muttra. W. G. Beek, C. R. Griffith, F. C. Marsden, and J. Mathias, with 6th extra N.I. R. P. Alcock and J. D. Wilson with 24th N.I. at Delhi. Hatchell posted to 1st extra regt. at Futtehgurh.

Pioneers. Lieut. J. Ludlow, 6th N.I., to be adj., v. Earle prom.

Gorruckpore L.I. Lieut. A. Arabin, 7th N.I., to be adj., v. Webster prom.

Bareilly Prov. Bat. Lieut. B. Boswell, 2d N.I., to be adj., v. Griffiths who resigns situation.

Sept. 29.—*Removals and Postings. Light Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. Com. F. Johnston to 2d regt. Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Brown from 2d to 1st regt. Maj.-Gen. J. Gordon, from 1st to 8th regt. Lieut.-Col. Hawtrey to 1st extra regt. Lieut.-Col. S. Reid from 8th to 2d regt.—*Native Inf.* Lieut. Col. Com. Burgh to 15th regt. Maj. Gen. Calcraft from 15th to 55th regt. Lieut. Col. Ryan to 15th regt. Lieut. Col. Bowyer to 60th regt. Lieut. Col. Moxton from 60th to 26th regt. Lieut. Col. Leys from 56th to 29th regt. Lieut. Col. Baddeley from 29th to 67th regt. Lieut. Col. Collyer from 67th to 56th regt. Lieut. Col. A. Richards from 46th to 34th regt. Lieut. Col. J. Clark from 7th to 44th regt. Lieut. Col. C. Peach from 16th to 7th regt. Lieut. Col. T. Wilson from 44th to 16th regt.

Assist.surg. Chalmers to have medical charge of 3d extra N.I., and Assist.surg. Macfarlane to have medical charge of 38th N.I.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. Winter to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 2d L. Inf. bat. during absence of Lieut. Boscawen; date 9th Sept.

Lieut. Palmer to officiate as adj. to 39th N.I.; date 16th Sept.

Lieut. Ross to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 14th Sept.

Surg. Nicoll removed from 68th regt. and app. to 12th extra regt.

Fort William, Sept. 30.—Assist.surg. T. K. Spencer to perform medical duties of civil station of Backergunge.

Oct. 7.—*30th N.I.* Ens. R. Steuart to be Lieut. from 4th Sept., v. Ross dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. J. Blair to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. Jack to be lieut., from 28th Sept., in suc. to Whinfield dec.

39th N.I. Ens. S. R. Wallace to be lieut. from 16th Sept., v. Ridge dec.

Assist.surg. J. B. Clapperton to be surg. from 8th Sept., v. Grant dec.

Cadets admitted. Mr. E. Sunderland to artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. D. Nisbett, M. Kittoe, J. Ramsay, S. G. Johnston, and C. J. Richardson to inf., and from to ens.

Lieut. J. C. Maclean, 17th N.I., to be barrack-master of Fort William, v. Costley.

Head Quarters, Oct. 1.—*Medical Department.* Assist.surg. Craigie directed to relieve Assist.surg. H. P. Saunders (sick) from charge of 67th N.I. Assist.surg. Dennis app. to 68th N.I. Assist.surg. Oliver app. to artillery serving in Ava. Assist. surg. Spencer directed to join H.M.'s 87th regt., and to proceed with it to Rangoon. Assist.surg. Brown directed to do duty with artil. at Dum-Dum.

Oct. 3. Lieut. Glen, acting adj. to regular and mugh pioneers, to officiate as adj. to mugh pioneers on being relieved by Brev. Capt. Earl; date 7th Sept.

Oct. 5.—Capt. W. Bacon, 65th N.I., directed to proceed to his corps at Penang.

Lieut. Kinloch to act as adj. and interp. and quart. mast. to 3d extra regt., v. Brev.Capt. Ramsey app. fort adj. at Delhi; date 14th Sept.

Capt. G. H. Hutchins, 30th N.I., 2d in command of mugh levy, permitted to return to his former situation of commandant of political agent's escort on Nerbudda.

Fort

Fort William, Oct. 7.—Lieuts. G. Thomson and J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, withdrawn from duties of survey department and placed as engineer-officers at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Oct. 14.—*Regt. of Artil.* 2d-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to be 1st-lieut. from 5th Oct., v. Greene dec.

14th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. S. Brownrigg to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. H. Shepherd to be lieut., from 5th Oct., in suc. to Dudgeon dec.

30th N.I. Lieut. M. Nicolson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. C. Campbell to be lieut., in suc. to Davidson dec., with rank from 28th Sept., v. Whinfield dec.

Capt. T. C. Watson, 2d Europ. regt., to command Sylhet local bat., v. Dudgeon dec.

Assist.surg. G. Simms to perform medical duties of civil station of Commercolly.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. J. Free and E. B. Connolly for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs. G. Wilcox, B. Marshall, W. D. Littlejohn, A. Macdonald, J. Marshall, T. G. Dundas, T. R. Dalrymple, and W. H. Rickards, for inf., and prom. to ens.

Surg. A. Dickson appointed to situation of superintend.surg., to fill a vacancy occasioned by demise of Mr. W. L. Grant.

Maj. I. Maling to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William during absence of Lieut. Col. Vaughan.

Mr. Hoffbower, surg., admitted temporarily to do duty as an assist.surg.

Assist.surg. Twining to act as superintendent of Eye Infirmary during absence of Assist.surg. Egerton.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Col. Com. Hetzler, of artil., to have general command of artillery serving within Cawnpore and Meerut divisions.

Oct. 6.—*1st L.C.* Lieut. G. R. Crommelin to be adj., and Lieut. J. F. Bradford to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Brev. Capts. Thornton and Bontein prom.

Oct 7.—Lieut. and Acting Adj. Robe to officiate as quart.mast. to 26th N.I., from 9th Sept.

Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Knox.

Oct. 8.—Assist.surg. D. Stewart to do duty with 5th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Capt. Eckford, 6th N.I., relieved from arsenal committee, and directed to join his regt.

Oct. 10.—Act.Assist.surg. Hoffbower directed to place himself under orders of superintend.surg. at Arracan. Assist.surg. O'Dwyer appointed to 2d Europ. regt.

39th N.I. Lieut. W. Palmer to be adj., v. Ridge dec.

Oct. 12.—2d-Lieut. G. T. Greene, of engineers, appointed to corps of sappers and miners. Lieut. Fisher, of 34th, and Lieut. Gibb, of 35th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Fort William, Oct. 14.—*57th N.I.* Ens. W. Hoper to be lieut. from 24th Sept., v. Kerr dec.

Temporary Appointments. Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, H.M.'s service, to general staff of Indian army. Col. M. McCreagh, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to be a brigadier gen. with force serving in Ava.

Capt. H. Tanner, inv. estab., to officiate as regulating officer to Bhaugulpore invalid thannah on departure of Lieut. Col. Franklin.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 17.—Assist.surg. Grieg to do duty with 48th N.I. at Saugor.

Ens. T. Walker to do duty with 36th instead of 23d N.I. as formerly notified.

Surg. Govan to have medical charge of sick of 67th and 68th regts. N.I. left at Barrackpore.

Lieut. Harris to act as adj. to a wing of 2d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 26th Sept.

Lieut. Col. Garnham removed from 27th to 67th N.I.

Oct. 18.—Ens. Sandeman removed from 24th and posted to 12th N.I.

Oct. 19.—*38th N.I.* Lieut. J. Blencowe to be adj., v. Hawkins app. to commissariat department.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. Brace to act as adj. to 48th N.I., v. Lieut. Smith proceeding on sick leave; date 24th Aug.

Lieut. Wheatley to act as adj. to two squadrons of 5th L.C. detached under command of Capt. Harriott.

Assist.surg. J. Clarke to do duty with 20th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Fort William, Oct. 21.—Capt. J. Taylor to be executive engineer of 3d or Dinapore division, v. Boileau.

Lieut. J. T. Boileau to be executive engineer of 10th or Agra division, v. Taylor.

Oct. 23.—*1st N.I.* Ens. J. Fisher to be lieut. from 8th Oct., v. Jardine dec.

2d N.I.—Ens. C. Erskine to be lieut. from 20th Oct., v. Cooper dec.

35th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Marshall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. F. Phipps to be lieut., from 10th Oct., in suc. to Gordon dec.

Lieut. J. S. Mostyn, 5th extra N.I., to superintend southern division of Cuttack road, v. Shortland.

Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., to be fort adj. of Fort William.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. G. W. Master, R. A. Master, and P. F. Story, for cav., and prom. to corns.—Mr. E. P. Master for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Mr. H. A. Shuckburgh for inf., and prom. to ens.

Maj. Gen. Jasper Nicolls, H.M.'s service, appointed temporarily on general staff in Bengal: Maj. Gen. Nicolls will, accordingly, be considered on strength of Indian army from date of his landing at Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Oct 21.—*Postings and Removals.* Lieut. Col. W. C. Faithful from 2d to 33d N.I. Lieut. Col. G. D. Heathcote from 33d to 2d do. Lieut. Col. Baddeley from 67th to 31st do. Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert from 31st to 27th do.

Oct. 24.—*57th N.I.* Lieut. W. McD. Hopper to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Kerr dec.

Fort William, Oct. 28.—*53d N.I.* Ens. G. Tylee to be lieut. from 13th Oct., v. Heysham dec.

6th Extra N.I. Ens. M. Huish to be lieut. from 24th Aug., v. White dec.

Assist.surg. J. Duncan to have medical charge of civil station of Agra, v. Burnett dec.

Assist.surg. J. Hutchinson to perform medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Clapperton, prom.

Capt. J. Bourdieu, 43d N.I., to officiate as regulating officer of invalid thannahs to Chittagong.

Nov. 4.—*52d N.I.* Lieut. F. Auberjonois to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Mackay to be lieut., from 24th Oct., in suc. to Pryce dec.

Assist.surg. R. Primrose to be surg. from 24th Oct., v. J. Gibb dec.

Capt. B. Maltby, 61st N.I., transferred, at his own request, to pension estab.

Officers placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-chief. Maj. Lockett, dep. sec. to Government in mil. depart. Lieut. A. Carney, 13th N.I., sub-assist. stud depart. Lieut. C. T. Thomas, ditto, ditto. Lieut. J. P. McMillan, 18th N.I., constructing buildings, Neemutch. Lieut. H. Todd, 21st N.I., examiner, College of Fort William. Capt. A. L. Swanston, 32d N.I., 2d in command, Mhairwarrah local corps. Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., fort adj., Fort William. Brev. Capt. W. Ramsay, 41st N.I., fort adj., Delhi. Capt. T. M. Black, 58th N.I., commanding Oodypore escort. Capt. J. Frushard, 53th N.I., assistant resident, Malwa, &c. Lieut. J. R. Ouseley, 60th N.I., assistant governor-general's agent, Saugor.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 26.—Lieut. Mercer to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 2d extra regt.; date 11th Oct.

Superintend. surg. J. Browne removed to Kurnaul division, and Superintend. surg. A. Dickson app. to Dinapore division.

Lieut. Baseley to act as adj. to left wing of 45th N.I. while detached; date 12th Oct.

Oct. 28.—Cornets and Ensigns (lately arrived) appointed to do duty. Cornets J. Free with 2d extra L.C. at Meerut, and E. B. Conolly with 6th L.C. at Muttra.—Ensigns D. Nisbett and M. Kittoe with 6th extra regt. at Dinapore. J. Ramsay with 23d N.I. at Allygurh. S. G. Johnston with 10th do. at Neemuch. C. J. Richardson and G. Wilcox with 28th do. at Berhampore. B. Marshall and A. Macdonald with 6th extra regt. at Dinapore. W. D. Littlejohn with 20th do. at Barrackpore. T. G. Dundas with 15th do. at Meerut. T. R. Dalrymple with 11th extra regt. at Benares. W. H. Rickards with 6th do. at Dinapore.

Oct. 31. — Lieut. Bolton, 2d extra regt., and Lieut. Harris, 2d N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Act. Dep. Assist. Com. J. McReid directed to join arsenal of Fort William.

Lieut. Col. Com. C. S. Fagan removed from 1st extra to 15th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Com. W. Burgh removed from 15th to 1st extra N.I. at Futtehghur.

Nov. 1.—Maj. Gen. Nicolls directed to proceed to Agra and to take command of division assembling in vicinity of that garrison.

Lieut. Campbell to act as adj. to left wing of 1st L.C. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 21st Oct.

Lieut. Smith to act as adj. to left wing of 1st extra regt. during its separation from head-quarters; date 10th Oct.

Lieut. Tritton to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 26th N.I.; date 12th Oct.

Lieut. H. Fowle, 44th regt. (on sick leave), struck off strength of 1st L.I. bat. from 1st Nov.

Capt. O. Stubbs, 44th N.I., permitted to join Dowlut Rao Sindia's contingent horse, to which he stands appointed.

Nov. 2.—*Officers directed to attend Commander-in-chief to Upper Provinces.* Maj. Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, quart. mast. gen., and Capt. Elliot, officiating assist. adj. gen., King's troops. Col. Stevenson, quart. mast. gen.; Lieut. Wm. Garden, ass st. ditto; Capt. N. Penny, offig. dep. assist. quart. mast. gen.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson, adj. gen.; Maj. W. S. Beatson, dep. adj. gen.; Capt. J. J. Hamilton, extra assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. Col. Cunliffe, com. gen.; and Lieut. Col. Bryant, judge adv. gen., of the army. Brev. Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. Finch, military secretary. Capt. T. Macan, Persian interp. Capt. F. H. Dawkins, Brev. Maj. Kelly, and Capt. Archer, aides de-camp. Capt. G. C. Mundy, and Capt. W. Agnew, extra aides-de-camp. Assist. surg. H. Smith, surg. to commander-in-chief.

Nov. 2.—Maj. Kelly, aide-de-camp to Right Hon. Commander-in-chief, to be assist. adj. gen. of cavalry division assembling on Muttra frontier.

Lieut. E. Kelly, 59th N.I., to do duty with 33d N.I. at Muttra.

4th L.C. Lieut. G. C. S. Master to be adj., v. Cornish app. to general staff.

26th N.I. Lieut. R. B. Lynch to be adj., v. Robe transf. to 27th N.I.

53d N.I. Lieut. C. H. Wintour to be adj., v. Heysham dec.

Bundelcund. Prov. Bat. Lieut. E. N. Townsend, 31st N.I., to be adj., v. Irvine rem. to Kumaoon loc. bat.

Hill Rangers. Lieut. W. G. J. Robe, 59th N.I., to be adj.

Nov. 3.—Brig. Burnet to command troops on Sirhind frontier during absence of Brig. Gen. Adams.

Assist. surg. W. Grime directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at Dinapore.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—*Stud Department.* Maj. G. Hunter, 41st N.I., to be acting superintend. in Lower Provinces, and Mr. A. D.-L'Etang, 1st assist., v. Gibb dec. Capt. J. Mankenzie, 3d L.C., to be 2d assist., v. De L'Etang. Lieut. C. Manning, 30th N.I., to be a sub-assist. in suc. to Makenzie.

Assist. surg. G. Craigie to perform medical duties of civil station of Hooghly, v. Shutter.

Mr. W. Greenwell admitted as an assist. surg.

Ens. C. R. Griffith, attached to 6th extra N.I., permitted to resign service of hon. Company.

Mr. J. McRae, surg., appointed, temporarily, to do duty as an assist. surg.

Capt. W. Oliphant, assist. sec. to mil. board, ordnance dep., permitted to join division of artillery assembling at Agra.

Lieut. Dickson, adj. Bengal engineers in Ava, to be field engineer of Bengal division, and Lieut. Abbot adj. in room, from date of Capt. Cheape's departure from force.

Commissions of Brigadier General recalled.—From Brev. Col. J. H. Dunkin, H.M.'s 44th foot; that regt. being under orders of return to Fort William. From Brev. Col. J. W. Morrison, H.M.'s 44th foot, about to embark for Europe on medical certificate. From Brev. Col. N. Mackellar, H.M.'s royal regt., about to embark for Europe on medical certificate. From Brev. Col. W. Macbean, H.M.'s 54th foot; that regt. being under orders of return to Fort St. George.

61st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Tomlinson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Fraser to be lieut., from 4th Nov. in suc. to Malthy transf. to inv. estab.

Surg. W. P. Muston to be garrison surg. of Fort William, v. Swiney permitted to proceed to Europe on med. cert.

Assist. surg. Saunders permitted to return to his duty at Elichpore.

Capt. E. R. Broughton, 21st N.I., superintend. of Cuttack road, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. J. Frushard, 58th, and Lieut. the Hon. W. Stapleton, 5th extra N.I., late extra assist. to resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 4.—Ens. J. Marshall to do duty with 6th extra N.I. at Dinapore.

Cornets (recently arrived) appointed to do duty. G. W. Master with 4th L.C. at Muttra. R. A. Master with 3d ditto at Muttra. P. F. Story with 1st ditto at Benares.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., to act as post adj. at Hussingabad, in room of Lieut. Jardine dec.; date 9th Oct.

Assist. surg. Mackinnon to have medical charge of 12th extra N.I.; date 24th Oct.

Lieut. Glen to act as adj. to temporary pioneers instead of Mugh pioneers.

Lieut. Mundy, extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, appointed aide-de-camp on his Excellency's personal staff, v. Major Kelly appointed to general staff.

Lieut. Col. Roope to command 1st brigade south-eastern div.; date 14th Oct.

Lieut. McVitie, 49th regt., to act as adj. to Mugh levy, south-eastern div., v. McDonald resigned; date 19th Oct.

Lieut. R. Hill, 2d extra regt., directed to join his proper corps at Cawnpore.

The commandant of artillery directed to assume command of artillery with force now assembling for service beyond the Jumna.

Capt. Tennant, assist. adj. gen. of artil., directed to accompany commandant to Agra.

Capt. Delafosse, of artil., to officiate as major of brigade to artil. at Dum-Dum during absence of assist. adj. gen.

Nov. 8.—*Officers directed to join their Corps.* Capt. Benson, 11th N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Durie, 15th. Lieut. Cary, 15th. Lieut. Fisher, 23d. Lieut. Irvine, 33d. Ens. Campbell, 33d. Lieut. Griffiths, 37th. Lieut. Stephen, 41st. Lieut. Turner, 58th. Capt. Dickson, 60th. Lieut. Morshed, 60th. Lieut. Hoggan, 63d. Lieut. Townsend, 31st. Lieut. Hunter, 56th. Capt. Chapman, 36th. Maj. Gage, 36th. Capt. Hawthorne, 15th. Maj. G. Hunter, 41st.

Engineer Officers directed to repair to Agra. Capt. Smith, garrison engineer, Delhi; Capt. Colvin, ditto, Hansi; Capt. Davidson; Lieut. Irvin, garrison engineer, Allahabad; Lieut. Sweetenham, assist. to Capt. Colvin; Lieut. Smith, assist. to Col. Anburey; Lieut. De Bude, Hurdwar; and Lieut. Tindal, garrison engineer, Almora.

Removals and Postings in Artillery Regt. Maj. W. Battine from 5th to 4th bat., v. McDowell from latter to former. Capt. T. Timbrell from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat., v. Oliphant.

phant. Capt. H. Ralfe from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat., v. Timbrell. Capt. W. Oliphant from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat., v. Ralfe. 1st-Lieut. G. Twemlow from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat., v. Greene dec. 1st-Lieut. H. Rutherford from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat., v. Twemlow. 1st-Lieut. J. D. Crommelin from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat., v. Rutherford. 1st-Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to 3d comp. 2d bat. 1st-Lieut. R. F. Day from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat., v. J. W. Scott from latter to former. 2d-Lieut. C. S. Reid from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat. 2d-Lieut. E. Sunderland to 2d comp. 2d bat. 2d-Lieut. E. P. Master to 19th comp. 6th bat.

Ens. G. Wilcox to do duty with 4th N.I. at Loodiana instead of 28th N.I., as formerly directed.

Nov. 9. — Lieut. Dawkins, adj. of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, directed to proceed to Rangoon to join detachment of guards in Ava.

Nov. 10.—Assist. surg. Hardie to proceed to Pertaubghur and relieve Assist. surg. Lawrie from medical charge of Rampoorah local battalion, and Surg. Castell to resume medical charge of artillery details at Nusserabad; date 18th Oct.

Lieut. Clayton, 4th L.C., permitted to join his corps under orders for field service.

Assist. surg. Greenwell to do duty with detachment of artil. at Arracan.

Fort William, Nov. 18. — Capt. T. Hepworth, 61st N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William until arrival of Lieut. Shortland.

Capt. A. Gerard, 27th N.I., appointed to duty of surveying valley of Nerbudda, under orders of Surveyor-General of India.

Capt. Morrieson, assist. quart. mast. gen., to conduct details of quart. mast. general's department.

Lieut. Dalby, dep. judge adv. gen. of presidency division to receive charge of judge adv. gen.'s office and records during absence of judge adv. gen.

Capt. C. H. Glover, 35th N.I., and Capt. N. Penny, 1st extra inf., to act as dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. with force assembling near Agra.

Corps of Engineers. 2d-Lieuts. T. S. Burt (not arrived), B. Y. Reilly, T. Greene, and S. Mallock, to be 1st-Lieuts.

Infantry. Maj. T. Gough to be lieut. col. from 2d Nov., v. Baker dec.

45th N.I. Capt. T. Worsley to be maj., Lieut. H. E. Pigot to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Haldane to be lieut., from 2d Nov., in suc. to Gough prom.

46th N.I. Ens. H. W. Burt to be lieut. from 2d Nov., v. Fraser dec.

Lieut. G. T. S. Sandby, 49th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

Capt. the Hon. J. Amherst, mil. sec. to Hon. the Gov. Gen., permitted to join his regt. during approaching field service to westward of the Jumna.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11. — Assist. surg. W. Stevenson, sen., posted to 2d local or Gardner's horse.

Lieut. Forbes, of engineers, directed to proceed to Agra to join army assembling for field service.

Nov. 12.—Capt. Oliphant directed to proceed to Agra, and join artillery there.

Lieut. G. Gordon, attached to corps of pioneers, appointed adj. to Rajah Gumbeer Sing's levy in Munnipore.

Nov. 14.—Ens. W. Buller, of 19th, removed to 58th N.I. at Agra.

2d N.I. Lieut. Woodward to be interp. and quart. mast., v. A. C. Beatson app. adj. to 10th extra N.I.

52d N.I. Lieut. McBean to be interp. and quart. mast., v. Auberjanois prom.

Nov. 15. — Capt. Timbrell re-appointed to 1st comp. 5th bat. artil.

Capt. W. Oliphant, assist. sec. mil. board, directed to proceed to Agra to join 3d comp. 4th bat. artil.

Maj. Swinhoe, 28th N.I., directed to join left wing of that regt. at Barrackpore.

Nov. 16.—Maj. Battine directed to join 4th bat. of artil. at Agra.

Fort William, Nov. 18.—*49th N.I.* Ens. E. Lyon to be lieut. from 18th Nov., v. Sandby resigned.

Capt. A. Warde, 3d L.C., to command 5th local horse, v. Gough prom.

Nov. 5.—*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. C. U. Tripp and H. Cotton for inf., and prom. to ens.—Messrs. R. Foley and R. M'Intosh as assist. surgs.

Capt. W. B. Salmon, 4th extra N.I., to command escort of resident at Lucknow in room of Lieut. Crommelin.

His Majesty's Brevet. Maj. Gens. John Gordon, Sir Gabriel Martindell, Sir George S. Browne, and Sir Thomas Brown, to be lieutenant-generals.—Cols. J. Cunninghame, and T. Shuldham, to be major-generals.—Lieut. Col. George Carpenter, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, 43d N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Cadets admitted. Mr. H. Marsh for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs W. A. Butler, H. Cheere, T. S. Fast, C. Rogers, J. K. Phibbs, F. Daly, and E. K. Hopper, for inf., and prom. to ens.—Mr. R. Mercer as an assist. surg.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 11.—Lieut. and Act. Adj. Griffiths, Bareilly prov. bat., to officiate as major of brigade in Rohilcund on departure of Capt. Taylor.

Lieut. Todd, 11th N.I., to proceed to Dacca to join 2d L.I. bat., in place of proceeding to Arracan.

Lieut. Arabin, adj. Gorruckpore L.I., to do duty with 7th comp. of pioneers at Agra.

Capt. Broughton, 21st N.I., directed to proceed and join his regt. at Agra.

Nov. 12.—*Removals.* Lieut. Col. Com. E. P. Wilson from 1st Europ. regt. to 44th N.I. Maj. Gen. J. Cuninghame from 44th N.I. to 1st Europ. regt. Lieut. Col. A. T. Watson from 52d to 42d N.I. Lieut. Col. T. Newton from 48th to 57th N.I., proceeding to Dinapore. Lieut. Col. G. Sargent from 57th to 13th N.I., proceeding to Assam. Lieut. Col. J. Pester from 13th to 48th N.I.

61st N.I. Lieut. G. Cumine to be adj., v. Tomlinson prom.

Mugh Levy. Lieut. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., to be adj., v. Fairhead.

Nov. 19.—Ens. Cole to act as adj. to left wing of 67th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters; date 9th Nov.

Assist. surg. W. Stevenson posted to 42d N.I.

Offic. assist. surg. J. M'Rae directed to join detachment of artil. under orders for Arracan.

Fort William, Dec. 2.—*Infantry.* Maj. E. Simons to be lieut. col. from 25th Nov., in suc. to Walker transf. to inv. estab.

42d N.I. Ens. W. Jervis to be lieut. from 23d Nov., v. Gibbs dec.

2d Extra N.I. Capt. J. Aubert to be maj.; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Williams to be capt.; and Ens. J. Robertson to be lieut.; from 25th Nov., in suc. to Simons prom.

Surg. Thomas, sen. surg in south eastern div., to officiate as dep. superintend. surg.

Cadets admitted. Mr. G. P. Ricketts for cav., and prom. to corn.—Messrs. J. H. Rice, W. Martin, T. M. Edgar, and J. O. Owen for inf., and prom. to ens.—Messrs. J. Magrath and H. M. Twiddell as assist. surgs.

Capt. B. Blake, 69th N.I., to officiate for Capt. Thomas as superintendant of cadets at Fort William.

Mr. J. Brown, surg., to do duty temporarily as an assist. surg. on estab.

Offic. Assist. surg. G. Evans permitted to resign his temporary situation in H.C.'s service.

Assist. surg. J. Barker transf. from civil station of Balasore to that of Purneah.

Assist. surg. D. Stewart temporarily appointed to medical charge of civil station of Ghazeepore.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Craigie, 38th N.I., directed to proceed to Agra and join his corps.

Lieut. Farley, of invalids, app. to do duty with detachment of nat. invs. at Moughyr.

Fort William, Dec. 9.—*49th N.I.* Ens. F. C. Elwall to be lieut. from 1st dec., v. Macgregor dec.

Mr. A. Walker admitted an assist.surg.

Lieut.-Col. W. Francklin, inv. estab., and Surg. G. O. Gardner permitted to retire from H. C.'s service on pay of their respective rank.

Offic. Assist.surg. Wilkie's temporary app. in H.C.'s service cancelled.

Capt. T. M. Black, 58th N.I., directed to return to command of escort of political agent at Oodeypoor.

Assist.surg. J. Davidson directed to return to Nagpore.

Maj. Gen. Shuldham appointed in that grade to general staff of Bengal army, from 27th May 1825.

Dec. 16.—In conformity with a communication from Hon. Court, Major, now Lieut.-Col. W. Dickson, 7th L.C., restored to service without prejudice to his rank.

14th N.I. Lieut. R. Rideout to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Ramsay to be lieut., from 9th Dec., in suc. to Thomas dec.

55th N.I. Ens. J. Awdry to be lieut., v. Clarke resigned, with rank from 13th May, for augmentation.

56th N.I. Lieut. A. Garstin to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. B. W. D. Cooke to be lieut., v. Webb ret. with rank from 13th May.

Med. Depart. Assist.surg. W. Watson to be surg., v. Heaslop ret. with rank from 8th Sept., in suc. to Grant dec.

Assist. surg. J. Allan to be surg., v. Hamilton ret. with rank from 24th Oct., in suc. to J. Gibb dec.

Lieut.-Col. Com. MacInnes, 61st N.I., appointed to temporary command of Arracan force, with rank of brigadier, during absence, on sick leave, of Brig. W. Richards.

Maj. F. Sackville, 55th N.I., permitted to resign office of agent for army clothing 1st div., and Capt. J. Wilkie, 8th N.I., to officiate in that situation.

Fort William, Dec. 21.—*49th N.I.* Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Mackintosh to be capt. of a comp. from 19th Dec., v. Knight dec.

63d N.I. Brev.-Capt. and Lieut. J. H. M'Kinlay to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. T. Erskine to lieut., from 12th Dec., in suc. to Fergusson dec.

Capt. F. Crossley, 62d N.I., to command escort with resident at Hyderabad. v. Holroyd permitted to proceed to Europe.

Cadets admitted. Mr. W. M. Shakespeare for artil., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Messrs. J. Macdonald, D'A. Johnson, P. Hay, and M. E. Loftie for inf., and prom. to ens.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 30. Maj. G. Williamson, 1st extra N.I., for health.—Oct. 7. Ens. W. Elliott, 58th N.I., for health.—14. Capt. G. Everest, artil., for health.—Lieut. G. Dyke, ditto, for health.—Lieut. A. J. Anstruther, 54th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 69th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Knyvett, 66th N.I., for health.—Maj. C. W. Brooke, 46th N.I., on private affairs.—28. Lieut. B. Roxburgh, 6th L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Swiney, gar. surg. of Fort William, for health. Assist.surg. T. Shutter, for health.—Lieut. R. Gledstanes, 16th Madras N.I., for health.—Lieut.-Col. Com. T. Garner, 13th N.I., for health.—Surg. P. Halket, for health.—Lieut. H. Fowle, 44th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Sinclair, 10th Madras N.I., for health.—Nov. 11. Lieut.-Col. S. Reid, 2d L.C., for health.—Surg. J. Atkinson, on private affairs.—18. Capt. T. M. Taylor, 57th L.C., for health.—Lieut. C. I. C. Collins, 40th N.I., for health.—Nov. 25. Maj. E. C. Browne, 44th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Craigie, 37th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. A. Watt, 27th N.I., for health.—Dec. 2. Assist. surgs. T. B. Barker and J. M. Todd, for health.—Capt. T. Webster, 59th N.I., on private affairs.—8. Lieut.-Col. Com. D. M'Leod, 17th N.I., for health.—Lieut. B. Boswell, 2d N.I., for health.—16. Lieut. G. C. Holroyd, 57th N.I., for health.—Lieut.-Col. A. Richards, 34th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. G. M. Horne, 2d N.I., for health.—Dec. 23. Lieut.-Col. J. Alexander, 6th extra N.I., on private affairs.

To Madras.—Dec. 8. Lieut. J. B. Neufville, 42d N.I., dep. assist. quart.-mast.-gen., for eight months, for health (also to Isle of France).

To Penang.—Oct. 14. Lieut. G. D. Johnstone, 40th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 11. Capt. G. F. Paton, engineers, for twelve months, for health.

To China.—Oct. 14. Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, dep. assist. adj. gen., for ten months, for health (also to New South Wales).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 14. Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, town maj. of Fort William, for twelve months, for health.

To New South Wales.—Oct. 28. Lieut. A. Garstin, 58th N.I., for twelve months, for health (via Cape of Good Hope).—Nov. 11. Capt. A. Lomas, 1st N.I., ditto, ditto.

FROM HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—Sept. 27. Assist.surg. Stark, 44th regt., for health.—Oct. 4. Corn. Alexander, 13th L.Dr., for health.—Lieut. Tathwell, 41st regt., for health.—6. Lieut. Knox., 45th regt., for health.—14. Maj. Tovey, 31st regt., for health.—Capt. Pickard, 47th regt., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. M'Carthy, ditto, for health.—24. Capt. Brunton, 13th L.Drs., for health.—Capt. Champagne, 20th regt., for health.—Capt. Semple, 38th regt., for one year, for purpose of retiring on h. p.—Capt. Harpour, 67th regt., for one year, to precede his regt. to England.—28. Lieut. M'Ghee, 31st regt., for health.—31. Quart. Mast. Wallis, 46th regt., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. Clarke, 54th N.I., for health.—Nov. 3. Capt. Moore, 45th regt., for health.—Capt. Otway, 46th regt., for health.—Brig. Gen. Mackellar, 1st or Royals, for health.—Assist.surg. Verling, 44th regt., for health.—Nov. 9. Brig. Gen. Morrison, 44th regt., for health.—Nov. 15. Capt. Kettlewell, 30th regt., for health.—Capt. Jackson, Queen's Royals, on private affairs.—23. Ens. Taylor, 46th regt., on private affairs.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *Nov.* 29.

Among the prisoners brought up for sentence, at the general gaol delivery this day, was Appah, a Chinese, who had been sentenced to be hung for a murder committed by him on board the brig Nimrod, but on whom, in consequence of some mistake in the indictment, the sentence was not put in execution; he was brought up this morning. His aspect was very forbidding, and imprisonment, since his conviction in January last, instead of bringing him to a sense of guilt, seemed only to have hardened him. He was loud and boisterous; clenched his fist, and though his arms were in irons, frequently beat them against the bar in which he stood; he gave vent to oaths and imprecations, and every time the Chief Justice attempted to speak, was louder and more impetuous; till at last his Lordship was under the necessity of telling the Chinese interpreter to explain to him his sentence only and to send him away: he was sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for life.

On the sentence being stated to him, he said "No! I not go, I go China." After which he was taken down stairs, where he was very obstreporous.

The Chief Justice then observed to the Advocate General that, in consequence of the interruption of the criminal, he had been prevented expressing the opinion of the court. It was not from an insufficiency of witnesses to justify the charge of murder that the sentence of transportation for life had been awarded; on the contrary, the court were convinced that he had been guilty of as atrocious a murder as any culprit; but that, as the learned Judge who presided at the trial seemed to entertain some doubts that the man had not experienced the full benefit of the English law, and as he was now on a distant land, and they possessed no documents or records of his opinion, they were desirous of being on the safe side, and had pronounced the sentence of transportation.*

December 1.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Caroline Lavinia Wickede, v. Luis Jos. Barretto.

This case excited great public interest. The damages were laid at 100,000 rupees. The Advocate General (Mr. Pearson) and Mr. Turton were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Winter and Mr. L. Clarke for the defendant.

The Advocate General detailed the facts to the court as follows:—

Mr. Barretto, the defendant, is about twenty-seven years of age, the son of an opulent merchant; the plaintiff is the daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Wickede, Lieut.-Governor of Serampore; she, like the defendant, is of the South Country. In June last there was a party at the celebration of a marriage festival, and it was there the defendant first saw the young woman, and was instantly struck with her appearance; he there remarked, with true oriental rapidity, to a relation of his, Mr. Gill, that he would marry her, if he could gain her consent. Mr. Gill asked him what settlement he would wish to make upon her; he first proposed 50,000 rupees, and afterwards fixed 80,000. After a day or two had expired the offer of marriage was made to the mother of the plaintiff, a Mrs. Cornabe. The defendant's attachment increased; he talked of settlements, love, and marriage in the month of November. The settlement was originally ordered to be prepared on the 9th of July, but Mr. Barretto's ardour growing unremitting, he insisted on its being prepared on the 6th. On that day Mr. Cornabe, Mr. Hudson, and several others assembled at the house of Mr. Barretto for the purpose, and in the course of conversation Mr. Gill probably misunderstood Mr. Hudson relative to the age of the young lady. The assertion that she was too young never came from Mr. Hudson, but from Mr. Barretto's relative. Mr. Hudson on the day in question, while they were discussing the intended marriage, observed, that if Mr. Barretto failed in his performance of the marriage-contract, they would bring an action against him, which plainly evinced the workings of his mind. Indeed, every thing taught the plaintiff her happiness was at no distant period, and that her infancy was no bar to her prospects; for Mrs. Barretto, the mother of the defendant, and his prime agent, when the young lady's age was questioned, said, "Oh, never mind, she is thirteen; I was married when I was eleven." Mr. Barretto's affections were so fixed, that he insisted on Miss Wickede's immediate removal from school; observing that he was afraid she might there meet with some more attractive lover, and he would then lose a prize; and the loss would indisputably cost him his life! (*A laugh.*) On the 6th of July a ceremony took place, which seems to be a custom in this country; the young gentleman asked permission to drive the lady round the course; this in Calcutta, denotes a foregone conclusion. This attachment continued unremitted; at public parties and at dinner, the healths of the intended bride and bridegroom were drank, and thanks formally returned, till the 7th, when he saw her, and saw her for the last time. One day passed, and no Mr. Barretto; another and another, and yet no signs of him. On this the mother of the plaintiff very prudently wrote to the defendant to call, and he gave her a letter in return. There are no love letters to produce; perhaps Mr. Barretto doubting much his eloquence on paper, never wrote any; but there is one which I will read.

"Mr. L. Jos. Barretto's best compliments to Mrs. Corneeby, and by the bearer sends her the Europe wool for your worthy daughter which he promised the other day."

(On the back)

"MRS. CORNEEBY."

"*Calcutta, 4th July*, 1825."

He sent her woollen stockings, observed the learned Counsel, perhaps as a preventive against the inclemencies of a tropical climate! Now for Mrs. Barretto's letter, who has on more occasions than one acted for her son.

"MR. CORNBY,

"SIR; I was very happy to hear that your daughter will be married with my son, now, I very sorry to inform you that he not incline to marry her in consequence of younger.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedt. Servt.

(Signed) "R. BARRETTO."

"*14th July* 1825."

Here, continued the Advocate-General, is a most magnanimous contempt for language, and the parts of speech. A certain philosopher has observed that much of the

* *If this be an accurate report of the learned Judge's remarks, we think them very extraordinary, to say no more. Ed. A. J.*

the force and beauty of language depended on particles, but some of the Portuguese of this country, and Mrs. Barretto and her son in particular, seem not to think so.

After some remarks on the insult offered to the plaintiff, the Advocate-General called Mr. Guillermo Gill, Mr. F. A. Cornabe, Mrs. Barretto (!) and Mr. Charles Christiana, who deposed to the facts as stated above. Mr. Gill stated that the plaintiff's father was a poor man, receiving 150 rupees a month in the Harbour Master's department; but Mr. Cornabe stated that she was the natural daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wickede. Mrs. Barretto stated that she recommended her son not to marry the plaintiff, after she heard of her being a natural child, as she thought her an unfit match for her son. Mr. Christiana proved that the defendant agreed to marry his daughter on the 15th of July.

At this stage, a consultation took place between the Judges, when the Chief Justice said that the marriage was intended to be solemnized and the contract fulfilled in November, and the action was brought in October, which afforded sufficient ground for a nonsuit.

The plaintiff was then *nonsuited.*

Mr. Winter regretted that the whole case had not been disclosed, as it would have shown that the defendant was the injured party; and that an attempt had been made to draw him into a connexion not proper for him.

Same day.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Maria Jane Christiana, v. Luis Jos. Barretto.—In this case Mr. Turton and Mr. Dickens were counsel for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Winter for the defendant.

Mr. Turton stated that this action was like the other, except in circumstances; the defendant was the same. The plaintiff is a young woman of attraction and properly educated, not having had the misfortune to lose her parents. The objections, relative to religion and connexions made in the other case cannot be stated here; her mother is a Roman Catholic, and her father, who has ten children, holds a responsible situation in the treasury. The first acquaintance of Mr. Barretto with the family arose from his frequent visits to his property which is opposite to Mr. Christiana's house, where he became familiar with his children by sending them fruit. But no visits took place till the present year. In the month of February the defendant met Mr. Christiana at Tulloh's auction, where he intimated his wish to call upon him; on which he was invited to dinner the next day. He went, and continued to visit him from that day till March, when Miss Christiana went to reside with her aunt at Barrackpore, and did not return till July. On the 4th of this month, Mr. Christiana, on his return from his evening's drive, found Mr. Barretto in the upper verandah of his house, on which Mr. Christiana expressed his surprise that he had made himself such a stranger. He staid to dinner, and after the other members of the family had retired, he expressed to Mr. Christiana his desire to marry his daughter if he could obtain her consent. Mr. Christiana, as a kind and prudent father, could not object to this; and Mr. Barretto wished that Mr. Christiana should go the next morning and bring his daughter down from Barrackpore, offering him the use of his buggy and horse for the purpose. Early on the next day, Mr. Barretto wrote to Mr. Christiana to come over to his house, which he did, when he put into his hands the following letter.

"To C. Christiana, Esq.

"My dear Sir: I have the pleasure to send you my buggy and horse for you to go to Barrackpore.

"Last night I spoke to you about your daughter, Miss Maria, which I hope it will not be failed—and I shall be very happy if you will settle the matter, and a good settlement shall be made for your daughter.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Yours most affectionately,

"L. J. BARRETTO."

"July 8, 1825."

Mr. Christiana wished his daughter to select for herself, and did not interfere at all on this occasion. The plaintiff consented to the proposal both on account of the defendant being a mild man, and of his situation in life, as well as for the acts of kindness she had experienced from him. The defendant proposed to settle a lac of rupees on the plaintiff, and instructions were given to Mr. Hudson to draw up the settlement; but, at the suggestion of Mrs. Barretto and others, it was reduced to fifty thousand. On the 18th of July, Captain Read, the uncle of the plaintiff, and Mr. Colvin, met at the house of Mr. Barretto to discuss the subject of the settlement, when Mrs. Barretto again proposed thirty thousand, which was not consented to by Mr. Christiana, as it was not consonant to the former promise.

On the 26th the parties again met at Mrs. Barretto's, but some difference taking place relative to the settlement, they left the house unsatisfactorily. On the evening of this day the defendant and Mr. D'Silva called on Mr. Christiana, and proposed to settle the interest of a lac of rupees upon the plaintiff, and that fifty thousand should, in the event of her death, revert to his own estate. To these terms the plaintiff and her father acceded, and another settlement was ordered to be drawn up. On the 4th of August, Mr. Christiana addressed the following letter to Mr. Barretto:

"My dear Louis,—Send me the copy of the marriage settlement.

"Your's sincerely,

"Aug. 4, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

To which the following answer was returned:

"My dear Sir,—I am just now come from Mr. Hudson, to-morrow will be ready.

"I am, your's obediently, L. J. B."

As it was originally intended to give a lac of rupees, Mr. Christiana objected to the clause of barring the dower, when Mr. Brightman said he would consult Mr. Hamilton the attorney, whom Mr. Christiana likewise consulted.

In the letter of Mr. Christiana, said Mr. Turton, there are two words that may be ridiculed; they are "*sordid consideration;*" but it certainly was not a case of sordid consideration, and I don't see any thing to laugh at or ridicule.

"My dear Louis,—I have communicated with my friends on the subject of the settlement, and agree to the terms specified in that document; my daughter's happiness being superior to sordid consideration, and I wave all objections to the clause of dower, satisfied that you will do justice to your intended wife should circumstances render it at any period necessary.

"I will thank you to shew this note to Mr. Brightman: let me have an immediate answer, all difficulties being at an end.

"Your's truly,

"Aug. 6, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

The above was enclosed in the following letter to Mr. Brightman:

"My dear Sir,—I feel confident that you will be satisfied with the enclosed: will you oblige me by sending it to Louis and favour me with his reply. My daughter is at this moment dejected; and I wish to relieve her mind by shewing her I do not throw impediments in the way.

"Your's truly,

"Aug. 6, 1825." "C. CHRISTIANA."

Miss Christiana had every idea that Mr. Barretto would do that justice to her, to which she was entitled, and she disapproved very much of her father's interference in the matter. Mr. Barretto had promised to be her's for ever, and if it is language that "Jove laughs at," I hope the court will not; but that it will teach those who make promises, to be cautious how they break them.

Mr. Turton proceeded to observe, that the conduct of the defendant had been cruel in the extreme. At the first dinner at Mrs. Barretto's, Mrs. B. asked the plaintiff if she intended to marry her son, and on her replying in the affirmative, proposed that they should exchange rings (considered half a marriage); but Mr. Christiana, not knowing the custom of the country, did not wish it. Another circumstance likewise deserving mention was this: Mr. Barretto took a fancy to a broach of Miss Christiana's, which was given him, and in return for which he gave a diamond ring. This ring Mrs. Barretto afterwards demanded of the plaintiff, alleging it was a present from a relation; and threatened legal proceedings if it was detained.

This, my Lords, said Mr. Turton, is quite contrary to any thing proceeding from a fond mother who was interested in the welfare of her son. When Mrs. Barretto wrote this, she had not the common honesty to return the broach given in exchange. Miss Christiana went with the defendant to Europe shops, and he purchased her a few little articles, by way of presents, but when the bills came in, they were sent to Miss Christiana for payment. These bills were the last that we heard of Mr. Barretto. He has allowed himself on account of some of these bills to be taken to the Petty Court, which evidently shews that though he has a propensity to pleasure, he has none to pay. That the fear of expense was the origin of his breaking off the connexion, and that his conduct arose from sordid and avaricious feelings, I am confident, and the only way to bring him to a sense of the injury he has done, is through his purse, and not through his heart; and, as his mother has pointed out, through "*legal proceedings.*"

The plaintiff's case was established by the evidence of Captain James Read, Mr. Charles Christiana, father of the plaintiff, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Srettell. After which,

The Advocate General addressed the court on behalf of the defendant in a speech of great length. He considered Miss Christiana as an instrument in the hands of a designing parent; that the rupture of the connexion in the last action was owing to the advice of Mr. Christiana; and that the plaintiff even knew when she accepted Mr. Barretto's offer that she was robbing another of his affections.

The Chief Justice stated the opinion of the court, which was in substance, that there appeared to be no definite period appointed for the fulfilment of the contract; that the defendant had no right to snap at the plaintiff's father's objections to the bar of dower, to break the contract; and that, if it had appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had suffered in mind or in health, they would give very heavy damages; but as the case stood, they could give no more than *five thousand rupees* damages.

These two cases are of a class altogether novel in India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERATIONS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

The army which has taken the field against the usurper of Bhurtpore is a very fine

fine one, amounting to about 25,000 men. It is divided and brigaded as follows:—*Division of Cavalry*, under Brig. Gen. Sleigh, C.B.—1st brigade, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, the 6th, 8th, and 9th regts. L. C. Brigadier G. Murray, C. B. to command.—2d brigade, H. M.'s 11th Dragoons, the 3d, 4th, and 10th L. C., Brigadier M. Childers to command.—Brigade of irregular Cavalry under Col. Skinner, 1st and 8th local horse. *First Division of Infantry*, under Major Gen. T. Reynell, C.B., consisting of the 1st, 4th, and 5th brigades:—1st brigade, H. M.'s 14th Foot, the 23d and 63d N. I, Brig. Gen. J. McCoombe.—4th brigade, the 32d, 41st, and 58th N. I., Brig. T. Whitehead.—5th brigade, the 6th, 18th, and 60th N.I. Brig. R. Patton, C.B. *Second Division of Infantry*, under Major Gen. J. Nicholls, C.B., consisting of 2d, 3d, and 6th brigades.—2d brigade, H. M.'s 59th Foot, the 11th and 31st N. I., Brig. G. McGregor.*—3d brigade, the 33d, 36th, and 37th N. I., Brig. Gen. J. W. Adams, C.B.—6th brigade, the 15th, 21st, and 35th N.I., Brig. Gen. W. T. Edwards. *Artillery*, under Brig. A. M'Leod, C.B. *Battering Train*, under Brig. Hetzler, C.B. *Horse Artillery and Field Batteries*, under Brig. C. Brown. *Engineers*, under Brig. Anbury, C.B. The field of Artillery occupied a line of march of fourteen or fifteen miles in extent.

The rejection of the propositions made by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, for the reinstatement of the rightful Rajah of Bhurtpore, Bulwunt Singh, cousin of the usurper, Doorjun Sal (son of Lackmun Singh, the brother of the deceased Rajah, Buldeo Singh) rendered hostilities unavoidable. It is found, moreover, desirable to strike a decisive blow, in order to repress the returning turbulence of the chiefs of Rajpootana. Doorjun Sal has a large force, 24,000 of which are cavalry.

The Commander in Chief (Lord Combermere) reached Agra on the 1st December, and Muttra on the 5th. His Lordship arrived under the walls of Bhurtpore on the 10th of December, and the division under Major Gen. Nicholls occupied the position formerly held by Lord Lake. The bund or embankment of the Jheel (or lake) was taken posession of without opposition. The garrison had cut the bund during the early part of the preceding night; but it was effectually repaired by our engineers in the course of the day; the quantity of water obtained from the outer ditch of the town is very inconsiderable. During the operation of securing the bund, the guns of the fort kept up a pretty constant fire, and a few shells were thrown, with very little effect.

On the 11th an attack was made on a party of Bhurtpore cavalry (killing about ninety and driving the rest into an outwork), and a body of Durjunt Sal's troops were dislodged from a village, and several of his cavalry cut up, by Lieut. Col. Becher.

Several reconnoissances have been made, upon which occasions the guns of the fortress opened briskly upon the troops. The enemy appear unwilling to leave their walls. Their powder is good, and their practice tolerable. The walls are about five miles round; the town wall appears to rise about twenty feet, with bastions of a large size, mounted with artillery, but the parapets are weak. The point of attack is expected to be the north-east angle.

The Dewan (or minister) had been sent out by Durjunt Sal to negociate for peace, but as a cannonade was subsequently heard at Agra, it is to be presumed that he failed of success. No doubt is entertained of the reduction of this strong fortress.

* This officer has broken his leg by a fall; if too unwell to take the command, it will be assumed by Col. Faithful.

HOSPITALS AT ARRACAN.

An inquiry has been instituted at Arracan into certain charges brought by Dr. Tytler, the medical officer attached to the 54th regiment, against the Hospital branch of the Commissariat department of the south-eastern army. Many of the documents have been published in the Calcutta papers, by, or on behalf of, Dr. Tytler, whose exertions seem from these documents to have been very praiseworthy. They are too voluminous to admit of our inserting them; but we subjoin an outline of the case.—It appears, that Dr. Tytler stated to the late Dr. Grant, the superintending surgeon of the division, in writing, the bad condition of the hospitals belonging to the army, the inefficiency of the servants, the defective system of employing mercenary sircars, instead of active purveyors, and the inattention to the accommodations, and above all, the diet of the sick. He stated that poultry, and even sago and sugar, were with difficulty procured; and eggs, though abundant in the bazaar, were not furnished even to order.

Dr. Grant laid this representation before Brig. Gen. Morrison, who promptly directed a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brig. Richards, Col. Lindsay, and the late Major Carter, to investigate the subject.

The minutes of evidence are not published, but the newspapers contain Dr. Tytler's "Summary of the Evidence submitted to the Court," from whence, as the only accessible source, we collect the following particulars.

The chief facts which Dr. Tytler conceived himself bound to establish were: That the food issued from the Company's stores, for the use of the soldiers of the 54th, was unwholesome, and calculated to prove injurious to the health of the men; that the soldiers thus injured in their health were crowded into narrow wards, exposed to all the horrors of disease, aggravated by the absolute privation, not only of those comforts which the sick require, but also of the necessaries of life; an hospital through the roof of which the rain poured on the unfortunate patients; the almost total absence of bedding and clothing for the soldiers; a great deficiency in the quantity of the food required, and the noxious quality of farinaceous rations, supplied by the commissariat; the neglect of the important duties required from the steward of the hospital, through the incompetency of the person into whose hands that charge had been confided; the inattention of the gomastahs or sircars; and the exhaustion of the medical stores, and want of a proper establishment of subordinate medical servants.

In support of these allegations the Doctor called the following persons: Colonel Walker, commanding officer of the 54th, who, he states, found that tea, sugar, and sago were not supplied when indented for; that reports had been made to him of deficiencies of articles indispensable to the comfort and relief of the patients, and also of the badness of the meat and bread; that he had observed the patients crowded so much that the floor was covered with those lying down, and noticed that their clothes were wet owing to the roof admitting the rain.

Captain Greenley of the same regiment stated (according to Dr. T.) that he had frequently complained respecting the hospital; that perpetual complaints were made for want of fowls, notwithstanding great quantities were in the bazaars; that many of the patients had no beds; that the mats they lay on were wet, and that the stench was intolerable. This witness had sat as president of a committee by which the flour and bread issued to the hospital had been condemned.

Captain Mandelion spoke to the hardness and toughness of the beef, the acidity and coarseness of the bread, the want of warm clothing for the patients, and the filthy state of their blankets.

Captain Welsh corroborated the testimony of the former witnesses.

Lieut. Kelly spoke to the badness of the rice issued to the soldiers.

[Dr. Tytler here interposes some remarks tending to shew that the use of rice, or of particular kinds and qualities of rice, is calculated to engender disease in the human system.]

Captain Leslie testified that uneatable articles of diet were shown to him by the patients.

A patient named Pitts, detailed the bad effect produced in his bowels from eating the unwholesome bread delivered to the sick.

Mr. Paton, magistrate of Arracan, declared that the flour-cakes served out to the patients in the hospital were unwholesome.

Three succeeding witnesses stated that the deleterious food used by the patients engendered *disgusting worms within the stomach and bowels.*

In succession, says Dr. Tytler, follow the testimonies of various patients, who detail their complaints relative to the sufferings they endured from want of food, the badness of that to which they are obliged to resort in order to satisfy the cravings of nature, the neglect of the hospital servants, the insufficiency of their clothing, and the loss of their clothes through the culpability of the hospital washermen. One of the unfortunate men, from whose entrails the horrid reptiles already described had been ejected, now requested to appear in court with *a living worm which had ascended from his stomach a few minutes before, and crawled from his mouth.* This unfortunate man since then has fallen a victim to this terrible disease.

A variety of witnesses, of inferior rank, deposed to the badness of the meat, the rottenness of the salt provisions, and the unwholesomeness of the biscuit. Some *fresh fish* was once ordered for a patient, and that bought by the sircar was *putrid.*

Several persons testified the inefficiency and misconduct of the native servants; and the hospital gomastah, Loll Chund himself, acknowledged before the court, that the figures of the indents were altered at his pleasure.

This subject has made a great stir in Calcutta. All the newspapers commend the zeal of Dr. Tytler, though he is accused of publishing official documents, contrary to the government orders. The result of the inquiry had not transpired by the last accounts.* We trust that culpable negligence, in such an important matter as this, will, when proved, be severely visited.

THE ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL.

This vessel arrived at Calcutta on the 9th December, in 145 days from Falmouth, more than double the time assigned for securing the reward. The event appears not to have excited such sensation in India as was expected. The passengers voted Capt. Johnston a piece of plate. It is stated that her utmost rate of steaming in smooth water was 8 knots an hour, and that the expense of the fuel consumed would not have been covered if all the cabin had been filled with passengers.

Yesterday

* The Calcutta *John Bull* states, that the court had determined, as the editor was informed, that the circumstances did not occur, as Dr. Tytler alleges, through *general neglect.*

Yesterday morning Captain Johnston was honoured by a visit from the Governor-General. The *Enterprize* went down the river as far as Melancholy Point, and returned in the afternoon. Lord Amherst was accompanied by Lady Amherst, the Hon. Miss Amherst, and his suite; the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber, Mr. and Mrs. Harington, Sir C. Grey, Sir A. Buller, the Hon. Mr. Elliot, and several other ladies and gentlemen. The company partook of an excellent collation, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the powers of the vessel and her general arrangements.

The *Enterprize* is purchased, and taken possession of by the government. The purchase money is said to be £40,000. Capt. Johnston continues in command of her.—*Beng. Hurk. Dec.* 27.

ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

It is rumoured in Calcutta that the raising of twelve new regiments, is under the consideration of the local government.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.

The following statements appear in the *India Gazette*, relative to this weapon.

Meerut, 6th Nov. 1825.—"It was fortunate that the trial of the rockets was ordered to be made before the troops marched from this station, as it has been ascertained by trial of 44 rockets taken from different boxes, and of different natures, that in all probability not one of the 4 or 5,000 in store is serviceable; and General Reynell has in consequence ordered the men of the *half* Rocket Troop now here to take 4 12-pounders with them on service, and has declined taking a single rocket

"So much for the services Sir William has done the Hon. Company by sending us his weapon! and if the whole of the rockets in store prove as bad as those tried, of which there is every probability, the loss to the hon. Company will be no small sum, considering besides the price of the rockets, the equipment which has been kept up for them. The circumstances of the failure are as follows. The Rocket Troop was ordered out one morning with its cars; advanced, came to the left about, prepared for action, but no action took place except amongst the men of the troop and the lookers-on; every Rocket burst in succession, destroying the tubes, and slightly wounding two men.

"Since this we have had *three* trials of them from the battery, three of each nature, *not one rocket went ten yards*, most of them burst the instant they were ignited, and the General, who was present at the last three trials, was not a little annoyed as well as the officers and men of the Rocket Troop, who were as anxious as Sir William himself could have been to shew off.

"The rockets had been kept in a dry magazine, and every care taken of them, and every caution in using them, but in vain!

Meerut, 20th Nov. 1825.—"The number of Sir William Congreve's rockets, which failed at Meerut, I find I did not state quite correctly, instead of 44 rockets there were fired,

10.....	32 pounders.
10.....	24 do.
10.....	18 do.
14.....	12 do.
14.....	6 do.
14.....	3 do.

Total... 72 rockets.

"Every one of these rockets burst, except two, 1 24-pounder and 1 18-pounder, which were laid in water for three hours before they were fired and thoroughly soaked with wet, and with elevation of 20° they went about 700 yards.

"All the rockets fired on the evening of the 5th were soaked in water in the same way, but the two above mentioned are the only ones which went forward.

"The 12-pounder tubes and a portion of the tubes of the 6-pounder volley car were totally destroyed.

"I am informed also that at Donabew, on the morning of the 25th of March, General Campbell ordered some rockets to be thrown into the stockade. All the rockets that were fired burst, and the rocket car and nearly all the tubes were destroyed by the accident.

"It is proper that these circumstances should be known to our honourable masters in Leadenhall-street, that no more of their money may be wasted in sending out such unserviceable, and even *worse than unserviceable* ammunition."

METEOR.

A remarkable meteor was visible on Friday night S. W. of the comet, and near it. It appeared in shape at first like a ball of fire, which assumed the form of a vividly brilliant comet. This continued beautifully and powerfully luminous for some minutes, but gradually waxed fainter and fainter, until at length it totally disappeared.—*India Gazette Dec.* 5.

GAITIES.

Boitahconnah Theatre.—The amateurs of the Boitaheonnah Theatre have of late attempted some sterling comedies; and the success which has crowned their exertions evidently shews that their talents are by no means inadequate to the task:—a proof of which the representation of the "Poor Gentleman" on Thursday night last afforded to all those who were present. The character

character of *Lieutenant Worthington*, the hero of the piece, was sustained with great credit; the dignity, the honourable feelings, and the passive firmness of a true gentleman, even under the influence of chill penury, were well pourtayed. *Sir Charles Cropland*, who evidently never strutted his hour on the stage before, made a respectable attempt to imitate the levity, the follies, and fopperies of an extravagant young gentlemen of the nineteenth century. *Corporal Foss* was personified very respectably, and was, without exception, one of the best performances of its representative. *Sir Robert Bramble* (a very thorny subject) was maintained in a manner that proved its representative to have had a good conception of his character. *Frederick* did very well, but would have done better had he laid aside his green patch: it would besides have saved him from a great many *gangrene* observations which were made by the audience. One person in particular swore he must have come in contact with some pugilistic son of Mars. *Stephen Harrowby* as usual excited the risible faculties of the audience with his drolleries. *Ollapod* played very well, very well indeed. *Humphrey Dobbins* and *Farmer Harrowby* did every justice to their respective parts.

Of the female performers, *Emily Worthington* deserves particular mention. Mrs. Cohen has made considerable improvement lately, and will very soon rival some of those who have already fixed their fame. *Lucretia McTabb* was played to the life, and was one of Mrs. Francis's most successful representations. *Dame Harrowby*, by the representative of *Doctor Ollapod*, was a surprising piece of performance and afforded great satisfaction. *Mary*, toujours propice *Mary*, last not least, was as usual played in an elegant style; indeed any thing that this lady undertakes is always executed in a superior manner.

The ballet of the "Spanish Wedding" went off with great éclat; and the dance afforded universal satisfaction.—*Bengal Hurk. Nov.* 8.

The Turf.—Calcutta December Meeting, 1825.—The races yesterday morning were more numerously attended than we have seen them for many years, and afforded excellent sport. The shew of country-bred and Arab horses was very good, and we have no doubt if this interesting and manly sport is supported as it deserves to be by the public, that we shall have as fine Arabs imported into Bengal as to any other part of India. We congratulate our country breeders on the very fine display of young cattle made yesterday morning, and cannot but express our conviction of their great superiority over the Arabs, or Cape-bred horses.

The Riddlesworth stakes were won in good style by a very fine colt, bred by a distinguished sportsman whose absence we all regret, in 2. 2. beating the favourite.

The race for the Maiden Arab Sweepstakes afforded excellent sport, and a good deal of speculation. Captain Rock and Moses—seemed to be the favourites as far as could be ascertained in the absence of all betting—Tom Jones and Saladin were both driven—Ribbs took the lead closely followed by Whiskey and Tony Lumpkin; Moses came next, and Captain Rock brought up the rear—hard held—they ran in this form to the Calcutta corner, when Moses thought it was high time to look after the purse, and began to make up to the leading horses; Whiskey now began to reel, and Tony Lumpkin, who did not seem to relish the company he was in, soon joined his friends Captain Rock and Whiskey in the rear. The struggle between Moses and Ribbs was interesting to the last, and won by about two lengths in 4m. 18s.

The two years old stakes were won by Plunder in pretty style and good time; we have no doubt this thief will pick many a pocket yet.

The race between Emigrant and Jilt did not afford much sport, the horse being beat very easily.

The two ponies we understand had neither of them ever been beaten. Reefer comes from Madras, and as usual got well beat by the Bengalee.

We were glad to observe a mat spread in the upper room of the race-stand for the accommodation of the ladies, and to see so many of our fair country women take an interest in the sport; the fine cool morning air added freshness to beauty, and rendered the scene altogether lovely and interesting.—*Beng. Hurk. Dec.* 14.

STAGING BUNGALOWS.

It is said that the Post Master General has been authorized to direct the construction of six more new staging bungalows between Sherghatty and Patna, *via* Gya, and we hope to hear that government will in due course extend the great convenience thus liberally afforded, as far as Cawnpore, a long stretch of above 200 miles. A party of ladies and gentlemen are about to stage it up to Cawnpore and Meerut, being by far the most pleasant and the most economical, as well as the most expeditious mode of travelling.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 5.

MISREPRESENTATION.

We have deemed it to be our duty to insert occasionally in this Journal, such exposures of misrepresentations in the *Oriental Herald* as appeared in the papers of India, where alone many of them could be detected. But we find this office becoming onerous. From the last file of papers from Calcutta, we perceive that editors of

all parties concur in stigmatizing the work referred to as a vehicle of gross misrepresentation. The *John Bull* of Nov. 3d, says:—"In every number of the Herald which reaches us, there is found so goodly a portion of the false and the distorted, as to fill us with disgust and indignation at those in this country, who fill its pages, and at those at home, who scruple not, on such authority, to deal out abuse and calumny against the Government of India. The studied attempts of the Editor of the Herald to bring events, occurring in the ordinary course of Indian administration, into connection with the enmity which, according to him, is borne towards a free press in India, is often truly ridiculous; and one palpable instance of this cannot but call down the reprobation of every honest and candid person—we mean the connecting the suspension of a civil servant from his office, for conduct in his official situation, with the circumstance of his father * having been opposed to Government in his views, as to the meaning and construction of an act of parliament, and with the most barefaced effrontery describing what has overtaken the son, to have originated out of revenge for his father's judicial procedure! A single instance of misrepresentation so gross, and conduct so totally disingenuous ought, we think, to stamp the character of the *Oriental Herald* with all honest and candid men—and has unquestionably done more, than any other of its numerous sins, and transgressions of the truth, to sink it in the estimation of the Indian public."

The same paper of December 14, commenting upon the contents of a succeeding number of the Herald, speaks of it in the most unmeasured terms, accusing it of "calumny and malevolence the most despicable;—abominable falsehoods, &c." Some deduction might appear necessary here, in consideration of old hostility; but the *Bengal Hurkaru* of Dec. 15, one of the *liberal* papers, and heretofore an encomiast of the Herald, confesses that, "in this instance, the censure of the *John Bull* is well founded:" adding,—"The *Oriental Herald* is becoming a vehicle for private pique, rather than for the exposure of public grievances; and if it continues its present course, will fall into contempt in India, where its accuracy can be readily estimated. The Editor's local knowledge is unquestionable; therefore the admission of statements, which, to say the least, he must know to be erroneous, is inexcusable."—In a succeeding number the same paper designates the Herald as a work "prostituted to the vilest of party purposes, the gratification of private malice."

* This refers, we presume, to Sir F. Macnaghten. *Ed. A. J.*

Even the *Columbian Press Gazette* (Dec. 16), in an article written to defend the Herald from the animadversions of the *John Bull*, acknowledges that it contains "misrepresentations against those whom the Editor never saw, and by whom he was never injured;" and expresses a belief, that he is "practised upon by secret calumniators in India."

INDEPENDENCE OF PEGUE.

It appears from the Govt. Gazette, that some of the descendants of the old Pegue dynasty are said to be with Rown Rown, the Talien General, who has announced his approach to Martaban, at the head of 10,000 men, to take an active part against the Burmese. It is added that "the Siamese Government would not be averse to see the kingdom of Pegue under a friendly power, instead of reverting to their inveterate enemies the Burmese." From all this we are prepared to find, that the report, which we noticed some time ago, that measures were in progress for establishing the independence of Pegue may be found correct.—*John Bull, Dec.* 30.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 11. H. C. S. *Berwick*, Eilbeck, from London.—12. *Lord Hungerford*, Talbert, from London.—15. *Bussorah Merchant*, Stewart, from London.—16. *Mellish*, Cole, from London.—17. *Victory*, Farquharson, from London.—22. *Kingston*, Bowen, from London.—23. *Cæsar*, Watt, and *Maria*, Thomson, both from London.—24. *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from London.—27. *Perseverance*, Brown, from Liverpool.—*Dec.* 9. *Enterprize* (steam-vessel), Johnston, from London.—19. *Lady Nugent*, Coppin, from London.—26. *George Home*, Hippins, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 17. *Lady Flora*, Pearl, to complete her lading at Saugor.—19. *Thalia*, Biden, for Rangoon, and *Mary*, Jefferson, for Liverpool.—30. *Lady Campbell*, Betham, for London.—*Dec.* 1. *Africa*, Skelton, for Mauritius and London.—3. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton, for London.—5. *Mediterranean*, Gibson, for Batavia.—11. *Woodford*, Chapman, for London.—17. *Royal George*, Reynolds, for London, and *John Taylor*, Atkinson, for Liverpool.—18. *Albion*, Weller, for London.—20. *Mellish*, Cole, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Warlow, Bengal engineers, of a daughter.
6. At Hurnee, the lady of the Rev. J. Stevenson, of a daughter.
11. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Capt. Joseph Orchard, 1st Europ. regt., of a son.
19. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. F. Hodgson, 35th N.I., of a daughter.
Oct. 2. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Cureton, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
3. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. E. Wintle, of a son.
4. The lady of Lieut. Col. G. H. Gall, commanding at Keitah, of a son.
8. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. J. Torriano, district chaplain, of a daughter.
10. Mrs. Ewin, wife of Mr. W. Ewin, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
12. At Ghazeepore, the lady of R. Barlow, Esq., sen., of a son.
13. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey, of a son.

13. At

13. At Chandernagore, the lady of J. G. Verlough, Esq., of a daughter.
16. On the river, near Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Souter, 66th N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Chowringhee, Mrs. Nyss, of a daughter.
21. At Bhauglipore, the lady of Lieut. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., of a son.
— The lady of S. Nicolson, Esq., of a son.
22. At the Mission House, Union Chapel, the lady of the Rev. J. Hill, of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. J. Richardson, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
25. At Bareilly, the lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., judge and magistrate, of a son.
27. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. J. Angelo, 3d L.C., of a son and heir.
28. At Monghyr, the lady of T. Tytler, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.
— At Allahabad, the lady of Maj. J. H. Cave, commanding 10th extra N.I., of a daughter.
30. The lady of Capt. R. C. Stevenson, H.M.'s 59th regt., of a daughter.
Nov. 1. The widow of the late Rev. J. Lawson, of a son.
2. On the Jumna river, the lady of Capt. W. Turner, fort adj. and barrack master, Agra, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. H. Hunter, R.N., of a son.
3. At Sulkea, the lady of Capt. E. Hughes, of the ship Lord Amherst, of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. J. Kinshela, musician, of a daughter.
5. At Rungpore, the lady of R. P. Nisbet, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Dum-Dum, the wife of Mr. H. Pain, inspector of provisions, of a daughter.
6. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Vanrenen, of artillery, of a daughter.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. S. Lee, of a still-born child (a son).
— Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. G. H. Pearson, master H.C.'s marine, of a son.
7. The lady of G. Richardson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— Mrs. Moffatt, wife of Mr. J. Moffatt, of the mint, of a son.
— At Alipore, the wife of Mr. Bowser, head master Military Orphan School, of a son.
12. Mrs. Dorrett, relict of the late A. Dorrett, Esq., of a son.
13. At Barrackpore, the lady of W. Lowther, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a son.
14. The lady of J. C. Burton, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a son.
15. At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Loder, of a son.
— The lady of A. Pereira, Esq., of a daughter.
— At the Free School, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a daughter.
16. The lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of a son.
18. At Dacca, the wife of Mr. D. D'Cruz, missionary, of a daughter.
19. At Sylhet, the lady of H. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Chittagong, the lady of W. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
23. The lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. R. B. Fulton, of a son,
25. At Cossypore, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Collins, H.M.'s 13th Drags., of a daughter.
27. The lady of Capt. J. T. Lewis, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
28. At Cawnpore, the lady of H. Vincent, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
— At Burdwan, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, civil service, of a son.
29. At Bhauliah, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq., civil service, of a son.
30. At Bankipore, the lady of F. Hurd, Esq., of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, of a son.
Dec. 1. The lady of F. B. Smith, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. James Black, jun., mate of the H.C.'s marine, of a son and heir.
2. In camp, near the village of Maranchee, the wife of Capt. Stainforth, 1st cav., of a daughter.
3. At the Government House, Fort William, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart., of a son.
3. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Crossley, 62d N.I., of a son.
5. At Gorruckpore, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of a son.
9. At Patna, the lady of G. King, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
11. At Cawnpore, the lady of Maj. W. W. Davis, of a son.
— At Lucknow, the lady of G. Baillie, surg. to H.M. of Oude, of a daughter.
12. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. C. T. Wild, of a son.
13. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Capt. A. Dickson, of a son.
18. In Park Street, Chowringhee, the lady of Maj. Craigie, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Churcher, wife of Mr. H. Churcher, H.C.'s marine, of a son.
19. At Fort William, the lady of Mr. W. Hewitt, assist. gar. surg., of a son.
20. At Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. C. Burrowes, 45th N.I., of a son.
23. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. D'Oyley, of a son.
26. In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Ripley, 2d Europ. regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. At the Armenian Church, C. P. Minos, Esq., to Mariam, daughter of the late C. Arakiel, Esq., of Penang.
21. At Hyrampore, R. Bell, Esq., of Ramnagur, to Adolphina, third daughter of the late N. Rabeholm, Esq., his Danish Majesty's civil service.
25. At St. Andrew's Church, W. S. Boyd, Esq., of the firm of Boyd, Beeby, and Co., to Margaret, daughter of the late A. McKean, Esq., London.
— At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. G. Pritchard, of the John Bull office, to Miss A. R. Rushton.
30. At Cawnpore, T. Luxmoore, Esq., residency surgeon, Lucknow, to Eliza, widow of the late Lieut. Perret, Bengal cavalry.
31. At Chittagong, Capt. J. E. Debrett, Bengal Artillery, to Martha, youngest daughter of J. Burrup, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.
Nov. 1. At Turcolea Zillah Sarun, G. Tayler, Esq., to Harriet Eliza, eldest daughter of H. Hill, Esq.
2. At Saharunpore, Capt. F. Young, commanding Siemeor bat. at Devrat in the Dhoon, to Jennette Jemissina, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, commanding Saharunpore Prov. Bat.
9. At Purnea, J. Barnes, Esq., to Miss Grace Cummings.
— At Purneah, R. B. Perry, Esq., to Miss E. S. Goullet.
10. At St. John's Cathedral, C. Hogg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Lucy Marshall, sister of J. Marshall, Esq., of Callinetercy, county of Kerry.
15. At Benares, T. E. Dempster, Esq., assist. gar. surg., Buxar, to Maria Christiana, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Com. Innes, C.B., commanding 39th N.I.
16. At Pertaulghur, Lieut., Interp., and Quart. Mast. Deare, 60th N.I., to Anne Somerset, eldest daughter of P. Hughes, Esq., Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London.
19. At the Cathedral, W. A. Barton, Esq., purser of the ship Lady Campbell, to Amelia Watson, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. L. Garrick.
21. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. Young, adj. gen.'s office, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Moran, Esq.
24. At Coel, Lieut. and Adj. D. E. Mackay, horse artil. brig., to Agnes Anne, fourth daughter of W. Spotteswoode, Esq., Perthshire.
30. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. L. Muffin, to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. Muffin, Esq.
Dec. 5. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. J. Hall, to M. V. C. Burlini, eldest daughter of Dr. L. Burlini.
13. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. H. Huttmann, of the Government Gazette office, to Miss M. A. Elsey, of Mile End Grove, London.
15. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. R. Thornhill, of the David Scott, to Miss C. E. Adams.
20. At St. Andrew's Church, J. Dunbar, Esq., civil service, son of Sir A. Dunbar, Bart., to Anna Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. G. Hagar, of Elgin, N.B.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Sept. 20. At Nusseerabad, Charlotte, wife of Capt. A. Smith, 50th N.I., aged 27.
21. At Bulundshur, Powell Holt, eldest son of Capt. H. White, 2d Extra L. C.
Oct. 4. At Ghazeepore, J. Gibb, Esq., surgeon.
5. At Cawnpore, Lydia Dampier, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. Norris, Madras engineers.
7. At Nusseerabad, Arabella, wife of Capt. G. Boyd, 50th N.I.
10. At Meerut, Capt. J. J. Gordon, 35th N.I.
— At Bhowanypore, Mr. R. S. Sinkinson.
13. Mr. W. McKintosh, head assistant in the Executive Commissariat Office.
18. Mr. J. B. Bone, assistant in the house of Messrs. J. Baretto and sons, aged 22.
20. Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Warden, aged 2 years.
24. On his way to the presidency, Capt. E. B. Pryce, 52d N.I.
26. At Jyepore, Charlotte Catharine, infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Raper.
30. At Fort William, James Kirkwood, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Cassidy, H.M.'s 31st regt.
31. On board the hospital ship David Clarke, at the mouth of the Arracan river, Lieut. Fraser, H. M.'s 54th regt.
— Capt. J. W. E. Taylor, country service, aged 39.
— Mrs. Sandys, mother of Mr. J. F. Sandys, of Garden Reach, aged 72.
Nov. 1. Charlotte Mary, the lady of Fry Magniac, Esq., civil service.
2. On the Arracan river, Lieut. Col. W. Baker, 42d N.I. This officer had commanded the regiment for seven years.
— At Rungpore, Assam, Lieut. W. Fraser, 46th N.I.
3. At Sulkeah, Mrs. Susanna Wiltshire, relict of the late Mr. C. Wiltshire, aged 30.
5. Adeline Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. T. Marriott, of the Free School.
6. On board the Bengal Merchant, at Rangoon, the day she arrived from Bengal, Capt. P. B. Husband, H.M.'s 87th foot.
7. On board H. M. S. Alligator, off Rangoon, Capt. T. Alexander, R.N., C.B., commanding the flotilla in the river Irrawaddy, and Capt. of H.M. S. Alligator.
— At Diamond Harbour, J. Haworth, Esq., second officer of the H.C.'s ship Marquis Wellington, aged 24.
10. At Chittagong, Mr. G. McAlister, chief officer of the ship Gilmore, aged 24.
— At his residence, Kyd Street, Chowringhee, the hon. John Fendall, Esq., a member of the supreme council, aged 63.
11. At Dacca, Brig. Gen. J. H. Dunkin, C.B., H.M.'s 4th regt., and second in command of the eastern division of the army.
— T. de M. Sinaes, Esq., import supervisor, Sea Custom House, aged 35.
12. Cecilia Frances, infant daughter of J. D. Dombal, Esq.
16. At Luckipore, F. D. Gordon, Esq., civil service.
18. The infant daughter of A. Pereira, Esq.
— Charlotte Anne, infant daughter of Mr. A. G. Balfour.
20. Mr. J. Harrison, formerly a branch pilot of the H.C.'s marine, aged 52.
22. At Arracan, Lieut. W. Moore, H.M.'s 54th regt.
— At Kedgeree, R. A. Bentley, Esq., only son of the late J. Bentley, Esq., of Carnac Street, Chowringhee, aged 24.
— At the General Hospital, Mr. John Jones, chief officer of the ship Mary, aged 24.
23. Mr. J. Depstell, formerly a branch pilot, aged 63.
— At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, Lieut. and Adj. Gibbs, 42d N.I.
— Capt. W. Freeman, of the ship Hero of Malown, aged 31.
25. Mr. P. Rebeiro, aged 110.
30. At the General Hospital, Mr. J. B. Evans, of the judge adv. general's office.
— At Chittagong, Lieut. J. G. MacGregor, 49th N.I.
— Mrs. Arrackel, relict of the late C. Arrackel, Esq., aged 72.
Dec. 2. At Arracan, Capt. J. J. Grindley, H. M.'s 54th regt.
— At Patna, the lady of John Sandford, Esq., civil service.
3. Miss M. B. Lawson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lawson, aged 14.
4. W. K. Jackson, Esq., formerly of the Noacolly salt agency, aged 63.
5. Madame Marie Georgette, lady of Mon. Paul Quaintin, aged 53.
6. At Chittagong, Julia Maria, daughter of Capt. H. James, 2d Gr. Bat., aged 2 years and 6 months, and on the 8th Dec. Caroline Eliza, infant daughter of Capt. H. James, aged 1 year and 3 months.
8. Mr. W. Bason, sen., formerly a branch pilot, aged 69.
— Mr. P. Judd, indigo planter, Jessore, aged 27.
9. At Berhampore, Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. S. Turner.
— While coming up from Saugor, Capt. D. Thomas, 10th N.I., and superintendent of cadets.
— Mr. A. Harper, brother to W. Harper, Esq., aged 35.
— Mrs. Jane Hill, widow of the late Mr. J. Hill, branch pilot, H.C.'s marine, aged 52.
— Mrs. Da Costa, aged 47, relict of the late John Da Costa, Esq., editor of the Times newspaper, and second daughter of the late G. Vrignon, Esq.
10. At Arracan. Lieut. E. Lyon, 49th N.I.
— At Banjetty near Moorshedabad, Amelia Martha, the lady of H. T. Travers, Esq., Bengal civil service.
— At Allipore, Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Harrison.
11. At Fultah Reach, on board the ship Lady Campbell, Lieut. and Adj. McCarthy, H.M.'s 47th regt.
12. In Fort William, Ens. H. Surgeant, H. M.'s 54th foot, aged 23.
— Cecilia, infant daughter of Mr. J. M. Hopkins, assist., Board of Revenue.
— At Chittagong, Capt. R. B. Fergusson, 63d N.I.
14. At Cawnpore, Lieut. S. Boileau, 32d N.I.
— W. Jackson, Esq., attorney at law, aged 24.
16. In Fort William, Lieut. H. D. Carr, aged 23.
— Joseph Anthony, infant son of Mr. M. Rees, Judicial department.
18. Lieut. Col. Thos. Evans, H.M.'s 38th regt., commanding 1st brigade, Rangoon, aged 47.
— The infant son of Mr. H. Churcher.
19. Capt. J. R. Knight, 49th N.I., aged 40.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETIES.

Public Rooms.—The assembly on Monday evening boasted as brilliant a display of beauty and fashion as ever graced a Madras ball—the company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and dancing commenced soon afterwards—during a later part of the evening, the rooms were so crowded, that it was difficult to move with any degree of comfort—we therefore seriously recommend the managing committee to procure more spacious apartments for future assemblies—the present rooms are manifestly too small, notwithstanding the new arrangement of laying out the supper tables below. In noticing the spirit and gaiety of the party, we need only to mention, that no less than ten sets of quadrilles were danced; in fine, nothing could be more animated than the last assembly.—*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 11.

Government House.—Lady Munro gave her first grand rout, since her return to the Presidency, on Friday evening. It was most numerously and fashionably attended. The hall was opened about ten, with

with a country dance, (which peculiarly national dance, we take this opportunity of mentioning, has again become fashionable at Almack's), after which, quadrilles resumed their unlimited sway during the rest of the evening. We could say much in praise of the lovely hostess—of her affable and polished manners—and of her unceasing exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of her numerous guests—of the exquisite flavour of the viands, &c. &c.; but this might pass with those who know us not, for adulation to the powers that be, and so, as the Irishman says, We will say nothing.—*Ibid. Nov.* 29.

Madras Spring Meeting.—Our sporting friends will no doubt learn with the same feelings of pleasure which we have ourselves experienced, that the cloud, which has lately spread its baneful influence over the Madras turf, has been dispelled; and that we shall at the ensuing meeting most probably see as excellent sport, and as good running, as our course ever afforded. Although most of the favourite horses have quitted this course for climes where racing has met with greater patronage than here; yet from the number and quality of the horses which are in training, and from the friendly and liberal disposition which has this season been displayed in providing the material for sport, we may expect with confidence, that the Madras course will this year regain that name for producing the best running horses in India, which it formerly obtained. The subscription has been most liberally supported this season. —*Ibid.*

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

When Sir Alexander Campbell was in his last moments, he dictated a dying request, that some notice should be taken of his friend and military secretary, Major Wetherall, of the royal regiment. This request he could not sign, but it was signed by the Deputy Adjutant-General, and transmitted to the Duke of York. Major Wetherall has, in consequence, been made a Lieutenant Colonel, from the day of the General's death! A similar request was transmitted through the Government to the Court of Directors, in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, C. B., the Adjutant-General of the coast army, but the result is not yet known. It is certainly cheering to record the occurrence of such an honourable testimony as that borne by the Royal Duke, to the character of General Campbell, rendered still more valuable and gratifying by the promptitude and date of the promotion.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 10.

DEATH OF THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

We regret to announce the death of his Highness the Prince Ameer Jah Buhader, the Nabob of the Carnatic, who died at Chepauck Palace on Sunday morning, after a very long and painful illness. We understand his disease was by no means a dangerous or difficult one if properly treated, but he refused all medical aid from European hands, and improper treatment by native doctors greatly hastened his death.

He was 34 years of age, and was installed on the Musnud on the 3d of Feb. 1820. —*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 14.

MADRAS APPRENTICING SOCIETY.

We have at length the satisfaction of introducing to our readers, the Madras Apprenticing Society, to which we made some allusion about six months ago. The delay on the part of the managers of this institution in announcing it to the public, is attributable, we are informed, to causes which they could not control; and it is undoubtedly gratifying to see them now come forward, with some evidence of giving effect to the laudable purposes for which the liberality of the public has been, and still is, solicited.

A Sub-Committee was appointed last month, to ascertain and report upon the facilities that exist for giving immediate effect to the objects of the institution,—the number of lads that can now be disposed of to the different trades at Madras,—and, generally, to consider of the most eligible plans that could be adopted by the society, in pursuance of the objects which it embraces. It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to state, as a partial result of the Sub-Committee's enquiries, that some of the principal tradesmen at Madras have consented to lend their aid to the society; an example which, it is hoped, will be readily and generally followed by the whole body.

The managers are accordingly prepared to entertain twenty boys, to dispose of among the tradesmen who have so liberally come forward to co-operate with the society.—*Mad. Gaz.*

BURMESE EXECUTION.

The following extract from a private journal, has been obligingly handed to us, which we give without comment.

Prome, 2d Sept.—Observing a crowd of people approached me, I inquired the cause of the assemblage, and was told the execution of a native for murder; whilst I was talking, the unfortunate culprit passed me, pinioned and guarded by a few of his countrymen with swords and spears. They hurried him along to the place of execution, a short distance from my house. Curious to ascertain their method of punishment for so heinous a crime, I was induced to go and witnese the

the execution. A few hundred yards, in the river, and close to its bank, under a large tree, was the spot selected. A frame of bamboo was instantly erected, crossed horizontally by others, to which the victim was bound, the arms and legs extended to the utmost; over his head was written his crime on a board, and his accomplices were his executioners. Every thing being now ready, one of the executioners advanced, and after a short preamble, raised his sword and with one blow, in a longitudinal direction, completely disemboweled his victim. The unfortunate wretch was left to linger out his miserable existence in the most cruel agonies. This dreadful punishment was just what I should have expected from such sanguinary barbarians, and I left the ground with feelings of horror and disgust.—*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 1.

MISREPRESENTATION.

We shall never be at a loss to account for the sensation said to be created in England by the Burmese war, so long as Mr. Buckingham's *Oriental Herald* is taken to be the organ of correct information.

In the April number we were favoured with the account of the "Barrackpore massacre," and in the late one for May we have a very pompous article, headed "Discreditable proceedings of the British Authorities at Rangoon."—Mr. B. derives his intelligence, he informs his readers, from private letters direct from Rangoon, and which must therefore be authentic, particularly as containing important news, which, from the state of the press in this country, would not have been allowed to transpire. Much as is vaunted about a fettered press, we have to thank ourselves that it is still sufficiently open to allow of our contradicting whatever we consider to be untrue (of course from incorrect information) stated by Mr. B. Far be it from us to accuse him of wilful misrepresentation—if we are to believe his professions, truth is his motto—and considering he is far removed from the scene of action, we feel more disposed to pity than to blame him. If we are to credit Mr. B's assertion, the gentlemen forming the Prize Committee at Rangoon, confiscated all the private property they were able to lay their hands on, not allowing any person to claim it—the contrary of this is notoriously the fact. Again, he says, that bamboo fences, erected by the natives for the protection of their villages, were magnified into stockades, and all the people, men, women, and children, put to the sword in cold blood. No quarter was given on either side, says the redoubtable editor of the Herald—this is not the case, particular orders being issued to prevent unnecessary slaughter, and so far from the wounded Burmese not being humanely treated, they received the same care and attention as our own sepoys—these are only a few of the mistakes of Mr. B.—to follow him through his maze of fact and fiction, requires more time and attention than we are inclined to bestow, for they are so interwoven that it would be no common undertaking.—*Mad. Cour. Sep.* 13.

ARRIVAL OF SIR G. RICKETTS AND SIR T. PRITZLER.

Sir G. Ricketts, Puisne Judge of Madras, and Major-General Sir T. Pritzler, G. C. B., landed on Saturday under the salutes due to their rank.—*Mad. Cour. Nov.* 8.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. At Guntoor, the lady of Capt. B. Baker, 2d N.V.B., of a son and heir.
Oct. 11. The lady of Mr. Assist.surg. Searle, of a daughter.
21. At Vepery, Mrs. R. Engels, of a son.
26. At Cuddalore, Mrs. M. D'Vaz, of a son.
28. At Arcot, the lady of J. Nisbet, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
31. The lady of J. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
— Mrs. L. Higgins, of a daughter.
Nov. 1. The lady of Capt. J. Chisholm, Madras artil., of a son.
4. Mrs. Newbigging, of a daughter.
6. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., of a son and heir.
9. The lady of Capt. Sim, superintending engineer at the presidency, of a daughter.
10. The lady of the Rev. F. Crisp, of a son.
11. Mrs. P. D'Castellas, of a daughter.
12. At Vepery, Mrs. C. Bacon, of a daughter.
15. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. O'Connel, commissary of ordnance, of a daughter.
18. Mrs. S. Jelly, of a son.
21. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. J. G. Robison, 13th N.I., of a daughter.
26. At Wallahjahbad, the lady of Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I., of a son.
Dec. 4. At Dulnaghur, near Commercolly, the lady of W. Greaves, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. At Cochin, Capt. R. Macleod, 25th N.I., and dep. assist. com. gen., to Miss S. J. Dirksy.
10. At Quilon, Capt. L. W. Watson, 17th regt., to Mrs. Eliza Macleod.
20. At Trichinopoly, Mr. J. Johnson to Emily, second daughter of Lieut. T. Brunton, commanding Madura.
24. At St. George's Church, James Webster, Esq., to Emily Anne, only daughter of Wm. Browne, Esq., M.D.
26. Mr. J. M'Gregor, draftsman in artil. dépôt, to Miss G. Vanderwart.
29. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Col. Bowes to Miss A. M. Parker.
Nov. 10. At Bellary, the Rev. J. Hands, missionary, to Mrs. M. Dale.
14. At Bangalore, Lieut. R. Mitchell, 6th N.I., adj. to Seringapatam loc. bat., to Miss J. J. Saurel.
20. At Belgaum, Mr. H. D. Howell to Miss A. Harman.
22. At Arcot, Lieut. G.T. Chauvel, to Marrianna, daughter of the late B. Comperts, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.
24. At Chingleput, Capt. Stewart, 2d Europ. regt., to Mrs. Bowness.
29. John Goldingham, Esq., civil service, to Frances Ingram, eldest daughter of the late M. Dalrymple, Esq., of Fordel.

Lately. At Secunderabad, Capt. Gamage, horse artil., to Mrs. Rudyerd.

DEATHS.

Sept. 2. In the fort of Belgaum, Capt. C. Warre, of artillery, in charge of the G. troop horse brigade.
17. At Samulcottah, the infant son and only child of Lieut. H. Mimardiere (and grandson of the Rev. W. Harcourt, of Ewell, Surrey).
22. At Bellary, George, second child of Lieut. J. Metcalfe, fort adj. at that station, aged 14 months.
23. At Trichinopoly, Gilburd Robert, infant son of A. B. Peppin, Esq., garrison surgeon of that station.
Oct. 2. W. Peacock, Esq., deputy sheriff of Madras.
3. At Vizagapatam, Eliza, second daughter, of Ens. and Adj. Jones, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat., aged 13.
9. At Tanjore, Arthur Richard, only son of A. B. Peppin, Esq., garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, aged two years.
10. At Cochin, Lieut. J. Craig, of the Bombay establishment.
— At Fort St. George, Ens. J. Ford, H.M.'s 69th regt., aged 28.
11. At Tranquebar, Louisa Janet, wife of Capt. R. Harris, aged 20.
14. At Nellore, G. Wilson, Esq., garrison-assistant-surgeon.
17. Mr. P. J. Brady, son of the late Lieut. P. Brady, Carnatic ordnance artificers, aged 19.
— At Cuddalore, Mr. Daniel de Vaz.
23. At Arcot, J. Stephenson, Esq., superintendent of the veterinary establishment at that station.
26. At Vellore, Ellen Anne Eliza, daughter of Capt. W. MacLeod, 25th N.I., aged one year.
Nov. 2. At Prome, of fever, Ens. R. K. Macleod, 43d N.I.
— At Cochin, Mr. J. W. Vanwullen, assistant to the bunder-master, aged 42.
11. At Mahattee, near Arracan, Ens. Savage, 10th N.I., acting quarter-master and interpreter.
13. In camp, Jaulnah, Capt. H. Cazalet, 40th N.I.
15. At Madura, the infant daughter of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d N.I.
16. At Mahattee, near Arracan, Ens. H. Holcombe, 18th N.I., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Holcombe, royal artillary.
— At Quilon, Mr. W. Bredin, deputy com. of ordnance, aged 52.
22. Mr. W. Gore, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, Hyderabad, aged 57.
23. At Mangalore, Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Pickering, 56th N.I.
25. At Wescott's Gardens, Anna Maria, wife of, R. F. Lewis, Esq.
30. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Metcalfe, 4th N.I., fort adj. at that station.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

UNCLAIMED PRIZE-MONEY.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 7, 1825.—The hon. the Court of Directors having notified the receipt into their Treasury in London, of the amount of unclaimed prize-money due to their European and Native troops, and to the officers and seamen in their marine service, for the undermentioned captures viz. Columbo in 1796 (3d distribution.) Amboyna in 1796 (2d distribution); Banda in 1796 (2d distribution); St. Pauls (Isle of Bourbon) in 1809; Bourbon in 1810; Banda Neira 1810; Manado in 1810; Ternate in 1810; and Java in 1811 (to the Company's Marine only.)—The hon. the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that all parties having claims to the above prize-monies shall submit the same through the prescribed Channels for examination and adjustment to the prize Committee of which the deputy military Accountant is president, and the paymasters at the several stations of the army are hereby authorized to discharge the amount of all such abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Agreeably with the tenor of the acts 1st and 2d of George the 4th Cap. 61, claims may be preferred during the period therein mentioned (six years) for the above prize-monies, after the expiration of which no claim will be received.

SIR CHARLES COLVILLE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1825.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the hon. Sir Charles Colville G. G. B. and K. T. S. having resigned his situation of Commander-in-chief of the army of Bombay, and his seat as a member of the Government, has embarked in the hon. Company's vessel Palinurus, for the purpose of proceeding to England by the way of the Red Sea.

The Governor in Council has the greatest pleasure in recording, on this occasion, the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability of which his Excellency has afforded so many proofs as a Member of Council, and of the valuable advice and support which he has always received from him in that capacity.

The high military reputation of Sir Charles Colville scarcely admits of an addition from any testimony that can now be borne to it, but the Governor in Council considers it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit derived from his services as Commander-in-chief, and to return him the thanks of this Government for the manner in which he has discharged the functions of that important station.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maj. Gen. Samuel Wilson, the senior officer on the staff, to be commander of the forces.

Maj. Gen Wilson, will take his seat as president at the Military Board.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 23, 1825.—James Joseph Sparrow, Esq., appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay, as fourth member, under the usual salute from the garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 20. Mr. E. G. Fawcett, assistant to register at Poonah.

Nov. 10. Mr. J. Forbes, acting first register and first assistant to criminal judge at court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. D. Blane, register at Sholapoor, and assistant to criminal judge of Poona and Sholapoor.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, acting first register at Poona.

Mr. H. Brown, second register to court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, and to officiate as first register at that station.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 10. Mr. H. A. Harrison, acting first assistant to collector in southern concan.

Mr. R. C. Money, acting second assistant ditto.

Mr. Henry Young, acting first assistant to collector at Surat.

30. Mr. J. Elphinston, collector of customs and town duties.

Dec. 15. Mr. W. John Graham, second assistant to collector in Candeish.

Mr. James Erskine, third assistant to collector in Candeish.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 5. The Rev. T. Carr, A.B., to act as archdeacon of Bombay from date of departure to England of the Venerable G. Barnes, D.D.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1824.—Lieut. S. Slight, employed on survey of Kattywar, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Sept. 19.—*7th N.I.* Ens. G. C. Stockley to be lieut., v. Glennie dec.; date 24th March.

16th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Snodgrass to be maj.; Lieut. H. L. Anthony to be capt.; and Ens. C. Hunter to be lieut., in suc. to Lamy dec.; date 24th Aug.

Assist.surg. Machell to have temporary charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruiser Amherst, and Sub-assist. Surgeon Dickson relieved from that charge.

Sept. 20.—Col. M. Napier, H.M.'s 6th foot, to command force ordered to assemble in Cutch.

Sept. 21.—Capt. R. O. Meriton, 2d Europ. regt., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for field service.

Staff of Cutch Field Force. Capt. T. Leighton, major of brigade, to be assist. adj. gen.; Capt. A. Morse to be assist. quart. mast. gen.; Capt. Falconar, of artil., to be commissary of stores without prejudice to his command of foot artil.; Capt. Waite, to be sub. assist. com. gen.; Capt. Moore, paymaster in Surat division of army, including Cutch, will join the force as paymaster; and Capt. C. Payne, already in charge of bazars in Cutch, to be bazar master.

Lieut. J. Swanson, 19th N.I., to act as assist. quart. mast. gen. to Guicowar subsid. force, v. Morse.

Lieut. R. M. Cooke, to act as adj. to 19th regt., v. Swanson.

Sept. 26.—Lieut. Peat, executive engineer in northern districts of Guzerat, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for field service.

Capt. W. Havelock, H.M.'s 4th drags., and aide-de-camp to Com.-in-chief, to command a rissala of irregular horse at Poonah.

Oct. 4.—*Portuguese Militia.* Mr. J. Hampton and Mr. J. Stevens to be lieuts.; date 21st Sept.

Assist.surg. Scott permitted to resign situation of civil surg. at Bussora.

Oct. 6.—Maj. Jackson, 6th drag. gds., and aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, to be military secretary to his exc., v. Lieut. Col. T. H. Blair resigned, to enable him to join H.M.'s 87th foot under orders for field service.

Regt. of Artil. Sen. Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson to be lieut. col. com., v. Bellassis dec.; Sen. Maj. R. McIntosh to be lieut. col., v. Hodgson prom.; and Sen. Capt. L. C. Russell to be major, v. McIntosh prom.; date 30th Sept.

Oct. 11.—Mr. W. M'N. R. Forbes admitted to inf., and prom. to ens.

Oct. 15.—*Survey Department.* Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th N.I., and 2d class assist. in Deckan survey, to be 1st class assist., v. Lieut. J. Campbell proceeded to Europe. Lieut. R. Shortreed, 13th N.I., and a 2d class assist. in same department, to be a 1st class assist. in room of Lieut. Foster, corps of engineers.

Oct. 29.—Ens. W. N. Ralph, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as interp. in Hindostanee to that regt. from 17th Oct.

Nov. 3. — Assist.surg. Machell relieved from charges of medical duties of Amherst cruizer, and will proceed to Mocha in the Palinurus.

Lieut. Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artil., to be commissary of stores at the presidency, v. Lieut. Col. Hodgson resigned.

Lieut. W. Harris to act in situation of executive engineer in Candeish during Lieut. McGillivray's employment in surveying and superintending construction of dams in that province.

Nov. 4.—Assist.surg. Gibb relieved from his situation assist. to civil surg. at Surat, and to hold himself available for detachment to Baroda.

Nov. 5.—Mr. J. Morrison, surg. of ship James Sibbald, and Mr. J. Black, surg. of ship Dorothy, appointed acting assist. surgs. so long as they may be required.

Assist.surg. G. Davies, appointed to act as deputy med. storekeeper, will act also as assist. gar. surg.

Lieut. R. Woodhouse to act as commissary of stores at Rajcote, and to superintend erection of public buildings at that station; date 5th Oct.

Nov. 8.—*1st L.C.* Sen. Lieut. F. Mylne to be capt., and Corn. A. B. W. Fitzroy to be lieut., in suc. to Melville dec.; date 4th Nov.

Nov. 24. — Mr. J. L. Cameron admitted as an assist. surg.

Assist.surg. Morrison to have charge of medical duties of H.C.'s cruizer Amherst.

Lieut. W. Cavaye, 21st N.I., to be assist. quart. mast. gen. to Cutch field force from date on which Capt. A. Morse may leave that force.

1st L.C. Lieut. C. J. Conyngham to be adj., v. Mylne prom., 4th Nov.

1st Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. Hobson to be quart. mast., v. Watts resigned, 19th Nov.

Lieut. Col. John Taylor, 9th N.I., to command a brigade from Poonah division under orders for field force; date 16th Nov.

Capt. M. A. Stanley, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be brigade maj., and Lieut. H. C. Teesdale, 1st Gr. N.I., to be quart. mast. of brigade; date 16th Nov.

Lieut. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to cavalry brigade; date 7th Nov.

Nov. 28.—Messrs. J. Holmes and J. Molgomery admitted to inf., and prom. to ens. respectively.

Surg. D. Craw to be superintend. surg., v. Milne prom., and Assist.surg. Barra to be surg., v. Craw; date 21st Nov.

Dec. 1.—*6th N.I.* Lieut. W. Keys to be capt. of comp., and Ens. G. J. Graham to be lieut., v. Challon dec.; dates 20th Nov.

16th N.I. Ens. C. A. Stewart to be lieut., v. Whittaker, dec.; date 13th Nov.

Capt. J. Hancock, 3d N.I., to command bat. of pioneers, from 20th Dec., v. Challon.

Ens. C. Marsk, 9th N.I., to have charge of bazar and police with Lieut. Col. Taylor's brigade at Poonah; Lieut. E. J. Pontardent, horse artil., to have charge of guns, and commissary of stores depart. at ditto.; and Lieut. C. South, 20th regt., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt.; all dated 20th Nov.

Dec. 2.—Capt. G Taylor, 1st Europ. regt., placed on pension list, from 8th Dec.

Dec. 3.—Capt. T. Gordon, 4th N.I., major of brigade in presidency div. of army, to act as military secretary to Maj. Gen. S. Wilson, commanding army in chief.

Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 13th N.I., and aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Wilson, to officiate as maj. of brigade in presidency div. of army during period of Capt. Gordon's employment as mil. sec.

Assist.surg. J. Howison appointed to medical duties of lunatic asylum at Colaba, v. Barra prom.

Dec.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 13th N.I., to be major of brigade to forces, v. Matthews dec.; date 29th Nov.

Capt. Foy to have temporary charge of depôt of instruction at Matoongah; date 30th Nov.

21st N.I. Ens. G. N. Prior to be lieut., v. Carr, dec.; date 20th Nov.

Capt. Falconar, assist. com. gen., to conduct commissariat duties of presidency during Lieut. Col. Baker's absence.

Dec. 10. Lieut. Col. Com. Hessman, of artillery, to command presidency div. of army, and Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy Surat div.

Lieut. Col. Hodgson appointed to command of regt. of artil., and will take his seat at Military Board accordingly.

Capt. J. W. Watson, regt. of artil., allowed to resign office of commissary of stores in Surat div. of army.

Capt. J. Laurie, assist. to commissary of stores to P. D. A., app. to succeed Capt. Watson as com. of stores to Surat div. of army.

Capt. S. J. C. Falconar app. to succeed Capt. Laurie as assist. com. of stores to P. D. A.

Dec. 12.—*1st Europ. Regt.* Lieut. J. Watts to be capt. of a company, v. Taylor placed on Pension list.

Supernum. Lieut. A. Ore to be brought on effective strength, v. Watts prom.

3d N.I. Ens. W. A. Wroughton to be lieut., v. Marjoribanks dec., 29th Nov.

5th N.I. Ens. H. M. Duncan to be lieut., v. Matthews dec.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 7.—Capt. T. Buchanan to be superintendent of marine, v. Capt. Meriton proceeding to Europe.

Nov. 17.—Capt. W. T. Graham to be marine storekeeper.

Nov. 24.—Lieut. R. Moresby to be deputy marine storekeeper.

Capt. P. Maughan to be acting deputy storekeeper.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 19. Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., for health.—Oct. 29. Lieut. J. K. Gloag, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—31. Lieut. W. Wade, 1st Europ. regt., for health.—Nov. 24. Lieut. Thuilliers, 2d L. C., for health.—29. Capt. T. R. C. Mantell, 48th Madras N.I., for health.—Dec. 1. Lieut. Col. T. Corcellis, commanding Surat div. of army, for health.—Maj. W. B. Spry, Madras estab., for health.—Assist.surg. D. Stewart, for health (from Cape of Good Hope).—10. Capt. J. W. Watson, artil., for health.—Ens. C. S. Thomas, 10th N.I., on furl.—12. Maj. S. R. Strover, and Capt. W. H. Foy, on private affairs.—14. Ens. T. E. Taylor, 12th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 19. Capt. J. Elder, 1st Europ. regt., for health (eventually to Europe).

LAW.

The charge delivered by the Chief Justice of Bombay to the Grand Jury, at the fourth Quarter Sessions for the year 1825, has been published in the newspapers of that Presidency. This important document, which is of great length, contains a very full and circumstantial inquiry into the system of proceeding on the part of the Police Magistrates, both in the Court of Petty Session and when sitting singly; and describes it as a system of discretion, not of law. The learned judge pronounces the proceedings of the magistrates, in respect to the jurisdiction they have assumed, and the punishments they have inflicted, as a continued course of illegality. We have no room to dilate upon this subject here, but we shall give a copious report of this charge in our next number. If the statements of the Chief Justice be accurate (and there appears no ground to distrust them), it is a matter which claims the immediate notice of government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR C. COLVILLE AT POONA.

The society of the Deccan wishing to give the above distinguished individual a proof, on his approaching departure, of their high estimation of his character, and his Excellency having accepted the invitation conveyed to him to attend a grand public dinner, Friday the 28th of October was accordingly fixed on for the entertainment, when nearly 200 gentlemen (from the different stations in the province) welcomed his Excellency to a most elegant and sumptuous banquet. At seven o'clock, his Excellency, conducted by William Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner of the Deccan, the President, Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., the Vice-President, and followed by the Stewards and company, proceeded to the dinner-table, which groaned under a profusion of all the luxuries in season. The wines were of excellent quality, and cooled to perfection, and nothing could surpass the harmony and good-humour which prevailed, and gave a zest to the whole entertainment.

After the usual toasts had been drank, Mr. Chaplin rose, and in a strain of peculiarly graceful eloquence, proceeded nearly as follows :—

"Gentlemen, on the eve of Sir Charles Colville's departure from Poona, we are assembled for the gratifying purpose of testifying our respect and regard for his private character, which, fortunately for us, his long residence in the Deccan, has afforded us ample opportunities of appreciating; and I think I am correct in assuming, that there never was a meeting where more unanimity of sentiment in this respect prevailed, than that which characterizes the present party. Never indeed, was a feeling of regard and affection more widely diffused, and in the same proportion will be the extent of our regret on his Excellency's departure. (*Applause.*) It is not my intention, gentlemen, nor am I qualified, to enlarge on the subject of His Excellency's public virtues. This is a wide field on which I might expatiate, but it would lead me into a lengthened detail of a brilliant career of public service, and would compel me to retrace the history of actions that are already commemorated in the annals of his country. Actions nobly achieved in the

East and in the West, in Egypt, Portugal, and Spain, especially at Badajoz; and last, though not least, at the memorable attack of Cambray, a gallant feat of arms which is mentioned by the illustrious Wellington, as a strong proof of highly honourable exertion, (*immense applause*). This, gentlemen, is a theme on which, if I possessed eloquence sufficient to do justice to it, I might dilate with great propriety; but it is more within my competence, and more appropriate just now, to advert to the advantages that have accrued to the Bombay Army, during Sir Charles Colville's administration of it. From his active superintendence, his unremitted attention to its welfare, and his constant endeavours to promote the interests and comfort of the soldier, of which many durable memorials will remain of him long after his departure, constituting improvements, which, seconded by the support of a liberal government (*applause*), may be called peculiarly his own. On the present occasion, however, gentlemen, it is more particularly my wish to allude to Sir C. Colville's private worth (*Applause*): to the kindness, urbanity, and consideration, which, in his intercourse with this society, he has invariably manifested, and which have endeared him to all ranks and departments, of whom I may say, without fear of contradiction, that he has gained the heart of every one, without incurring the ill-will of a single individual. I am not addicted, gentlemen, to adulation, and you will give me credit when I say, that no bias of private partiality (though I am proud to avow my attachment), influences me in the expression of these sentiments. I am persuaded that I am merely the echo of the voice of the community, amongst whom there are no dissentients (*applause,*) and it is this consideration which cheers and animates me in the unwonted task of addressing a circle, larger than I have ever before seen assembled. I am conscious that what I have imperfectly said, falls infinitely short of what you all so warmly feel; but it is a satisfaction to me to reflect, that my omissions and defects will be supplied by the talent and eloquence of my friend (Sir L. Smith) opposite, who, indeed, would have been much more competent than I am to fill this chair. It only remains for me, gentlemen, to offer a wish, in which you will cordially join with me, that His Excellency, on his return to his native land, may experience all that happiness to which his many public and private virtues so eminently entitle him: or, if that activity and vigour of mind, which is Sir Charles Colville's peculiar characteristic, should again prompt him to devote himself to public employment, we may assure ourselves that he will continue to add lustre to that fame, and to those numerous honours, which his distinguished merits in the service of his country have already acquired for him. (*loud and continued applause.*) I will now propose to you "The health of Sir Charles Colville, and all happiness to him."

Sir Charles Colville replied to the address of the President in nearly the following terms:—

"The kind and obliging feelings which have led to this brilliant meeting, naturally inspire the confidence that their influence will be extended to the object of such marked attention, when he attempts the task, which he is conscious of being very unequal to, of sufficiently expressing the value of this acknowledgment of his having made himself acceptable to the society, civil and military, of the Bombay portion of the Deccan. I will not, gentlemen, affect to say, that I was before unconscious of the kindly feelings entertained towards me. I could not do so without avowing a want of gratitude for the unremitting attentions of a quite private nature, united to every deference for my high public station, which I have met with at your hands; but though perfectly alive to all those, I did not think that I had any claim to such a compliment as this: proceeding not only from the society of a station I have much resided at, but including the families of the most distant parts of the territory, whose convenience would admit of their attending here on this day. My intercourse with the Deccan, has now, however, been considerable. In a professional point of view, I have found Poona a station affording occupations and pursuits congenial with former habits; while its society, being more limited than that of the Presidency and containing for most of the time a dear relative, whose alliance with one of your chief members I have just cause to be proud and happy at, was more capable of atoning to me for the temporary separation, circumstances of climate have obliged me to endure from my own immediate family. At Poona, when duties elsewhere would allow of my residence there, I have found all I looked for on becoming its inhabitant. I shall ever think with pleasure of the time I have spent at it, and will feel the warmest wish for the continuance of the liberal, kind, and social feelings, which I have known to pervade its society. In respect to what has been so flatteringly expressed by your President of my military services prior to my arrival in this country, I will only offer my best thanks to him who has alluded to them, and to you for the cordial acclamations with which their mention has been hailed. Nor will I detain you on the subject of my exertions in this command. I do hope much benefit will result from it, and this I can say, without impropriety, aided as I have been by the advice of my gallant friend opposite, and by a zealous and experienced staff, while always listened to with an attentive ear by a government liberal in its general composition, but conspicuously so as respects its chief, one too highly esteemed and respected here to require any further allusion to from me. For the wishes for my future welfare, expressed at the conclusion of your President's most friendly and eloquent address, I beg to offer mine in return for your health, honour, and prosperity, collectively and individually."

The President then gave

"The Honourable East India Company."

The Commissioner again rose, and said, "Connected as I am with a Sister Presidency, and entertaining the warmest sentiments of respect and regard for the excellent person at the head of it, I should be guilty of a great omission if I did not propose to you, gentlemen, "the health of Sir Thomas Munro, and the Government of Madras."

The Commissioner in proposing the next Toast, said—"As Sir Charles Colville has justly observed before, nothing I could express could enhance the estimate in which the beloved individual, whose name I have now the honour to propose, is universally held. I shall merely, therefore, give the health of that distinguished person, which, I am sure, will be drank with enthusiasm. "The Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the Bom. Government."

Sir Lionel Smith then addressed the company in his usual nervous and impressive manner as follows:—

"Gentlemen: After Mr. Chaplin's hint to get me on my legs, I cannot avoid the task, though he has not been generous to me, in having, by his own eloquence, so happily and justly expressed all our feelings to our honourable guest. I could indeed dilate with sincere pleasure on the advantages of Sir Charles Colville's command, but the spirit of military rule pronounces that any judgment on such questions should emanate from his and our superiors. I shall only say, therefore, that Sir Charles Colville's successor may justly complain of him, for he has left him nothing to do in whatever concerns the immediate welfare of this gallant army. I would also assure his Excellency for myself and every soldier here, that he is justly beloved, and that one and all of us would be happy to follow him with this feeling to any quarter of the world.—(*Loud Applause.*)—No one can have more occasion for, or more sincerity in, regretting his Excellency's departure than I have. I thank him for the flattering terms in which I have been favourably mentioned by him; and having now, gentlemen, as far as the more comprehensive address of our worthy President left me means, fulfilled his wishes, I beg to propose to you all the good health of, "The Commissioner and the Civil Establishment in the Deccan; may we be always seen cordially united in the same ranks."—(*Great applause.*)

The Commissioner returned thanks, and gave "The health of Sir Lionel Smith, and the Deccan Division of the army."

Mr. Chaplin then proposed, in flattering terms, "Archdeacon Barnes," whose health was drank with great applause.

The Commissioner afterwards proposed the health of an excellent individual, who was universally respected and esteemed, which was most cordially received—"Major Jackson, military secretary."

Major Jackson rose and returned thanks, in a short but forcible address.

Mr. Chaplin then gave "The health of Mr. Norton, and the visitors who have honoured us with their company," which was drank with enthusiasm.

The Advocate General (Mr. Norton), in a speech of singular felicity and perspicuity, returned thanks for the honour which had been so handsomely paid him and the other visitors. "I feel convinced, gentlemen, (said he) that it is impossible to draw from any one part of the Presidency, a visitor who does not most sincerely participate in the feeling which animates every individual collected around this table—(*Applause.*)—For myself, I derive the highest gratification in being present on such an occasion. Independent of my admiration of the character of Sir Charles Colville I remember many kind attentions I have received at his hands, and I am grateful in the present opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them. I am still more grateful, in common with all those who live under the government of which he has formed a part, for those public obligations which the character of his influence in public measures has conferred upon all.—(*Applause.*)—If I may be allowed to delay the attention of the company a few moments longer, I should feel anxious to testify a characteristic of Sir Charles Colville's administration, of which my personal knowledge enables me to speak. I have had ample occasion to know that there never was an individual who held sway in India, who has evinced a more scrupulous regard for the just, the fair, and the constitutional course of proceeding, whenever the rights of persons under his more immediate control have been concerned; so that it may be confidently said, that neither the interests nor, what was far more sacred consideration, the honour of any single individual, has ever been sacrificed in violation of the principles of British justice.—(*Loud applause.*)—The arrival of the ladies

ladies makes me fully aware that you are anxious to be engaged in a sphere of much greater attraction than even the present scene, and I should not be justified in wasting more of your time. I will, therefore, merely repeat, gentlemen, that the visitors and myself warmly and gratefully thank you for being so highly distinguished by your notice."—(*Loud applause.*)

After the applause which followed this truly British address had subsided, and the health of the ladies had been drank, the company proceeded from the suite of tents where dinner was served, to the Commissioner's banquetting room, which was appropriated on this occasion to the purposes of the dance. In a recess at one extremity of this spacious saloon was placed a transparent escutcheon, pourtraying his Excellency's heraldic honours, which included the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, of a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of a Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Beneath, in large characters, were inscribed the names of the several battles in which his Excellency had been engaged, the corresponding badges of which we observed on his breast. Among them we noticed the following:—St. Domingo, Martinique, Egypt, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelle, Waterloo.

The scene which now presented itself was truly grand and imposing, but we cannot describe it. About ten o'clock dancing commenced, when Mr. Chaplin led off Mrs. Warden in a country dance, which was followed by a succession of quadrilles, waltzes, and Spanish dances, until twelve. Supper [illegible] now announced, the company proceeded to the [illegible] suite of tents already mentioned, and partook of a repast, which, for chasteness and elegance of decoration and design, has rarely been equalled, and could not be excelled.

The Commissioner then announced, as a toast, "the health of Lady Colville."—(*Loud applause.*)

After which Sir Lionel Smith rose, and said, Gentlemen, as Vice-President, I am charged to convey the kind feelings of the ladies towards our honourable guest, and I shall take the occasion of giving a hint to many young friends around me. He who seeks for happiness in this life, and passes by lovely woman in the pursuit can only be compared to the lone wanderer, searching for fruit and water in the arid desart: all is disappointment.—(*Rapturous applause.*)—Sir Charles Colville will, I am sure, fully agree with me in this opinion; and hence he will appreciate the [illegible]lities, the gratulations, and good wishes, which I have the honour to convey to him from our fair friends. Gentlemen, we will drink with many thanks "The health of Mrs. Warden and the ladies who have honoured us with their company."—(*Loud and continued applause*)

After supper dancing re-commenced with tenfold spirit and elasticity, and continued until dawn, when the morning gun gave the signal of separation.

A farewell entertainment was given to Sir Charles Colville, at the Presidency, in an elegant suite of tents prepared for the occasion on the esplanade. Sir Charles embarked on board the *Palinurus*, bound for Cossier.

ARCHDEACON BARNES.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Archdeacon Barnes, was held, pursuant to notice, on the 1st inst., at the Chief Secretary's residence in town, to consider the most appropriate way in which the society of this Presidency testify their esteem for the Archdeacon on could his approaching departure for England.

Mr. Warden was unanimously called to the chair, who, after an eloquent address, in which he pointed out the excellence of the public and private life of the Archdeacon, moved that an address, expressive of the regard of this society, be presented to him at a public breakfast on the morning of his embarkation. This motion was shortly but warmly seconded by Sir Ralph Rice, and carried by all present with great applause.

Mr. Farish moved, seconded by Mr. Sparrow, that the Archdeacon be solicited to print a certain number of his sermons; and Colonel Leighton moved, seconded by Mr. Ritchie, that the Archdeacon be requested to sit for his portrait, in order that it might be placed in one of the Charity Schools.

Mr. De Vitre moved, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, that a subscription be opened towards defraying the expenses; and Mr. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. James Forbes, that the surplus be vested at interest, for the purpose of providing a certain number, annually, of gold and silver medals, to be distributed amongst the best scholars, and to be called *Barnes's Medals*. The subscription was by a subsequent resolution not to exceed 100 Rs. each subscriber.

A Committee was then formed to prepare the address, which was afterwards brought up and agreed to by the meeting.

On Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, the principal part of the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, the hon. the Governor, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the hon. Sir Ralph Rice, and Sir Charles Chambers, &c. &c. assembled in the large room in the Chief Secretary's residence, and

and sat down to breakfast, to the number of nearly 200, the garrison band playing at intervals.

Nearly at the conclusion of the breakfast, Mr. Newnham, who had been solicited to take the chair on this interesting occasion, rose, and with great feeling addressed the Archdeacon as follows:—

"Archdeacon Barnes.—The address, Sir, which I have the honour to hold in my and, I have been requested to present to you in the name of the numerous persons whose signatures are affixed to it—in the name of this numerous and respectable meeting, rendered more interesting by the presence of so many of your female friends, and in the name, I may say, of every virtuous and good person, who, throughout your extensive ministration, has had the happiness to listen to the pure precepts which have fallen from your lips, and to admire the virtues of your private life, in which you have forcibly shewn us how easy and consistent is the practical observance of the moral duties you have taught us, with the occupations, the cares, the happiness, and the comforts of the world.

"Warm indeed are the gratitude, the affection, and esteem which will accompany you on your departure,—and great indeed is our regret at parting with you, but the pain of separation is alleviated by the recollection that you are returning in health and the prime of life to the bosom of your family and of your friends, and to that happy country to which we all wish to follow you. Whilst we remain, we shall remember with veneration and respect, the virtues of Archdeacon Barnes, and when we also shall have left this country, sufficient will remain to perpetuate the remembrance of your goodness with the same feelings in our successors.

"I cannot, Sir, add any thing to the expressions contained in this address, without the fear of detracting from their force; but, under the feelings created by your last beautiful and impressive discourse, I trust it will be allowed me to express a hope that if it should please you to accede to one of the requests contained in the address, you will allow that discourse to be published also for our instruction, and that it may occasionally revive in us the recollection of your last affectionate admonitions.

"Before I read the address, I trust I shall be pardoned in expressing the pride and satisfaction which I feel in being selected as the organ of conveying to you the farewell address of so respectable a community. With a slight intermission, I have been resident here with you from your first arrival in Bombay: I have lived with you on terms of friendship and intimacy, and shall ever be proud to be numbered among your warmest admirers.

"With your permission, Sir, I will now read the address.

To the Venerable George Barnes, D.D.
Archdeacon of Bombay.

Venerable and Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, cannot permit you to leave Bombay, without manifesting to you our respect and esteem. It is impossible to think of your departure without regret, but that regret is much softened by knowing that you are returning in health to your family and native country; and we hope it will be some source of delight to you, to be assured by this address of the affectionate regard for your character with which your amiable manners and cheerful piety have inspired us. We shall indeed feel your loss, and it will be our earnest endeavour, at our charitable, religious, and other Institutions, to follow the example which you have set us, in the foundation, the encouragement, and the management of those societies, the records of which will perpetuate your talents, your zeal, and your success.

You have now lived among us for more than eleven years, and of the persons elected to compose the Hierarchy which was established at the time of your arrival by the wisdom of the legislature: you alone have survived to feel and to bear witness in England to its beneficial results. It will be no unworthy pride for you and your children to cherish the remembrance of the public admiration and private friendship which your conduct in your high office has produced. Its novelty in India, and the delicacy of its duties, were calculated to have appalled a man of more advanced age and greater experience; but your learning, your good sense, and the kindliness of your disposition, have to a wonderful degree reconciled all difficulties. It will not we trust, be unwelcome to you, that we express our desire of possessing some memorial of the pure theology which we have so many times heard delivered by you from the pulpit—and we warmly solicit, that you will select a number of your excellent discourses, in order that they may be printed for the benefit of ourselves and of our latest posterity, and prove permanent incentives to virtue, piety, and true religion.

There is also one other request which we intreat you not to refuse. The Charity Schools, in a great measure instituted by your zeal, and fostered ever by your patronage and influence, are no longer matter of promise. They have realised the hopes of the most sanguine. We are anxious to place your portrait in your professional robes in one of those schools—and we hope you will allow it to be painted and engraved by the best artists, so that an impression of it may form a frontispiece to the volume of your sermons.

We shall ever pray continually for your happiness—and if it shall please Providence

dence to enlarge in your native land, the sphere of your piety and usefulness in your holy ministration, we are persuaded, that you will not forget the smaller circle of the public which admired you in Bombay, and your private friends, who can cease only with life to revere and esteem your memory.

We are your sincere and affectionate friends,

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN,
and a long list of signatures.

The Archdeacon, who stood while Mr. Newnham read the address, though much affected, and occasionally interrupted by his feelings, spoke at some length, but circumstances do not enable us to record so full an account of the sentiments he expressed as we could wish. He felt, he said, that he had need of their indulgence, from his inability to reply adequately to such a kind and flattering address, oppressed as he was by the further consideration, that this was the day of his separation from their society—that no ordinary tone of acknowledgment was due for what was no ordinary testimony of affectionate regard; and though he could not suppose that the expressions were literally applicable to him, but heightened by the colouring of a flattering partiality, yet they were scarce the less acceptable to him, for next to our own conscience, the highest gratification is the testimony of those with whom we have been connected, and for whom we entertain sincere regard and esteem. He felt this, as a testimony not only of private regard, but as an acknowledgment from a considerate and religious people, of thankfulness for instruction in the most important concerns of life, however humble the individual by whom it was administered.

"With regard to the Education Society, I have indeed felt a lively interest in its well-doing, but my merit has been only that of giving a direction to the feeling of the settlement. Great acknowledgment was here due to Mr. Elphinstone; for however happy this government had been under the Presidence of a man high in literary attainment, and with liberal and enlightened views of policy, yet he would ever be remembered as the protector of education, and the happiness arising from moral instruction and integrity of principle, which form the basis of political greatness. To Sir Charles Colville too, the steady friend of the institution, much is owing; for, recorded as he is in the brightest page of our history in fighting the battles of his country, he will carry home with him the consciousness that he has studied also, and effectually promoted, the comfort and the morals of the soldier, and lent his assistance in improving the lower order of Europeans. But yet most is due to the Society for their munificent contributions, their attention to the charity, the impartiality and economy of their direction. I leave the institution in your hands, confident, as long as it shall be conducted with the same unanimity and judgment, the orphan will never want your support."

The Archdeacon observed that he would readily comply with their kind request that he would sit for his picture—and if, he added, it shall remind you of him who now stands before you, let it remind you of one who has studied to promote your most important interests, and who will retain to his latest hour an affectionate remembrance of you. "Your kind request respecting my sermons is indeed more embarrassing; for I know the responsibility attached to literary productions; and though criticism may be disarmed by the occasion, yet in the expositions which I may print, the most awful responsibility is involved, on points concerning which you and I may one day be called to give an account. Yet I will comply; and in the leisure of my voyage endeavour to make them more worthy of your perusal; and if they shall afford comfort to any individual, my end and your end will be answered.

"You wish me happiness in the land of my birth, to which we all hope to return. Attachment to our native country involves attachment to all that is good and perfect, and is to be encouraged, not from a mere love of soil, not from romantic feelings towards the scenes of our earlier days—but as possessing all that is excellent in public, and all that is lovely in private life; and I am persuaded that there is no greater security for universal usefulness, than a jealousy for the honour of England, and a regard for British feelings and for British principles. But strong as is my attachment to my native land; dear as are the ties which bind me to it; I feel I have strong and dear ties here; and if I carry with me the good opinion and good wishes of the society of this place, I beseech you to believe I leave with you my sincerest wishes and prayers for your health and prosperity, and whatever a merciful Providence may think most expedient for you."

The company shortly afterwards broke up, and in the course of the day the Archdeacon proceeded on board the James Sibbald, which was soon under weigh for England.

In addition to the above expression of the feelings of the society at large, we have much pleasure in communicating to the public, that the clergy of this Archdeaconry have resolved to present the venerable Archdeacon Barnes with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, as a mark of their affectionate regard for him as their ecclesiastical superior, and that they have unanimously agreed upon the following inscription:—

Presented
To
The Venerable George Barnes, D.D.,
Archdeacon of Bombay,
On his Departure from India,
By the Clergy of that Archdeaconry;
In testimony
Of their admiration of his public Character,
The judgment, moderation, and
Impartiality of his official conduct,
And his zeal for the welfare of the Church,
And as a mark of their Esteem for him
As a brother Clergyman.
November, 1825.

VICOMTE DE RICHEMONT.

His Excellency the Viscount Richemont, ambassador from the Court of France, and nephew to his most Christian Majesty's prime minister, arrived at Damaun on the 12th November, being invested with various commissions regarding the colonial and mercantile interests of France.

On his entering the fort, he was saluted by the infantry, and park of artillery, with a discharge of nineteen guns from the batteries; and was received in the principal hall by the governor, and all the heads of departments, civil and military.

After dinner, the governor proposed the health of the King of France: the Viscount that of the King of Portugal. The healths of the prime minister of France, the Viscount, the Governor of Bombay, and the Governor-general of India were then drank. At night a splendid ball was opened by his Excellency and Madame Nogar, after which the company partook of an elegant supper, and the party broke up at 3 o'clock. [*Bomb. Cour. Nov.* 30.

BRIDGE AT BARODA.

The beautiful bridge which Captain Waddington is building for his Highness the Guicowar is nearly finished, the centrings removed, and no sinking of the arch. Fourteen elephants, which came from the villages whither they had been sent to pasture, went over the bridge on their road to the city, when sent for to swell the pageantry of the Gunputty Festival. This occurrence was of course little regarded either by Capt. W. or his friends, but it had a marvellous effect in comforting the minds of the natives, who could not look without apprehension at the airy lightness of the classic arch, so widely differing from their ideas of the solid strength requisite for such constructions. It is a most elegant specimen of English taste and English science, and interesting as a mark of his Highness's consideration for the comfort of his subjects in general, the British cantonment in particular; since, without this bridge, the communication betwixt the camp and the city was difficult, and often dangerous, through the rainy months.—*Bom. Cour.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 24th ult. the annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held, when the seventh report was read. It appeared from the report, that during the last two years the society rendered assistance in printing translations of the scriptures in the Marhatta and Goojurattee languages. Many copies have been dispersed among the people who speak the former language in Bombay and the neighbouring country. In the schools established by missionaries, the scriptures are read daily. An edition of some parts of the scriptures in Marhatta is now in the press. The first edition of the New Testament in Goojurattee has been nearly all dispersed, and a second edition will soon be undertaken. A great part of the Old Testament in Goojurattee has also been distributed, and some parts of it are read with considerable interest. Many copies have been distributed in Hindoostanee, Portuguese, Armenian, and Arabic. The total number of copies issued from the depository, during the last two years, is 5,812 of the whole or parts of the Old Testament, and 5,366 copies of the New, or of separate parts of it. From the formation of the society to the present time, 16,607 copies of the Old and New Testaments have been distributed.—*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 8.

SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Native School and School-Book Society was held on Wednesday last, at the new school-room, on the verge of the Esplanade, the hon. the Governor in the chair. The meeting was attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by a considerable assemblage of European gentlemen and of the principal native inhabitants. After several resolutions connected with the prosperity and progress of the institution, an examination of the pupils in the English and Mahratta languages, and in arithmetic, took place, which spoke much in favour of the system of education, and of the zeal and assiduity with which it had been conducted. After the examination, prizes were distributed to those pupils who had made the most rapid progress, and presents were at the same time made to the different masters, all of whom appeared to have given satisfaction to the managers of the institution.—*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 1.

SICKNESS.

We are sorry to state that considerable sickness has prevailed in several districts of Guzerat. At Baroda and Kaira few of the officers have escaped attacks of remittent and intermittent fevers. At Mhow the European horse and foot artil-

lery had suffered a good deal from similar attacks. The epidemic cholera has been prevalent in several parts of Kattywar and Cutch, and some fatal cases had occurred among the troops which left Bombay, both during the voyage, and after their landing at Mandavie.—*Bom. Cour. Oct.* 29.

Among those who have fallen victims to fever, we are extremely sorry to mention the name of Capt. Remon, an officer distinguished on account of his ardent zeal and high professional acquirements, which he has, on many occasions, had opportunities of displaying in the field. His private worth had gained him a large circle of sincerely attached friends, who will long lament his loss.—*Bom. Gaz. Nov.* 24.

THE SINDIANS.

The Sindian cavalry are mounted on various descriptions of horses. The tattoo, or pony, is, however, the most common: numbers are seen on mules; and from the Ameer to the beggar, a camel is in use. The horses are not adapted to form good cavalry, for they are generally heavy in the forehand, a fault which is increased to such a degree by the ambling pace to which they are universally trained, as to render it difficult to urge them to a gallop. Their matchlock men are excellent, and are trained to the use of this weapon from their infancy.

The pay of a Sindee soldier, calculating at the rate at which he receives grain, may amount to 2½ rupees per month, or perhaps a trifle more, with additional allowance when on actual service.

Unlike other countries, Sind has few or no fortified places, the attack of which might retard the motions of an invading army. The few forts that are to be met with are extremely insignificant; and although there are some strong natural positions on the western bank of the Indus, it has never been the policy of the government, in similar cases, to defend them; for indeed to do so, the fertile country must become an easy prey to the enemy. The custom hitherto has been, for the people of Sind to fly with their property to the desert, where they remain in perfect safety under the protection of the desert tribes.

Vakeels, we understand, have arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad, and we believe there is not the slightest chance of hostile measures being resorted to, though perhaps a larger force than formerly will be permanently stationed on the Sind frontier. The state of Sind is perfectly independent of us, nor do any treaties exist that we know of between the two governments. It formerly paid a certain tribute to the Cabul government, which is now exacted by Runjeet Sing, and paid with much reluctance by the Ameers, but who feel that they want the power to assert their independence.—*Bom. Cour. Dec.* 17.

NATIVE ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR ELPHINSTONE.

A copy of the following address from the Native Community of Bombay to the Governor, expressive of their grateful sense of his liberality and exertions to relieve the inhabitants from distress during the last dry season, by digging wells and opening new banks, has been forwarded for insertion in the *Asiatic Journal*, at the request of the natives of Bombay—we insert it with pleasure.

"To the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, President in Council, Bombay."

"Hon. Sir:—Deeply impressed at all times, with a sense of gratitude for the benefits which, during your administration and that of the present members of your honourable Board, have been conferred on all classes of the inhabitants of Bombay, so creditable to the name of the British government, we, the undersigned, beg more particularly on the present occasion (having been blessed by the high Providence with a favourable season of rain, and expecting a most abundant crop of all descriptions of grain) to offer you our sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your most munificent and charitable exertions in providing against the want of water during the last dry season.

"The kindness of your disposition, which makes you beloved by all; the obliging condescension which leads you to attend, with the greatest readiness, to the wishes and applications of those under you; but above all, the noble liberality with which you patronize every public institution for the good of the country, need not now any mention from us; they are engraved on our breasts, and they will be associated in the minds of our children with those institutions, which must remain as a memorial of their founder.

"But the more immediate benefits which we have just experienced, as well individually as collectively, who compose so great a proportion of this island, call forth the most lively sentiments of gratitude; and we are therefore constrained by every good feeling, to offer you our humble tribute of thanks. Permit us to express our gratitude for the benefits we lately experienced by the opening of the sally port through the ramparts, which has been so useful to the inhabitants of the port, in getting water both by day and night; and, also, by the opening of the wells in every part of the island where it was probable they could be of service: and likewise in the construction of the new tanks, and in improving and repairing the old ones; which benevolent steps have saved

saved the inhabitants from considerable distress.

"Such acts as these, at all times considered as the most charitable in this part of the world, permit us to assure you, are particularly at this period appreciated as they ought to be by all classes of our fellow subjects; and with every sentiment of esteem for your justice and liberality, and with every good wish for your prosperity, and that you may continue long to administer the government of this island, we beg to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, honourable sir,

Your most grateful,
Devoted and obedient servants,

"Hormanjee Bomanjee	"Rugganath Sunkersett
Cursetjee Ardeseer	Madowdass Runchordass
Jahangeer Ardeser	
Framjee Cowasjee	Davidass Herjeewandass
Nowrojee Jamsetjee	
Cursetjee Manickjee	Vethoba Kanorjee
Bomanjee Hormanjee	Rugnath Madowjee
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	WashdewWissonathjee
Moolna Pheroz	Bhasker Dadajee
Hormanjee Dorabjee	Venoo Sunker S.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	Tadoorung Dulvee
Jahangeer Nosserwanjee	Annunta Bhumdaree
	Kessowjee Pandoojee
NowrojeeNosserwanjee	Shamo Koosnah Senoy
Hormanjee Dhunjee	Annunta Kugoojee
Limjee Cowasjee	Javerchund Amaram
Cowasjee Manickjee	Harjoonjee Nathjee
Herjee Nosserwanjee	Hurrydass Doosarkadass
Fromjee Bomanjee	
Furdoonjee Limjee	Nagurdass HerjeeMoody
Cooverjee Ruttonjee	
Dorabjee Byramjee	Tulseydass Kaleanjie
Merwanjee Nowjojee Mainekijee	Bhoydass Sukedass
	Pemjee Peersootum
Jahangeer Fromjee Nanabhoy	Ramjee Chatoor
	Luckmechund Pooryraz
Cursetjee Cowasjee	
Pestonjee Bhecajee	Latha Rhanjee
Burzonjee Nonabhoy	Danra Gopall
Kakoosroo Sorabjee	Cajee Mahomedally
Hormanjee Rhicajee	Aga Mahomed Soostry
Hormanjee Rhicajee Merjee	Mahomedally Rogey
	Mahomed Seeaje Purkar
Cowasjee Herjee Merjee	Peerkhan Taebjee
Jahangeer Herjee	Hajderally Casunjee
Merwanjee Nowrojee	Valey Mahomed Ebrainjee
Cowasjee Manickjee	
Sapoorjee Sorabjee	Mahomedally Taeb
Sorabjee Pestonjee	Muncherjee Cursetjee
Rustomjee Cowasjee Patell	Merwanjee Bhicajee
	Merwanjee Bhomanjee
Vicajee Merjee Patell	Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Dhagjee Dhadajee	Soorby."

Bombay, 31*st Oct.* 1825.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 10. *Britannia*, Bourchier, from London.—12. *Cambridge*, Barber, from London.—*Nov.* 12. *John Biggar*, Blair, from Liverpool.—*Ceres*, Warren, and *Hannah*, Shepherd, both from London.—14. *Maitland*, Studd, from London.—27. *Cambrian*, Clarkson, from China.—30. *Alfred*, Lamb, from China.—*Dec.* 8. *Sarah*, Tucker, from London.—12. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, from London.

Departures.

Nov. 8. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—15. *James Sibbald*, Forbes, for London.—20. *Britannia*, Bourchier, for London.—*Dec.* 4. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.—7. *John Biggar*, Blair, for Liverpool.—19. *Hannah*, Shepherd, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. At Broach, the lady of W. Stubbs, Esq., acting judge, of a son and heir.

Oct. 6. At Vaux's Tomb, near Surat, the lady of Maj. C. S. Whitehill, 10th N.I., of a son.

17. The lady of Lieut. R. H. H. Fawcett, 18th N.I., of a son.

22. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. W. K. Lester, commissary of stores, B. S. F., of a son.

24. The lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 14th N.I., of a son.

Nov. 10. Mrs. Briggs, of a daughter.

— At Colabah, Mrs. W. J. Marshall, of a son.

19. The lady of Lieut. W. Macdonald, H.C.'s marine, of a son.

21. The lady of Lieut. D. W. Fraser, H. H. the Nagpore Rajah's service, of a daughter.

23. In the fort, Mrs. J. J. Fernandez, of a daughter.

Dec. 11. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Maclean, Queen's Royals, commanding King's troops depôt, of a son.

12. Mrs. J. C. Da Gama, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At St. Thomas's Church, J. Williams, Esq., civil service, to Mary, daughter of G. Evans, Esq., of Barnfield, Essex.

Nov. 2. At Kaira, A. Graham, Esq., assist.surg., to Laura, 4th daughter of J. Williams, Esq., Walthamstow, Essex.

7. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th N.I., to Catherine, 4th daughter of R. Foquett, Esq., of Clatterford, Isle of Wight.

8. Mr. John Caldecott to Silva, eldest daughter of J. S. Darby, Esq., paymaster, Queen's Royals.

14. Lieut. M. Law, 2d bat. artil., and act. assist. com. of stores at presidency, to Fanny Catherine, daughter of Maj. Gen. Wilson.

24. Mr. John J. Griffiths, H.M.'s 6th regt., eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Griffiths, to Emma, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Scott, H.M.'s 6th regt.

— At Coel, Lieut. and Adj. D. E. McKay, horse artil. brig., to Agnes Anne, fourth daughter of W. Spotteswoode, Esq., Perthshire.

29. At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. R. Bulkley, adj., left wing 20th N.I., to Sybella Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Bell, Madras estab.

Dec. 15. At St. Thomas's Church, G. Forbes, Esq., to Matilda, second daughter of H. Willis, Esq., of Rumford, Essex.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Chanda, near Nagpore, the infant daughter of Assist.surg. A. Montgomery.

7. At Byculiah, Jeresa, lady of Capt. P. Maughan, H.C.'s marine.

16. At Colaba, A. J. Ralph, assist.surg. Queen's Royals, aged 28.

22. Pestonjee Eduljee, chief interpreter of Maharatta and Guzerattee languages to Hon. late Recorder's Court at Bombay, aged 67.

24. At Poona, Lieut. Col. B. Bellassis, commandant of horse artillery at this presidency.

Nov. 3. At the presidency, Capt. G. Melville, 1st L.C.

4. At Poona, Mr. troop quart. mast. T. Tiernan, 2d tr. horse artil., aged 31.

5. At Mandavie, Capt. T. Remon, of engineers.

6. At the Baroda residency, Mrs. John Lester, mother of Capt. Lester, commissary of stores at that station.

7. At Rampart Row, Anna Maria Louisa, infant daughter of R. Baxter, Esq.

9. At Joorabunder, on the route from Rajkote to Bhooj, Ens. J. G. Mudie, 2d Gr.N.I.

11. At Bhooj, R. Martin, Esq., assist.surg.

— Capt. J. G. Richards, 11th N.I., aged 32.

12. On his passage from Mandavie to the presidency, Lieut. J. Whitaker, 16th N.I., aged 22.

15. At Surat, Wm. Chalmers, son of the Rev. W. Fyvie, aged 2 years.

16. At Goa, His Exc. Don Manoel da Camara, viceroy and captain general of Portuguese India, aged 45.

19. In camp, at Jooreah, near Bhooj, Lieut. R. Carr, 21st regt. N.I.

20. Capt. G. Challon, 16th N.I., aged 43.

26. The Rev. Dom Mathias de Monte e Faria, vicar of the church of S. Miguel, at Mahim.

29. Ens. R. Phillipps, 7th N.I., eldest son of Surg. B. Phillipps, of this establishment.

— H. F. Dent, Esq., only son of W. Dent, Esq., of Brokendon-bury, Herts, aged 25.

Lately. At Mandavie, in Cutch, P. Macdonell, Esq., assist.surg., attached to political agent in Kattywar.

Ceylon.

MISSION COLLEGE.

It is proposed by the American missionaries in this island, to establish a mission college at Jaffna, for the instruction of Tamul and other youth. The prospectus published insists upon the importance of extensive school establishments, as one of the most effectual methods of propagating Christianity. A leading object of the institution will be to give the native youth a thorough knowledge of the English language, and introduce them to the sciences of Europe. The testimony of the Bishop of Calcutta is expressed in the following letter :—

"Chowringhee, December 6, 1825.

"Reverend and dear Sir ;—I have read with much interest the Reports of your missionary establishment, and intended plan of Christian education in the neighbourhood of Jaffna, and regret that the prior and urgent claims of Bishop's College prevent my contributing at present towards it in any other way than by good wishes. Those good wishes are strengthened by all which I have heard and known of your labours and those of your brethren in Ceylon ; where I can say with truth that I found an unanimous testimony, borne by the members both of the Church of England and other Christian sects, to the zeal, the judgment, and exemplary conduct of American missionaries.

"I remain, &c.

"REGINALD CALCUTTA."

"The Rev. M. Winslow."

TUNNEL.

We are happy to announce that the Tunnel near Kandy has been open for wheel carriages since the 7th instant, and little more remains to be done towards its completion but to secure by masonry some few parts where the rock is defective, or cannot be depended upon.—[*Ceylon Gaz. Sep.* 14.

Persia.

The news from Herat, received *viâ* Amritsir, is of rather an interesting description. It appears that the Persian prince who governs part of Khorassan had arrived from Meshed with a large army at Toorbut, a place belonging to Mahommud Khan, the son of Esa Khan, whose territory is situated in the hilly country between Meshed and Herat. Mahommud Khan applied for assistance to the Dooranee prince, Kamran, who sent Sirdars Salov Khan and Peer Mahommud Khan, with 4,000 horse, to his support, and at the same time despatched an envoy to the ruler of Oorgunj (Kharesm) requesting his co-operation.

When the Prince Kamran arrived near Toorbut, he determined to make an attack by night on the Persian army. The other party, however, having heard of the design, and the preparations that were making against them, were the first to attack. The Dooranees sustained a defeat, many prisoners were taken, and the Sirdars were obliged to retire to Herat, leaving Toorbut in possession of the Persians, who seized and put to death its chief.

In the mean time, Mahommud Ruheem Khan, the ruler of Oorgunj, according to the Prince Kamran's request, advanced to his aid with 30,000 men ; but the latter taking alarm at his approach, shut the gates of Herat. Ruheem Khan encamped outside the walls, and sent a messenger to the prince, saying, "You first asked my assitancse, and now that I am come, you shut your gates,—what is the meaning of such change ? Pay me the Nalbundee (tribute exacted in return for service), and allow me to depart." Kamran replied that he had nothing to give. Ruheem Khan then plundered the villages round Herat, carried many of the inhabitants into captivity, and returned to Oorgunj.

The Persian prince afterwards surrounded Herat, and began to plunder the adjacent country. Such was the posture of affairs when the letter containing the above particulars was despatched to the Punjab.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 5.

Netherlands India.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The following letter speaks in a more desponding tone than the government papers and despatches hitherto published.

Extract from a letter dated Batavia, December 18 :—The affairs of this government wear a gloomy aspect; their finances are in a distressed state owing to large debts, the amount of paper money in circulation being great, and little silver to be had—as you may suppose, when silver guilders range in the several divisions of the island at from 35 to 20 ; they are bought by this government at 20 to 22 to pay their troops. The policy pursued during the last five years by government has brought this colony to the verge of ruin ; the natives have discovered the weakness of the Dutch, and are taking advantage of it in many of their possessions.

In Java, the natives interior of Samarang have taken the field since July, and this government acknowledge that they have not power to put down this serious rebellion. Many soldiers have been sacrificed, and with no other effect than teaching the insurgents how to fight, to retreat, and value the Dutch power. Their leaders

leaders are getting bolder every day. The Dutch forces are now compelled to remain inactive in their several fortresses. I shall not be in the least surprised to learn that the rebels have carried them all by storm, when the rains are passed. The object the leaders of the insurrection have in view is to establish the native power, say the Sultan's dominions, independent of European control. They have no disposition to make conquest of the sea coast west of Cheribon.

China.

Three proclamations have been issued concerning the entry of the European merchants of Canton into the city, the particulars of which are given in a preceding page. These documents are extremely verbose and lengthy. We shall extract their substance.

The first is from the Viceroy, expatiating upon the audacity of the foreigners in transgressing the law and entering the city ; and declaring that if any foreigner shall take upon himself to enter the city, he shall be chained and examined upon his knees, after which he shall be kept in prison, and tried and punished according to law. Should the officers and soldiers in charge of the gates kill any person in trying to apprehend them, it shall be no offence. The Viceroy excuses the Kwang-hee, or Kong-heep, for his enlarged and indulgent treatment of the merchants, as they "showed signs of fear and contrition, and begged for indulgence ; appearing penitent, and petitioning, that this their first offence might be forgiven !" In the other officers, he says, there was great remissness. "The head (Hong) merchant and the other six (to whom the six foreign factories belong) must be thrice awarded as guilty of a high offence ; the porter and upper intendants must be loaded with heavy collars ; the officers at the Tsing-haw gate severely punished with forty blows, and the soldier severely beaten and dismissed. In future the names and surnames of all the foreigners inhabiting the foreign factories, together with those of the compradores and superintendants, must be returned by the Hong merchants once a month, as well as the captains and mates of the ships, and the occasions of their movements at Whampoa and Macao, which are to be sent to the proper magistrate, in order that they may be subject to examination when required." His Excellency allows the foreigners to hire fast-boats, "as a mark of compassion."

The next mandate from the new Hoppo to the Hong merchants commences with the following preamble :—"The present dynasty instituted the office of Hoppo, who has the general superintendence of maritime trade, on account of its compassionating feelings towards distant foreigners, surely not in consequence of any necessity that it has for the foreigners' clocks and watches, broad-cloth, longells, &c. ; or for the sake of the annual duties, amounting to several hundred thousand tales. The central nation (China) possesses silk and cotton manufactures of various kinds, enough to clothe and cover all its people, and abundance of dials, clypsedras, and hour-glasses as well as clocks and watches, from Soachou and Yang Chou, sufficient to ascertain the lapse of time With regard to the rare and precious articles which are brought from the four seas, and by the nations of the north and south, these are piled up in the imperial palace in mountainous heaps. When any of the provinces are afflicted with famine, millions of tales are issued from the national treasury for their relief ; what necessity, then, can there be for trifling commodities of foreign nations ? In consequence of the various people of the Western Ocean having long been dependent upon the tea, rhubarb, and other goods of China for their existence, therefore the office of Hoppo was established to superintend the trade on just and impartial principles. But as it was to be apprehended that the foreigners, coming from afar, over a tempestuous ocean, ignorant of the language, and unable to procure food for themselves, would be deceived and cheated by wicked natives, the Hong merchants were instituted to buy their goods, and the linguists to be their interpreters, while pilots and compradores were provided them, as well as food and water to support their existence. As it was likewise to be feared that the foreigners, unacquainted with the laws of the celestial dynasty, might be led into a violation of them by wicked natives, a high and trusty officer was appointed for their especial superintendence, while the Viceroy delegated to the proper civil and military officers their government and control. The mercy was most great ; but the laws are most severe ! The foreign merchants have either chiefs to superintend their affairs, or there is an inferior jurisdiction exercised by each captain or master over those under his immediate command. If they can strictly conform themselves to ancient usage, mutual good understanding may be preserved for ever. But it appears that of late years remissness has proceeded from long neglect. With the exception of the English chief, who indeed understands the general principles of moral fitness, and the foreigners of that nation (those in the Company's employ) who preserve a due regard for themselves, the others, namely, the American and Indian foreigners, regardless of the

the great benevolence and goodness of his imperial majesty, listen to and allow themselves to be led astray by worthless Chinese."

The document then comments on the daring acts of irregularity on the part of the foreigners in proceeding to the city gates, and concludes with a solemn admonition to the Hong, the linguists, compradores, &c. to "change their faces, and wash their hearts," on pain of suffering in their persons, families, or even with their lives.

The last document is also addressed to the Hong by the Hoppo, forbidding foreigners from loitering about Canton, requiring them, if they have no business in hand, to re-embark and return home; or, if their accounts are unsettled, to go and wait at Macao. The Hoppo excepts from his remarks the English (*i. e.* the Company's factory), as they have "conformed to the regulations."

FIRE AT CANTON.

Letters from Canton mention a destructive conflagration in that city, which is described as having been on fire in several places at the same time.

LOSS OF THE H. C. SHIP, ROYAL GEORGE.

By the ship Farquharson accounts have been received of the total destruction, by fire, of the H.C's ship Royal George, at Whampoa, on the morning of the 24th Dec. last.

The fire commenced in the gun-room, and the alarm was first given about 4 A.M.; but from the extreme rapidity with which the conflagration extended, the ship must have been burning for some time previous to the bursting forth of the flames. Every exertion was made to smother the fire: but the flames soon communicated with the spirit-room, which burnt with the most irresistible violence, and in less than an hour after the first alarm all prospect of saving the ship became hopeless. She blew up at about 8. The greatest coolness and intrepidity were manifested by the officers and crew; and we are happy to learn that no life was lost on the occasion. She had most of her cargo on board, consisting of tea and raw silk.

St. Helena.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. H. S. COLE.

At a General Court-martial, whereof Major H. H. Pritchard, St. Helena artillery, was President, held at the Library, 17th October 1825, by virtue of a warrant from the hon. Brig.-Gen. Walker, governor and commander-in-chief, and the Council, Captain Henry Sutton Cole, of the St. Helena regiment, was brought before it a prisoner, under the following

Charge.—Captain Henry Sutton Cole, of the St. Helena regiment, ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief, at the request of Lieut. A. A. Younge of the same corps, upon the following charge, *viz.*

For scandalous and gross conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in publicly and unprovokedly insulting me at the gate of the garrison parade, on Thursday the 6th of October 1825, a few minutes previous to my mounting guard, and when I was in waiting for that duty; by addressing himself in substance as follows, and in presence of several officers: "Younge, you are a *damned black-guard* and *no gentleman*, nor do I consider you better than Homagee the hangman:"—and being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) A. A. YOUNGE,
Lieut. St. Helena Regiment.

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely considered the charge, and the evidence adduced in support of it, with what has been stated in defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Captain Henry Sutton Cole, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "*scandalous*," and in virtue of the articles of war, it doth sentence him, the said Captain Henry Sutton Cole, to lose one step of rank in the regiment he is in, by being placed next to and below the present third Captain of that corps.

(Signed) H. H. PRICTHARD,
Major St. Helena Artillery and President.
(Signed) C. R. G. HODSON,
Judge Advocate.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) A. WALKER, Gov.
Y. H. BROOKE, M. C.
G. BLENKINS, M. C.

Observations.—The Governor and Council deem it incumbent on them to remark, that Captain Beale being the captain of the day, and senior officer of the regiment present when Captain Cole insulted or abused Lieutenant Younge, who was for duty at that moment, ought to have adopted decided steps immediately to protect that officer, as well as to prevent the consequences that might have resulted from such intemperate language. Captain Beale, on the contrary, has, by his objecting to the questions put to him by the prosecutor, which required to know if he had not been told by Captain Cole that he would abuse Lieutenant Younge, rendered himself open to the conclusion that he was accessary to the unofficer-like conduct of which Captain Cole has been found guilty.

By order of the Governor and Council,
(Signed) F. H. BROOKE,
Secretary to Government.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

BEFORE we insert the official details of the events which followed the rupture of the armistice by the Burmese, it will be proper to relate shortly the transactions which preceded it, as stated in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, on the authority of despatches received from Prome.

It appears that throughout the month of October the Burmese had manifested symptoms of a disposition to renew hostilities, several bands of marauders having crossed the line of demarkation, ostensibly without the authority of their chiefs, and plundered villages on our side. The villagers themselves in several instances defended their property successfully against the attacks of these banditti, and small detachments sent from the head-quarters prevented their ravages being carried to any serious extent. Some correspondence passed between Sir A. Campbell and the Kee Woongee on the subject, when the latter promised to exert his best endeavours for checking these excesses, and positively denied that they were committed with his sanction or knowledge.

On the 24th October Major General Campbell wrote to the Kee Woongee, to enquire whether the English prisoners had been brought down from Ava according to agreement, and also whether he had learnt the result of the reference made to the court of Ava after the close of the late conferences. An answer was received from the Kee Woongee and Lamian Woon on the 29th. After taking credit to themselves for sincerity and fair dealing, and accusing the British authorities of insincerity and breach of faith in bringing armed sepoys, ships and boats to Rangoon, and crossing troops from Cheduba to Sandowey, which showed no wish or desire for peace, the writers say,—"If you sincerely want peace, and the re-establishment of our former friendship, according to Burman custom, empty your hands of what you have, and then if you ask it, we will be on friendly terms with you, and forward a petition for the release of the English prisoners and send them down to you. However, after the termination of the armistice between us, if you show any inclination to renew your demands for money in payment of your expenses, or any territory from us, you are to consider our friendship at an end. This is Burman custom."

By intelligence received at the same time from various quarters, it appeared certain that the voice of the king of Ava himself was loud for war, and that he had issued reiterated orders to the Burmese commanders to attack the British army immediately.

The faction of the concubine-queen was also clamorous for a continuation of hostilities, and the brother of the queen put his army in motion to attack the English.

A large force, amounting to about 80,000 men, was consequently assembled by directions from the court; the soldiers were promised gratuities, and all the officers promotion. Such of the commanders as shewed a reluctance to the measures of the court, were either executed or imprisoned. Bundoolah's brother was put to death for deserting his post at Donabew; Prince Sarrawuddy is in disgrace.

The Burmese army accordingly moved to attack the English forces at Prome about the middle of October, with directions, it is said, to destroy every man, woman, and child in the villages that had sought British protection.

General Campbell announced the rupture of the armistice to his army in the following general order:

"Prome, Oct. 20.

"The Commander of the Forces has this morning received information, too circumstantial in its details to be neglected, though almost too atrocious in its nature to be credited, being in substance that the Burmese Army is now in full march towards us, with a view to a general attack upon our position, and that they are executing this movement under express orders from the King of Ava, in open and shameful violation of an armistice concluded under the authority of the commanding generals of both armies, on the basis of the plighted faith of their respective Governments."

The events which followed are detailed in the official despatches, copies of which will be found in a subsequent page.

We add the following particulars from the

the *Government Gazette*, as to the feeling which prevails amongst the Burmese respecting the war:

A messenger who had been despatched to Memboo states, that when the English general and officers returned from Membenziek after the conference, the Burmese chiefs reported all through the Burmese soldiery and populace, that the English had come to treat in consequence of the Cochin Chinese, the friends of the Burmese, having proposed to come forward and shut the English in, and thus prevent their getting away. They also said that the English demanded a large sum of money as payment for the expenses of the war, but the Burmese answer was,—We too are at great expense; our soldiers cost us 150 rupees each. The English also asked for Arracan, which the Burmese refused; the English then asked for Cheduba, which was in like manner refused. The general report, all through the Burmese army, was, that there must be Peace, as the English were tired out. When the conference was held at the Lotoo, the Burmese, by the advice of Lamain-woon and the Attawoon, had 4000 musketeers, with jinjals ready in the surrounding jungle, to fight if any difference took place, or the English gave trouble. Every one thinks there must be Peace. The common people think, from the reports spread by the higher classes, that it is because the English give it up. But all the chiefs know that it is desired by their Government, as the treasury is exhausted; and the King is now borrowing or exacting from the merchants, and every one he can raise money from. A man who lately arrived at Memboo from Ava, says there is a general confusion there, in consequence of the rapacity of the Government for money; there is no credit, and the great Chinese trade is entirely at a stand, confidence being destroyed. The report of assistance from China is all false. The English, American, and Armenian prisoners, being in the greatest distress for food, sent to Monshoozar to say, they were so long without food they were starving. Monshoozar sent rice and money for their relief, which, when the King heard, he ordered him and his whole family for execution, and they were only saved by chance, by the intercession of the King's sister. But all his property is confiscated, and he is in irons. Some of the white people who were in irons are dead, but none have been executed. They died from trouble, broken hearts, and ill usage.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1825.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 26 4	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	24 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 0	Five per ct. Loan	1 12 Disc.
Ditto 0 8	New Five per ct. Loan..	1 10 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 4500 to 4700.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to Buy 2s. to 2s. 1d.—to Sell, 2s. 1d. to 2s.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 92 to 96 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Rs. 6 0 per cent.

Ditto on Government Bills..... .... 5 0 ditto.

Loans on Deposit ..... 6 0 ditto.

Price of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each	Sa.Rs. 10 0 to	10 8
Bank of England Notes	10 4 to	10 12
Spanish Dollars, per 100	205 0 to	206 0

Madras, Dec. 2, 1825.

Government Securities.

6 per cent. paper.....25 per cent. prem.

Old 5 ditto ditto..... 1 per cent. discount.

New 5 ditto ditto.....par. ditto ditto.

Exchange at 106⅓ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all purchases and sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1s. 9¾d at 3 months sight.

Ditto .... ditto .... 1s. 10d at 6 ditto.

Ditto on Bengal, 104 to 107 Madras Rs. per. 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay, 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1825.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97 Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, April 7.

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

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CASE.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,—

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) stated that the court had been specially summoned, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nine proprietors, which requisition should now be read.

The requisition was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"*London, March* 18, 1826.

"To the hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Hon. Sirs: We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, duly qualified, request that you will be pleased to call an early special General Court of Proprietors, at which it is our intention to submit the following motion:—

"'That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which it could never have been within the contemplation of the public authorities to occasion, but against which no human foresight on his part could have provided, and these difficulties having been greatly augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta for a short period to wind up his affairs; the proprietors of East-India stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve that gentleman from the embarrassment in which he is now unhappily plunged, earnestly recommend to their hon. directors, that there be granted to Mr. Buckingham, from the funds of the Company, for the purpose of assisting him to surmount his present difficulties, the sum of £5,000 sterling, being not more than one-eighth part of the estimated loss of actual property occasioned by the proceedings adverted to; assuring the hon. directors that they will meet with the cordial support of this court in helping to repair misfortunes and alleviate sufferings, no doubt unwillingly witnessed and unintentionally inflicted.'

"We have the honour to be, Hon. Sirs,

"Your most obedient, humble servants,

"JOSEPH HUME, DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"HENRY GAHAGAN, CHARLES FORBES,
"JOHN WILKS, J. DOYLE,
"C. J. DOYLE, H. STRACHEY,
"W. MAXFIELD."

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* then rose. He said that, in submitting this motion to the court, he considered himself relieved from the necessity of entering at any length upon the grounds upon which, he trusted, the proprietors would support it, as the case had been before under the consideration of the court. He would endeavour, upon this occasion, to establish the question on its own intrinsic merits, without the assistance of any collateral observation. In advocating the cause of Mr. Buckingham, he (and he would also answer for his hon. friends who supported him on this question, as being actuated by the same feeling) had no indirect object which he wished to obtain, no indirect purpose which he wished to serve, and had no desire to reflect upon any person whatever. He hoped no suspicion of any such intention was entertained: he had no desire that the question should be connected with any other; but would pursue the same course as he had done before. It had been thought necessary by the servants of the Company in India to expel Mr. Buckingham from that country, for pursuing a course that in his (Mr. Buckingham's) mind was both proper and lawful. But after his banishment from India, the question of his conduct there ends; he (Mr. Kinnaird) had nothing more to do with it. The ground upon which he appealed to the court was, that the property which Mr. Buckingham left behind him in India had been reduced to worse than nothing, in consequence of measures which had not been adopted as a means of punishment, and must, therefore, have been unintentional; for it could not be supposed, that it was intended to persecute Mr. Buckingham by the loss of his property: he thought the government had no such intention. If any person would assert that the destruction of Mr. Buckingham's property was intended as part of his punishment, he would at once throw up the appeal he was now making to the court; for he made it on the ground that the destruction of that gentleman's property was not intended as a portion of the punishment inflicted upon him for what was considered the pernicious way of his conducting the press in India. He stated this on the part of the government, and he defied any person to contradict it. He did not mean to reflect upon any body; but he repeated, that the loss of property which Mr. Buckingham has suffered was never intended by the government. That gentleman enjoyed an unblemished character; he was pursuing a lawful object in this country, by the success of which he must

must stand or fall; but while he thus conducted himself, he found himself deprived of those resources he had calculated upon; and instead of enjoying an interest in his paper in India and his printing establishment, he is deprived of these advantages, and finds himself involved in debt. All this arose from the measures of government, who would not grant a license until Mr. Buckingham ceased to have any property but the paper and types. In consequence of this the property was transferred from Mr. Buckingham to other persons, without any sum being given for the goodwill. In stating this, he did not intend to throw reflections on any one, upon which to ground his motion. The present motion was unconnected with any collateral question: it only stated the case, as he had put it; but he would not object to its being confined more strictly to an act of compassion, if any person chose to put it as such. He had now placed before the court, as briefly as he could, the reasons upon which Mr. Buckingham appealed to a body of his countrymen, who composed the richest company in the world. He would now only state before he sat down, that he had a requisition of nine proprietors, praying that opinions of the proprietors at large might be taken on this question; and as an occasion would soon occur, when a greater number of proprietors would be in town than there would be some time again, he wished the ballot to be fixed for that period. He then concluded by moving the following motion:—

"That the severe loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government subsequently to his departure from India, having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, not within the contemplation of the public authorities to occasion, and augmented by the obstacles which prevented him from returning to Calcutta to wind up his affairs, the proprietors of East-India stock, animated solely by a desire to relieve him from his embarrassments, earnestly recommend to their hon. directors, that there be granted to Mr. Buckingham, from the funds of the Company, in order to assist him to surmount his present difficulties, the sum of £5,000, assuring the hon. directors that they will meet with the cordial support of this court in helping to repair misfortunes and alleviate sufferings, no doubt unwillingly and unintentionally inflicted."

Mr. *Hume* rose to second the motion. He hoped that the appeal now made to the justice and humanity of the proprietors would meet with a favourable hearing. He did not remember, upon any occasion, when the application of an individual for redress had been so strongly supported, on the ground of reason and justice, as this of Mr. Buckingham. The question was not now for what reason that gentleman was originally banished from India; his offence was sufficiently atoned for by that punishment. Such being the case, he submitted to the court that a stronger occasion for relieving the misfortunes of a gentleman who had been ruined, after having meritoriously endeavoured to obtain an independency, had never come before the proprietors. Under all these circumstances, he could not suppose, after the appeals that had been made to the court, but that a favourable hearing would be given by a company of wealthy and independent men, whose liberality was well known, to the case of an individual, whose ruin had been brought on by no immediate fault of his own, but from the conduct of the servants of that Company. Some very sensible remarks had been made upon the case of Mr. Buckingham by the editor of a provincial newspaper. After giving an account of what took place in India, the writer proceeds to say, that "the suppression of the Calcutta Journal is the first instance in the history of England of an English newspaper being suppressed by the act of government." It was now the duty of this court to grant to Mr. Buckingham, that which was asked, indemnification for only one-eighth part of his loss. The appeal to the consideration of the proprietors was made in the fairest manner possible; it was not confined to the determination of the few who were assembled in that court, but the whole body of proprietors at large would have an opportunity of giving their opinion on the subject, when the proper time arrived. He thought every person was convinced that the present question was unconnected with any other. The question of the liberty of the press in India was entirely distinct from the present application of compensation for the loss of property sustained by Mr. Buckingham, while absent from India, and when he could not have committed any act to deserve such punishment. He had great expectations that the present motion would be acceded to by the body of proprietors, when it should come to be decided by ballot. He had always been unwilling to vote away the public money here or elsewhere, and he would not support the present motion did he not feel that it was founded on justice and humanity.

Mr. *Poynder*—"I can sincerely assure the court that there is no one whom I have the honour to address, not excepting even the mover and seconder of this resolution, who can more unfeignedly regret than myself the necessity of travelling over ground which has been trodden before, or of repeating arguments which have been already adduced. There seems, however, to be no choice for those who dissent from the motion now proposed, but to repeat their former objections, and so long as the friends of Mr. Buckingham shall esteem it their duty to obtrude upon us the consideration of his pretensions, so long must they be met with a plain exposition of certain weighty facts, which, if they should happen to be unpalatable, they have only themselves to thank for eliciting. The terms, indeed, in which that resolution are couched, are plainly intended to preclude all reference to Mr. B.'s past misconduct, and have, for their evident object, to confine all argument upon the question within the narrow limits of that gentleman's history since he was expelled from India. I cannot, however, consent to be precluded by the technical ability with which this motion has been prepared, from going into the former history of Mr. Buckingham, since it would be the height of injustice and inconsistency for any proprietor to call upon this court to vote £5,000 to an individual, and, at the same time, to deny to any other proprietor the privilege of considering how far he had deserved it. It seems, therefore, only due to the proprietors at large, and to the mover and seconder in particular, that I should state, in the outset, with all frankness and honesty, that it is necessary, to the purpose of my argument, to take a more excursive range than the motion would prescribe; and that however essential to their interests the friends of Mr. B. may consider it, that we should only look at his conduct since his arrival in England, it appears to me that the interests of truth as imperatively require that we should not merely contemplate him since he has no longer possessed the power of doing mischief, but that we should see how he conducted himself so long as that opportunity was afforded to him. If I should succeed in shewing that his behaviour, during the interval of probation, was at once discreditable to himself, and injurious to the interests of India, it will perhaps be thought that the best reason will be afforded against complying with his present application. It will probably be known to most of the proprietors, that in August 1818 the censorship which had previously existed on the press in India was removed, and that, in its place, the following regulations were adopted by the supreme government. '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 observations. 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.' It was in the beginning of 1818, that Mr. Buckingham went out to India, with a license as a free mariner, and in the month of October of that year he commenced the 'Calcutta Journal,' in the prospectus of which paper he stated no intention of establishing a free press in India, nor was any purpose of that nature announced in the paper itself. In three years afterwards, however, he proclaimed in a pamphlet, which he then published, that his journal was 'the only zealous and determined advocate of free discussion, and that neither the hope of reward nor the fear of punishment, the prospect of gain nor the dread of ruin, should divert him from his object.' I shall now proceed to prove that what Mr. Buckingham calls 'free discussion' consisted in a continued series of virulent personalities against individuals, and of the most offensive attacks upon the government, for whose authority he invariably displayed the utmost contempt. There is scarcely a page of his journal which will not establish the correctness of this statement; but the following instances may be selected. Very shortly after the journal began, an article appeared reflecting, in unmeasured terms, on the confirmation of Mr. Elliott in the government of Madras, which the Advocate-General reported to be, in his opinion, a libel, and which the chief secretary of the Bengal government was authorized by the Governor-General in Council to describe as a 'wanton attack upon that high officer, in which his continuance in office is represented as a public calamity, and his conduct in administration asserted to be governed by despotic principles, and influenced by unworthy motives;' after which the chief secretary informs Mr. Buckingham that the Governor-General in Council considered that 'such paragraphs were highly offensive and objectionable, and violated the obvious spirit of the instructions given to the editors of newspapers;' and that although he should at that time abstain from exercising the powers vested in him by law, he could not continue to overlook such offences, since this was by no means the first which had occurred. Upon this Mr. Buckingham promised obedience to the resolutions affecting the press; in consequence of which the government forebore to notice an equally offensive article which appeared at the same time, the object of which was to bring into contempt the Madras government who are assimilated to 'the inquisition,' denominated 'oppressors,' and declared to be 'at war

war with liberty and truth.' In no fewer than three months afterwards, *viz.* on the 11th Jan. 1820, Mr. Buckingham again inserted an article, as to the government of Fort St. George, which called for the immediate notice of the Governor-General in Council, whose chief secretary wrote to Mr. B. as follows:—'Your observations are obviously in violation of the spirit of those rules to which your particular attention had before been called, and the unfounded insinuations conveyed in those remarks greatly aggravate the impropriety of your conduct. The Governor-General in Council has perceived, with regret, the little impression made on you by the indulgence you have already experienced; and I am directed to warn you of the certain consequence of your again incurring the displeasure of government.' The secretary then merely requires the insertion in his journal of an apology, a draft of which was directed to be transmitted to the government. Instead, however, of sending such a draft, or inserting any acknowledgment in his journal, Mr. B. justified his behaviour, contended that the press was free, and declared he had therefore questioned the policy of the Court of Directors towards Lord Hastings, and should refuse to insert any apology, as conceiving it would humble him. So much for the pretended dignity of this licensed mariner, in his new character of an unlicensed libeller, whose unfounded insinuations against the Madras government were, it seems, to be admitted as established truth, rather than that his dignity should be compromised, or his pride humbled! Another letter of rebuke from the chief secretary of government followed this refusal to submit, filled with fresh, but most necessary complaints against this editor, and concluding thus: 'With every allowance which can be made in your favour, his Lordship in Council thinks it indispensably requisite that a public acknowledgment should be made.' In a defective and imperfect compliance with this requisition, Mr. B. assumed the language of triumph, and distinctly stated that 'his sentiments had undergone no change.' Immediately after this a charge appeared in the Calcutta Journal against the officers through whom the pay of the Nizam's troops was issued, for deriving an illicit profit by receiving the good currency of the Company, and issuing a base currency to the troops. This letter the resident at Hyderabad felt it his duty to transmit to government, observing that 'it could not be intended either that the acts of government should be audaciously arraigned, that discontent at their measures should be spread among the troops, or that their servants should be wantonly traduced in the discharge of their public duty by the slander of anonymous calumniators,' and the resident earnestly requested the interference of government against the charge, as tending to excite the army to revolt, who accordingly called for the name of the writer of the letter. Mr. B., however, took no notice of the summons, and the further lenity of the government was displayed, as no punishment whatever followed. This lenity was abused, as might have been expected, by Mr. B. publishing in his journal the celebrated letter signed Æmulus, charging on the government the most flagitious disregard of principle in the open preference of the man who had the most interest, to the man who had the highest merit. Part of this article runs thus: 'No species of merit (I shall advance it without much apprehension of controversion) receives in this country (India) a commensurate remuneration; but, on the contrary, every indication of rising genius is repressed, with the most undisguised and inconsiderate wantonness, and every excitement and emulation is barbarously withheld, except by the pernicious means of political influence, or, as it is generally termed, interest. Now, not the remotest prospect remains to an officer in India of rising to a participation in the honours and emoluments attached to numberless situations in the service; and the man of independent mind, who disdains to crouch to, and fawn on his superior, is condemned to afflicting and perpetual indigence. His condition closely resembles that of a slave condemned to the galley, who toils with constant and unremitted exertion in the service of a cruel and careless master, without a distant prospect of emancipation, or the remotest hope of personal benefit.' It is needless to observe that the Governor-General in Council considered this letter as of a very offensive and mischievous tendency, and the letter itself, as well as a justificatory note of Mr. B., which followed it in the same paper, were referred to the Advocate-General, who deemed the letter a clear libel, and Mr. B.'s note a mere absurdity, as it contended that, as an editor, he was not to blame in publishing the letter, since he did not agree in opinion with the writer, upon which principle it was obvious that any editor might publish any mischief. The government ordered a prosecution against Mr. B., but it never took place, such urgent intercession being used with the Governor-General, that Mr. B. was at length informed that proceedings would be waved upon condition of his offering no defence to the prosecution which had been instituted, and apologizing for the libel itself. The next offence of Mr. B. was the publication of a letter signed 'A Young Officer,' and entitled 'Military Monopoly,' which was of the most objectionable character. Mr. B., however, consenting, after some delay, to give up the name of the writer,

writer, the latter was publicly censured, and Mr. B., although he had given publicity to the letter (without which it is almost certain that it never could have appeared), again escaped with impunity. Emboldened by such repeated, though misplaced lenity, Mr. B.'s next attack was on the supreme head of the government himself, whom he charged with a political preference of what he calls the 'infamous prospectus' of a rival newspaper, by sending it free of postage with a view to injure him, while his paper was subjected to postage. This publication was also referred to the Advocate-General, but again all proceedings upon it were waved, and nothing more than an official communication was made, informing Mr. B. of the serious displeasure of the government, and warning him of the measures which would follow in case of continued contumacy. Before this correspondence could conclude, there appeared in the Calcutta Journal a letter signed 'A churchman, and a friend of a lady on her death-bed,' so disrespectful to the Bishop of Calcutta, that his lordship laid it before the Governor-General in Council. He described it as 'nothing less than a charge against him of upholding the clergy in the neglect of their most solemn duties;' and his lordship proceeds to say, 'it represented the chaplains as being, in consequence, at perfect liberty, on very idle pretences, to leave their flocks, however numerous, without the ordinances or consolations of religion. It spoke of a misplaced power vested in the chaplains by the Bishop, which ought to be checked by the local authorities of the station; and it complained that the clergy were not amenable to those authorities, although the writer must have known that it was within the competency, not only of the public authorities, but of the humblest individual, to represent to the Bishop any neglect of clerical duty; nor could an instance, his lordship said, be adduced, in which such representation had been overlooked, or had obtained less notice than it merited. Such serious accusations,' his lordship added, 'could not be repelled in any more public method, than by submitting them to government, and recording, at the same time, his sentiments on them.' The government took the same view of this offensive attack as the Bishop himself did, and called upon Mr. B. for the name of the writer. This, however, he said was unknown to him, and he put in a plea for the right of a temperate discussion of the evil complained of. To this the chief secretary to government replied, that 'the charge had advanced the invidious supposition that the Bishop had allowed to the chaplains a latitude for deserting their clerical duties, and disregarding the claims of humanity,' and suggested the propriety of Mr. B.'s expressing concern for his conduct—instead of which, however, he defended that conduct. The letter which then followed from the chief secretary, although too long to repeat, would, I am persuaded, be regarded by every one as a masterpiece of fine writing, sound reasoning, and temperate remonstrance, bringing before this man's eyes, if he would have seen, the character and consequences of his proceedings; and its writer concluded with a plain intimation that government would no longer tolerate these mischievous abuses of freedom, but would annul his license to reside, if they were persisted in. All this, however, produced no impression on Mr. B., who answered the letter of the secretary, and defended every act which had incurred displeasure—opposing the opinion of the public, as shewn in the support of his paper, to this opinion of government—and he went on in a similar course, as if wholly independent of the authority of government, for two months more, when he published a letter signed 'Sam Sobersides,' containing imputations so highly injurious to the character of the secretaries to government, that by the advice of the Advocate-General they felt it their duty to prosecute Mr. B. for a libel. As soon as the grand jury had found this bill against Mr. B., he published in his journal a series of letters plainly intended to obstruct the course of justice; first by influencing the jurymen who might have to try the indictment; and, secondly, by rendering the jury who had found it, odious, as well as the prosecutors. The Advocate-General decided these letters to be in the highest degree illegal and dangerous, and advised that such attempts to overawe and disturb the administration of justice should be punished and restrained. And here I would call upon the court to consider the gross inconsistency (although by no means a solitary instance of the kind) in the pretended advocates of trial by jury and the freedom of the press, attempting to deprive a jury of its free agency by the influence of intimidations. The indictment by the secretaries for this alleged libel was tried in January 1822, when the jury found a verdict of not guilty—most probably, in consequence of the means which had been employed by him to divert them from their duty by rendering them odious for performing it. Mr. B.'s next attack was immediately on Lord Hastings himself, as the head of the government, in the well-known article professing to be a comment on the announcement of the motion made by the Advocate-General in the Supreme Court, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. B. for the letters against the grand and petit jury. Without enlarging on this particular offence, I shall content myself with the summary of it, which was given by Mr. Adam, who was well able to appreciate its evils, and their consequences.

quences. 'It would be waste of words to point out the evil consequences of such a procedure; it was manifest that the object of Mr. B. was to destroy, as much as was in his power, the deference and respect which had, up to that hour, been uniformly shewn towards the head of the government, and, consequently, to weaken his authority, and bring his administration into contempt. That this single pitiful attempt would not have that effect, might be admitted; but if Mr. B. was at liberty to bring the person of the Governor-General into discussion, every other man who might be dissatisfied with the decision of government was equally so; and would naturally follow an example so congenial to his disposition, sanctioned as, in his opinion, it would be, by the impunity of the first offender. The mischief that must result from the extension of such a spirit throughout the service, and especially its baneful influence on the minds of the young and inconsiderate, who were most likely to be affected by it, were too obvious to be insisted on. There was too much reason to fear that the seeds of much mischief had been already sown by the writings of the editor of the Calcutta Journal, and those who, to their own disgrace, and to the signal failure of their duty to the government and the Company, had combined to support him in his career of insolence and audacity; and though the evil might not have spread so wide as to be beyond correction, its continued progress could not be contemplated without serious alarm.' The pending proceedings in the Supreme Court already noticed, appeared to indicate the propriety of not annulling the license of Mr. B. at that period, and therefore he again escaped, as by a miracle, for the present. The next gross affront to all constituted authority was the insertion of a letter signed 'A Military Friend,' which appeared in the Journal on the 17th May 1822, containing matter which no government could pass over with any regard to its own dignity, or the public safety. My respect for the time of the court will preclude its statement in full, and I shall, therefore, only read the resolution of the government upon it. 'Resolved, that a letter under the signature of 'A Military Friend,' published in the Calcutta Journal, is a gross insult to the hon. Company's government, falsely and slanderously asserting, that divers abuses and oppressions were permitted by that government until they were exposed in the above newspaper, and encouraging the thoughtless to represent grievances through that channel with all the distortions which inexperience, misapprehension, or malignity, may prompt, instead of resorting to the legitimate source of redress, where the grounds of the complaint would be justly measured.' This case ended in nothing less than the removal of the officer (a lieut. colonel) from command who was the writer of such a letter, and in his return to England; upon which the Duke of York, as Commander-in-chief, issued public general orders of the strongest character, addressed to the whole army in India, which I shall presently quote—premising only that I wish to refer to the same head various other letters from military officers, or pretended military officers, which appeared in Mr. B.'s journal, at this time, one signed 'A Lieut. of Artillery,' and another 'A Young Sub.,' all of which may be classed under one specific head of offence affecting the army, its discipline, and its existence; and as the language of his Royal Highness the Duke of York has an equal bearing upon all these offensive publications which Mr. B. thus invited to his lion's mouth, and then dispersed over India, I will now refer to the expressions of honest indignation in which the Commander-in-chief characterized such inflammatory publications. 'The Commander-in-chief has observed, with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by officers, or by persons assuming that character, of addressing anonymous complaints to the public, through the newspapers, respecting imagined professional grievances. It is visible the reader cannot assure himself that any particular case so stated is not fallaciously represented, through the inexperience, the miscomprehension, or the perverse views of the writer; consequently the appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility. But it is obvious that in this procedure the legitimate sources of redress are neglected, so that the purpose must be, to give a general impression of inattention, oppressiveness, or injustice, in those with whom the superintendence of such concerns is lodged. The extreme mischief and improbity of these endeavours have probably not been perceived by the writers, whom the Commander-in-chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an officer's thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his military superiors must not be permitted; the Commander-in-chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits officers from sending to the newspapers any such anonymous representations as are above described. Should a letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any officer (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable), the Commander-in-chief will immediately submit to the Governor-General in Council the necessity of suspending the individual from duty and pay, while a solicitation is made to the hon. court for his entire removal from the service.' A distinct offence of Mr. B. (although in some measure connected with the libels on the army) was a letter in his Journal, signed by

by himself, strongly defending Lieut. Col. Robison after he had himself been obliged to give up that writer's name, and when he consequently knew that he had incurred the displeasure of the government. Of this new and flagrant defiance of authority it was justly observed by Mr. Adam, that 'the occasion was artfully taken of exciting the sympathy and commiseration of the public, and Mr. B. had again the effrontery to quote the qualified declaration of the Governor-General in favour of a free press in defence of the general tone of his paper, notwithstanding the repeated intimations he had received that the recorded regulations of government were to be the rule of his conduct. It is not possible to conceive a more gross and open insult to government than the publication of this defence of a paper which he knew had excited its displeasure. This was not done in a letter to the government, where he might be justified in using such arguments as would best help his cause, but in the face of the public, who knew the fact of his having been required to give up the author, thus openly and deliberately defying authority, and appealing to the public against a measure of the government. By this defence of Lieut. Col. Robison's letter, Mr. B. became equally responsible for it (even if the publication had not made him so) with the author, and the same measure of punishment ought to have been dealt out to both.' The court will probably be of opinion that enough has been now adduced to shew how completely lenity had lost its effect in such a case as this. Sometimes an affected humility on the part of this editor, at other times quibbling evasions, and not unfrequently, direct justifications, were all the measures which the government of the country could obtain from this high-minded gentleman of the press. It became evident that indulgence only hardened him, and emboldened him to continue a line of conduct that could only be referred to a restless and irreclaimable spirit of opposition which had now risen above all wholesome restraint, and defied every effort to suppress or silence it. It seemed, however, as if, in the month of May 1822, some hopes of amendment again presented themselves, as Mr. B., at that time, condescended to write more submissively, and concluded his letter: 'I do with sincerity pledge myself to exercise that additional scrutiny and caution which his lordship requires, and shall, I trust, be conscientiously zealous to fulfil his expressed expectations.' On this pledge, the proposition for withdrawing Mr. B.'s license (although supported by the members of council) was negatived, and he was again permitted to continue in India. He went on, however, worse than ever; and in spite of the Commander-in-chief's general order of 7th June, against anonymous complaints, he now published a letter entitled 'Military Discussions,' the professed object of which letter was 'to define the authority of a commanding officer, the respect due to him, and the duties he had to perform;' in other words, to inform the army in India what were, in the opinion of this bad spirit, the reciprocal duties of the commander and the soldiery, the governor and the governed; and, in addition to this, Mr. B. expressly informed the public that they were at full liberty to treat in his Journal on any general question of military affairs. This was, of course, nothing less than a deliberate insult to the government which had so long consented to suppress its own power; and, in two months after the same pledge, he published his violent attack on Mr. Jameson, and charged the government with an undisguised and indefensible job in his appointment. This gentleman very naturally threw himself on the protection of the government; but as it was not considered a fit subject for their interference, he sought personal satisfaction for the offence, and a duel was the consequence. Mr. B.'s justification of this offence in the Calcutta Journal was of the same libellous character as usual, and it was clear that, although Mr. J. was the medium of the attack, the supreme government was evidently its object. In the following month, Mr. B. made a distinct and unqualified assertion that the resolutions and orders of the government, imposing restraints on the press, were 'in point of fact, and in point of law, mere waste-paper;' and added, that the order of government, prohibiting the discussion of any particular subject, was to be 'considered merely as a request to be complied with or not, according to the reasonableness and the propriety of the demand.' Such language, of course, again required the interference of the government; and the acting chief secretary wrote to give Mr. B. one more warning. To this he replied, with as much intemperance as ever, threatening the transfer of his property to other hands, as evidently at that time contemplating a result which, he could not but know, he himself had rendered both indispensable and inevitable; and at the same time conveying the intimation that the future editor would be able to conduct the paper independently of the government, an object which, as it afterwards appeared, formed an integral part of Mr. B.'s design, who was not content that the mischief of the Calcutta Journal should cease with his own superintendence, but actually then contemplated a measure by which the same portion of evil should be executed under another name, and by another hand. He continued, however, himself to superintend the Journal precisely in the same spirit from this period to the middle of January 1823, when

when Lord Hastings' administration terminated, scarcely a day having passed without some new attack on the measures and character of that nobleman; and the same abuse of every act of government equally followed Lord Hastings' departure. It was in the course of this series of attacks on the government that a fresh insult, which appeared on another appointment of the government, induced the succeeding governor-general to bring his conduct afresh before the council, which terminated in the revocation of his license, which took place on the 12th April 1823. The consequence of this decision was a grossly insulting attack on the government, and a statement that the paper would be conducted on the same principles by Mr. Sandys, during the temporary absence of Mr. B.; but it was added that Mr. B. would continue to hold his full share of the property as a guarantee to the joint shareholders for his future exertions to ensure its prosperity and success. The Journal consequently went on as before, and further restrictions on newspaper editors became necessary, with which it is not my purpose to trouble the court. I now come to the exertions which have been made by Mr. B., since his expulsion from India, to interest the East-India Company and the government in his favour. In Sept. 1823, he applied to the Court of Directors, with his ordinary modesty, for 'leave to return to India, for the purpose of pursuing his occupation as editor of the Calcutta Journal, without being liable to removal,' when the directors, adverting to the approbation which they had expressed to the Bengal government of the revocation of his license to reside in India, resolved not to comply with his request for leave to return; and that decision having been communicated to the Board of Control, was acquiesced in by their resolution. Mr. B. then appealed to the Privy Council on the 13th of February 1824, against the regulations of the Bengal government respecting the press; and while such appeal was pending, he came for the first time before the Court of Proprietors on the 9th of July 1824, when a motion was made on his behalf, 'that there be laid before this court, copies of all minutes and correspondence in and between the council in Calcutta and the Court of Directors, or any of their committees, and also the Board of Control, relating to the press in India since the commencement of the year 1818,' which motion, after considerable discussion, was negatived. His next attempt was also at a Court of Proprietors, *viz.* on 23d July 1824, when, at a special general court called at the requisition of nine proprietors, a series of resolutions were moved by Mr. Hume in favour of a free press in India, and with the view of printing papers relating to the subject, upon which an amendment was proposed, and carried by this court, distinctly approving of the revocation of Mr. B.'s license to reside in India. He then applied (on 2d August 1824) to the Court of Directors for the adoption of one of the following modes of compensation, *viz.* '1st. To be granted permission to return with his family to Bengal, in one of the Company's ships, and at the Company's expense; and that the supreme government should be directed to issue a license for the renewal or revival of the Calcutta Journal, and pay to him 30,000 rupees embarked in the first establishment of the concern! 2d. If his revival of the Calcutta Journal should be deemed inadmissible, that he might be permitted to return to Bengal, furnished with a claim on the treasury of that presidency on behalf of himself and his fellow-proprietors there, for a restitution of his property, as far as the actual value of it at the period of his removal from its superintendance could be proved, and with authority to remain in India for such a period as the court might deem sufficient to enable him to wind up his affairs! 3d. That in the event of the court declining to permit him to revisit India at all, they would direct payment in England, to all the proprietors of the late Calcutta Journal, collectively or individually, as might be deemed best, of such compensation as a committee of Proprietors of East-India stock might, on evidence produced, conceive it equitable to award.' So that, from this amiable care by Mr. B. of his brother proprietors, the present court may anticipate to what kind of claimants, and to what extent, they must be prepared to open the door, if they should accede to the claim now before them. To this application the court replied, on the 13th August 1824, that 'with respect to his request for permission to return to India, they saw no reason to depart from their decision which was communicated to him on the 17th September 1823; that, with regard to the other points alluded to in his three propositions, the pecuniary loss and personal inconvenience, which he represented himself to have sustained, were attributable solely to the line of conduct pursued by him, which induced the Bengal government to withdraw the license under which he resided in India; that the Court of Directors had decidedly approved of the course adopted by the government on that occasion, and that the Court of Proprietors had expressed their entire concurrence in the expression of such approbation, as conveyed in the despatch to Bengal; and that the court, upon a review of the case, did not consider that he, or the other parties in whose behalf he applied, had any just claim whatever on the East-India Company.' To this resolution I desire particularly to invite the most

most serious attention of the present court, as furnishing, in the reasons alleged for the decision to which the Court of Directors had come, what I apprehend to form the chief strength of the case against Mr. B., and such as will equally justify the present Court of Proprietors in adopting the same conclusion. On the 14th August 1824, Mr. B. remarked to the Court of Directors on the terms of the court's reply, and requested a reconsideration of his application; to which that court replied on the 20th August, that it was on a review of all the circumstances of his case, as well since, as up to the period of his quitting India, that the decision communicated to him had been adopted by the court, and that they saw no reason whatever to depart therefrom. Mr. B., nothing daunted, now came back to the Court of Proprietors; at which, on the 22d December 1824, a motion was submitted, on his part, for the production of all correspondence, minutes, and other documents connected with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, and the subsequent objections made to the renewal of its license. Upon which the previous question was moved, and a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th December, explaining the grounds upon which such course was taken, having been read, the previous question, *viz.* 'that this question be now put,' was negatived by a considerable majority. In May 1825, the Privy Council heard and determined the appeal which had been made by Mr. B., by deciding absolutely against it, which decision was confirmed by his Majesty in Council, on the 14th June following. I must here crave permission to step aside, for a moment, in order to express the high sense I entertain of the very powerful and convincing arguments of Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie before the Privy Council, a testimony to their talents which I hope may be received as entirely disinterested on my part, since each of those gentlemen is wholly unknown to me. On 1st August 1825, Mr. B. again applied to the Court of Directors for compensation for losses sustained by the transfer and disposal of his property in the Calcutta Journal; and on the 6th September following he pressed for an early and favourable decision, dwelling on his broken health, and stating his dependance upon that court for the means of recruiting it, by removing from business to a milder climate; upon which the court, on the 15th of that month, informed him, in reply, that they saw no reason to alter the opinion expressed in their letter of the 12th August 1824, *viz.* that they did not consider either himself or the other parties on whose behalf he had appealed, to have any just claim whatever on the East-India Company. On 12th November following, Mr. B. again addressed the Court of Directors, abandoning all claim of right, but urging the entire destruction of his property subsequent to his transmission from India, by the acts (as alleged) of the Bengal government; and he implored the court, for the sake of his family, and as had been done in the case of Mr. Arnott, to award him some compensation; and on the 14th November he stated to that court the specific acts of the Bengal government, to which he attributed his losses; when, on the 23d of the same month, the court informed him, in reply, that they could only repeat the intimation conveyed to him in their letter of the 15th September preceding. This final decision of the Court of Directors only determined Mr. B. to try a fresh experiment with the proprietary at large; and, accordingly, '*Ecce iterum Crispinus*'—for, on the 18th January 1826, it was moved in this court, 'that there be laid before the court, copies of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. B. respecting his claims for reparation of the injury sustained by him in his property in Calcutta, in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government; also copies of all proceedings of that government referred to in such correspondence.' Upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buckingham's friends, requesting the Court of Directors 'to take into their consideration the losses sustained by him after his departure from India,' and assuring them 'that should they find his situation such as to induce their sympathy and pecuniary aid, they would meet with the cordial support of the Court of Proprietors.' Both the original question and amendment were negatived. In these recorded decisions of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Board of Control for India, and the King in Council, I humbly apprehend that the present court cannot refuse to concur, in justice to their own consistency, to their sense of what is due to the East-India proprietors, and of what is no less due to the public at large. Certainly, if the most unwearied and obtrusive pertinacity, on the part of Mr. B. and his friends, would have ensured success, they would have obtained it earlier; but the question for consideration to-day is, whether they deserve it at all. Although perseverance in a good cause is regarded as a virtue, it can only be considered obstinacy in a bad one. Lord Chesterfield observes, in one of his letters, that 'a majority of 250 is a great anodyne;' but it seems as if no majority, and no succession of majorities, would prove an 'anodyne' to the demands of the present claimant, or to the exertions of his friends. In the case of Mr. B. and his adherents, the trumpet of retreat has only proved the signal for a fresh attack; and when the proprietors have imagined their labour was at an end, they have again and again been compelled,

compelled, however reluctantly, to take the field afresh. We have been told, forsooth, of the benefits which would be conferred by the general dissemination of all kinds of opinions in India, and are called upon to do Mr. B. justice, as the intrepid assertor of the freedom of the press. It appears, however, to me, that of all the dreams in which speculative theorists have ever indulged, that of a free press in India is least to be justified. It is not to be disguised, that the form of government in India necessarily partakes somewhat of a despotic character, although that government has been proved, from long experience, to be most congenial to the feelings, character, and habits of the people. In such a state of things, a free press, especially in Mr. B.'s sense of freedom, which is but another word for licentiousness, would have been found wholly incompatible with the condition of society, the interests of the governed, and the existence of the governors. A free government, like the British, glories in a free press, and, as an Englishman, I glory in that freedom; but the counteracting control incessantly offered here to the utmost latitude which the press can attain, both by the vigilance of our parliament, the strength of the laws, and the influence of opinion, is found sufficient to repress the excesses, and prevent the evils, which would be inevitable under a less favourable form of government. The attempt, therefore, to assimilate the case of India to that of England is without excuse. Is any man here prepared to contend, that the press should be permitted to propagate all kinds of inflammatory opinions in such a vulnerable part of our empire as India, and among a people as sensitive and irritable as its inhabitants? As well might we expect that in administering ardent spirits to the aboriginal inhabitants of America, no injurious effects would follow; or that in illuminating a powder-mill, we should be likely to do so with impunity. No good man hazards experiments of this nature, and no wise man, who has the power to prevent it, will permit them to be tried. The very existence of the Indian government is founded on the good opinion of its subjects, nor could it long survive the loss of that opinion. Let me not, however, be misunderstood, or be supposed desirous of impeding the progress of knowledge, or the extension of civilization. I am, on the contrary, an earnest friend to the enlightening, educating, and christianizing of our Indian empire, and they will do me no justice who suppose me the advocate either of ignorance in the people, or of irresponsible power in the government. Let the native population of India be taught and improved in every rational and practicable way, but not poisoned by bad politics, instructed to abhor their rulers, and rendered miserable by being told they are a degraded and ill-governed race. It is not to their being instructed that we object, but to their being deluded; not to their falling into good hands, but to their becoming the tools of factious and desperate men, who will only use them for their own base purposes, and then leave them far less happy than they found them. In proof of the remarks I have ventured to make on the impracticability of a free press in India, I would refer to the opinion of Mr. Adam, than whom no one was better qualified to form a judgment on such a subject. 'In no part of the world' (says he) 'is a greater degree of practical liberty enjoyed than by the European community of India, and no where does the government exercise a less irksome or invidious interference in the concerns of individuals. No rational friend to the interests of that community can desire to risk the possession of this actual and inestimable advantage, in pursuit of the phantom of political importance, raised by the advocates of the 'free press,' for their own selfish purposes. The government of India must be anxious that its measures should be well understood, and justly appreciated by every class of our countrymen, and especially by those most immediately affected by them: but this feeling is perfectly compatible with the view here taken of the relative condition and duties of those who compose the British community in India. A greater political absurdity can scarcely be imagined, than a government controlled by the voice of its own servants, or by other persons residing under its authority, on sufferance, and liable to removal at its discretion. It is manifest, that no useful or efficient control over public measures can be exercised by a body so constituted, and standing in such relations to the ruling power. On the one hand, the attempted control must be nugatory, as to the prevention of abuses; and on the other, from the principles and habits of insubordination and resistance which the attempt to exercise it would disseminate throughout the service, it must infallibly and speedily lead to the most extensive confusion and alarming dangers. The inevitable effect of recognizing the pretension would be, to throw the assumed power into the hands of the ignorant, the discontented, and the vindictive, and to open a wide door to the indulgence of factious opposition to government, and of party discord and private malignity, under the mask of patriotism and public spirit, without acquiring one of those advantages which might be derived from a legal and constitutional control over the acts of government. The toleration in this country of a press, uncontrolled by those restraints which the government, in the exercise of its discretion, may think fit to impose, would be fraught

fraught with the most extensive mischief, while it would be completely impotent and misplaced as a constitutional check on the executive power. The true control over the Indian government lies in the constituted authorities at home, under which it acts, and to which all its proceedings, even the most inconsiderable, are minutely laid open; in its responsibility to Parliament, and to the public voice in England, by which its measures must be canvassed, and the applause or censure of the country ultimately pronounced. To that scrutiny and control every public functionary must be willing and proud to submit; but the unrestrained power of discussing and pronouncing on the measures of the local government, through the medium of the Indian press, or (what would soon follow) at public assemblies, convened for the purpose, is as inconsistent with the fundamental principles established by the wisdom of Parliament for the government of this country, as it would be dangerous to the momentous public interests involved in the success of its administration.' I further beg leave, before I quit this branch of my subject, to quote the 'Reasons' presented by the East-India Company to the Privy Council against Mr. B.'s appeal, which Reasons I find signed by four counsel, of whom it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Brougham himself is one. 'The effect of such publications, in a country where the British rule confessedly depends upon the opinion entertained by the natives of its power, is too obvious to require any comment: prevention alone can obviate the evil; punishment by process of law comes too late. The inevitable consequences, even of rash and injudicious, though well-meant discussions, in daily and other newspapers and periodical publications, circulated (as was the case at the time the said rule was made) not only in the English language, but in the Persian, Bengalee, and other native tongues, of all subjects of government and administration, civil, religious, military and political, could not fail to afford matter of irritation to the native powers, to disquiet and unsettle the minds of his Majesty's native subjects, and thereby to endanger the security of the British establishments in India.' I shall only here trouble the court with a single extract, in addition, in reference to the press, but which is from no less conspicuous a person than Sir John Malcolm, who observes, 'a wide distinction exists between the British and Indian governments: it is quite impossible to impart the rights and privileges of the one to the other, without an entire change in its condition. That it is our duty to diffuse knowledge and truth, none will deny; but it is also our most imperative duty to exercise our best judgment as to the mode in which those blessings shall be diffused, so as to render them beneficial; nor must we be diverted for one moment from our object by the clamour of those who, from only half understanding this great subject, seek to interest popular opinion, and national pride and prejudices, on the side of systems of speculative reform and rash innovations, as crude as they are dangerous. The relation of the natives of India to the English, is that of a conquered people to its conquerors. Since we obtained sovereignty we have greatly ameliorated their condition, and all rational means have been employed to promote their happiness, and to secure to them the benefits of good government. By premature efforts to accelerate the progress of the blessings it is our hope to impart, we shall not only hasten our own downfall, but replunge the natives of India into a state of greater anarchy and misery than that from which we relieved them.' I am aware, Sir, it has been said, in defence of Mr. B., 'admitting that he was mistaken in applying to India the principles recognized with safety among ourselves, still we are all liable to err;' but I contend that his was not a mere error in judgment, but was neither more nor less than a selfish preference of his individual interests to those of the nation at large. It was of no importance to him, provided he might be enriched by catering for the distempered appetites of the multitude, how many might be impoverished. If his object was not to overthrow the existing government, in order that he might rise out of its ruins, certain it is that this was the necessary tendency of such misconduct. It is impossible that he can plead ignorance of the danger to which he was subjecting the state which tolerated his continuance, for he rushed on in defiance of all salutary control, and in contempt of all friendly admonition: in vain did the government of India plead, remonstrate, or threaten; he resolved to run a-muck with all law and order; and, to advert to the language of Burke, 'he spared neither rank nor age, not the sanctuary of the tomb was sacred to him.' '*Tros Tyriusve*' was inscribed on his banner, and in pursuance of this exterminating purpose, we find, in succession, the head of the government, the members of council, the secretaries, the bishop, the clergy, the judges, the juries, the army, the civil service, all becoming, in their turn, the objects of his sarcasm and malevolence. If it were possible, in the exercise of charity, to suppose that Mr. B. had been the dupe of an honest error, however we might regret his absurdities, we should know how to pity and allow for them; but will any man, who follows the detail I have given from undoubted authority, contend that his was a mere quixotic war upon windmills to which insanity might have led, and not see

that it was rather the result of cool calculation and deliberate purpose, from which he permitted neither the threats of foes nor the counsels of friends to divert him. To advert, therefore, to a well-known maxim—'*Scienti et volenti non fit injuria*,' Mr. B. contends, in his own defence, that he is the victim of persecution, and seeks to excite our sympathy, as if his misfortunes were wholly unconnected with any acts of his own, while every part of his case proves that he alone was to blame. The title of one of St. Chrysostom's homilies applies with peculiar force in this instance—'*Nemo lædituv nisi a semet ipso*.' If ever there was a case in which the strong arm of government required to be put out, it was this; but if ever there was also one in which that arm

——————— 'its dart
'Shook, but delay'd to strike, tho' oft invok'd;'

this was that case. Never was greater time allowed for redemption, or the *locus pœnitentiæ* so often or so fruitlessly afforded. The motion, indeed, insists that Mr. B.'s misfortunes could not have been foreseen; but this assertion is contradicted by the whole of the preceding statement. We think it, then, a wise maxim that no man should be suffered to take advantage of his own wrong, and we require that the complainant should come before us with clean hands. As it is, he has no '*locus standi in judicio*:' he is out of court. When Mr. B., therefore, complains of his fate, we can only regard it as the inevitable result of his deliberate choice, and must conclude, as Sallust does of Catiline, that his fall would have been honourable *si pro patriâ sic concidisset*.' The plea of mercy has been, however, urged upon our attention, and no man who is conscious of his own need of mercy can be quite insensible to such a claim. It was, however, an observation of Chief Justice Hale, who was never suspected of any deficiency in this particular: 'When I am expected to shew mercy to a prisoner, let me remember that there is also a mercy due to the country.' To display an undistinguishing mercy in such cases, at the expense, and to the exclusion, of justice, would be only to offer a premium to future crime, and to encourage other offenders to abuse their abilities to the injury of the public. To award compensation in this case would be to make no distinction between the immutable principles of right and wrong, since you can do no more than reward faithful service, and acknowledged merit. The precedent would be pernicious to the last degree, nor do I see, if this grant should be made, upon what principle you can afterwards refuse to send out Messrs. Cobbett and Carlile in the next fleet to India; or if they should happen to be smuggled out under false colours among other contraband goods, how you can, with any consistency, refuse to vote them £5,000 a-piece on their return, notwithstanding they might have been public libellers, and disturbers of the common repose. Mr. Kinnaird has indeed asked whether the Court of Directors ever meant to inflict all the injury that has overtaken Mr. B.; and he has declared, in somewhat of that triumphant tone which supposes itself to have put an unanswerable question, that if any man can prove that the court so meant to visit this case, he will abandon Mr B.'s defence. Assuredly, in the sense of any vindictive meaning, I will venture to answer for the court, as I would for every one of my brother proprietors, that no such intentions were harboured for a moment; but I do not the less affirm, that if the necessary result of Mr. B.'s misconduct should involve him even in the most distressing consequences, there is no necessary or moral obligation imposed upon us to step between him and his necessities with the sum of £5,000; not only because there is nothing in his conduct to call for our interference, but because there is every thing in it to render our interposition unjustifiable and improper. There is no case more common in society than that of a particular punishment being found to extend in its collateral and ulterior consequences much beyond the solitary individual on whom it was inflicted; nor is there, perhaps, a single instance in which the whole family of an offender are not necessarily involved, more or less, in the punishment intended for himself—in all which cases, more injury must unavoidably be sustained than the judge desired, or the law designed; but in no one of which, compensation, was ever dreamt of being solicited before, because the protection due to society, and its necessary security, would forbid all attention to the demand. Much, Sir, has been said of the talent of Mr. B., and I do not dispute that he may possess a certain portion of extravasated talent; but I am not prepared to bow down before the idol of talent, when there is nothing better to recommend it, as believing that there is not a more dangerous or destructive thing upon earth than mere talent without the check and control of some higher principle; and if this be true, in reference to England, where there is so much, on all sides, to counteract its injurious tendency, how much more forcibly must the remark apply to India? I do not deny to Mr. B. the faculty ascribed by Burnet to a certain individual of his time, of whom he says, that 'he could turn things very dexterously to make them look well or ill, as it served his purpose;' but I confess that the facility of 'making the worse appear the better reason,' has no charms for me, nor do I conceive that mere talent, unballasted by wisdom and virtue, will possess any attraction for this court. Mr. Hume

Hume will, I hope, excuse my entertaining no admiration for his London University, where, so long as the pupils contrive to lay in a stock of learning, they are to be left to pick up their religion as they can. With every respect for those sound and sober acquirements which make men useful and valuable members of society, I feel none for the politics of revolutionists, or the philosophy of infidels. Before I conclude, I must be permitted to express my astonishment that a motion of this character has found support in the particular quarter where it originated: and I wish this court to consider in what manner the friends of Mr. B. would certainly have treated any attempt of the Directors to compensate the editor of a government newspaper, if he had been the party now petitioning for relief, instead of Mr. B. I ask if this would not have been stigmatized as a job, branded with the epithet of profligacy, and characterized as an unworthy attempt to divert the funds of the Company to the support of private and party purposes? It will also be well for this court to consider whether, after the public decisions of the King in Council, and of the Board of Control, they can for a moment imagine that, in the event of their being disposed to favour the present application, there would be the remotest chance of their vote being followed by that confirmation of the grant which must, of necessity, take place on the part of the Board of Control, to give it any effect: a consideration which, although of itself it perhaps forms no insurmountable obstacle to the East-India proprietors adopting the affirmative of this proposition, may yet be permitted to operate in the way of caution against their coming uselessly into collision with the higher authorities, and embroiling themselves in an unnecessary conflict. If the arguments, Sir, which I have had the honour to adduce, are thought to possess any claim to attention, it will follow, not only that this application should never have been made at all, but that there is no little effrontery in its having been pressed upon us again and again: first, upon the high ground of right, when we were told by Mr. Kinnaird that we must do this act as a substantial measure of justice; and, secondly, upon the more modest ground of feeling, when lowering his topsail of right, he hoisted the mizen of charity, and informed us that we ought no longer to refuse the claimant because he now appeared *in formâ pauperis*. It is true that we have to-day been persuaded to a surrender, upon the mixed plea of justice and equity; but I venture to assert, fearlessly, that there is neither justice nor equity in the attempt: not justice, because the petitioner takes advantage of his own wrong, comes into court without a character, and has not the shadow of a right; not equity, because we are the guardians of a public trust—the stewards of a public purse—and, I will add, up to a certain extent, the conservators of the public morals. We have heard, indeed, much from the mover and seconder, of the opulence of the Company, and how little it would cost the proprietors, individually, to raise the required contribution: my objection, however, is not so much to the amount that is proposed, as to the principle that is involved; since it is from an imperative sense of duty alone that I feel compelled to oppose the grant altogether, under a conviction that no claim whatever has been established, in a case where every exertion has been used to persuade the people of India that they were the victims of a standing abuse, that the army was improperly officered, the church unworthily governed, the civil service unfaithfully administered, and the entire system of government one scene of intrigue, injustice, and oppression, from the highest member of the state to the meanest agent in its employ."

Mr. *J. Smith* wished to state the grounds upon which he supported the motion which had just been submitted to the court. He acknowledged the eloquence and ability of the hon. proprietor who had just spoken; but his speech, however clever, had not changed his own view of the case: the hon. proprietor had not seen the motion in that light in which it was intended. His hon. friend who submitted the motion to the court did not mean, in his opinion, to vindicate the conduct of Mr. B. in those transactions which had been alluded to by the hon. proprietor: he thought that the object of his hon. friend was to prove that the punishment inflicted on Mr. B. was far greater than his offence merited. References might be made to all the authorities on earth; the decisions of the Board of Control, and of that court, which had been assembled over and over again, might be quoted—but they never would convince him that it was fair or proper that an individual should receive a degree of punishment far beyond what was intended to be inflicted on him. He could not understand how it was that the hon. proprietor expected the court to be so extremely unforgiving on the present occasion. He recollected instances of persons who had most grossly and shamefully neglected their duty, who had committed the most grievous offences, that were sent back to England, but were allowed to carry with them the gains of perfidy and guilt, instead of being reduced to a state of penury, like the unfortunate gentleman whose case was now before them. The various allegations which had been urged by the hon. proprietor against Mr. B. appeared to him very inconsistent, when it seemed that, notwithstanding all the offences that gentleman had committed, the Governor-

Governor-general, although greatly offended with his conduct, did not send him to England. In acting thus, it might be that the Marquess of Hastings was opposed to the rest of the council; but still the fact was that he did not send him from India. But, to return to the question before the court, he was inclined to support the motion upon the principle of justice and the custom of this court. It would be remembered, that in the course of the last twenty years libels of a very gross nature had been published in this country, the authors of which the Attorney-general had thought it his duty to prosecute; but the libellers were not pursued till they were ruined. On the contrary, every body was aware that the judge, in passing sentence, proportioned the punishment according to the offender's property: he does not order a person who is only worth £500, to pay a fine of £10,000, which would be, in fact, to imprison him for life. The sentences of the judges of this country were tempered by mercy and common sense. He considered that Mr. B. was very indiscreet in his conduct; but, notwithstanding, it was tinctured by some shades which entitled him to indulgence. At any rate, was it fair that that gentleman should be deprived of the whole of his property? He (Mr. S.) could not help expressing his wonder at the way in which he was deprived of that property. It might have happened that the property in India belonged to Mr. B.'s wife, or to his children, or to him (Mr. S.), or to his hon. friend, or any body else: it was not consistent with justice to adopt any measure which would destroy property, without first inquiring to whom the property belonged. The hon. proprietor made a very uncandid allusion to Cobbett and Carlile: it could not be called fair to make that allusion; there was nothing in the writings or character of Mr. B. that deserved it. That gentleman enjoyed a good reputation, and was possessed of talent and abilities. He suspected that the conduct of Mr. B. was not so bad as had been asserted, and he thought there were some persons who might remove the shade which had been thrown over it: in this opinion he was supported by the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. Taking any view of the case, however, the destruction of the property of Mr. B. was greatly beyond what his offence merited. He would support the motion for the reason given by the hon. propietor who had last spoken, that justice was eternal; and because he was of opinion that, in common sense, it was unjust to punish with too great a degree of severity—a degree of severity to which he defied any man to produce a parallel. Notwithstanding all that had been urged by the hon. proprietor, notwithstanding the decisions of government and the Board of Control, he still thought that the proprietors would follow the dictates of those feelings, which it was justly said they possessed, and give Mr. B. a small remuneration for the injuries he had suffered.

Sir *J. Sewell* contended that Mr. B. had not been subjected to any fine, nor had one farthing of his property been taken away from him by any arbitrary act of the government. Mr. B., from the line of conduct he pursued, became dangerous to the tranquillity of the government, and they exercised that power which was vested in them, and sent him away from India: there was nothing extraordinary in this. If a person goes to live in India under a license from government, and by his conduct there forfeits that license, the government do very right in sending such a dangerous person from that country. There could be no doubt, after all that had been said in that court, and after what Mr. B. had himself written, that his object was to establish a popular paper in India, and about the means to make that paper popular he was not very scrupulous. The consequence was, that in five years the sale of the paper was raised to so great a height, that it produced the sum of £8,000 annually. From a paper, the sale of which was great, a good deal of advantage might accrue; but if the paper itself was bad, it would be productive of incalculable mischief. If the paper was bad, it must necessarily have worked evil; and therefore the government did nothing but their duty in using all the legal means in their power to suppress it. He saw that in all the printed papers great weight was attached to the circumstance of the injury sustained by the 100 innocent co-proprietors of Mr. B's journal. He would call the attention of the court to what he conceived to be the purpose for which these 100 persons were taken into partnership: it certainly was not because Mr. B. was unable to manage the pecuniary affairs of his paper; that would have been inconsistent with the great sale of the paper, by which he was enabled to pay off all his debts, and set up a printing establishment which cost £20,000: it was not, therefore, because Mr. B. had not sufficient pecuniary means to conduct his paper. He considered, too, that Mr. B. was too great a man of the world to sacrifice 36 per cent. on his capital merely for the purpose of having honourable names associated with his own. He thought that the very circumstance of Mr. B. having 100 proprietors must have caused additional alarm to the government. It was now admitted, on all hands, that Mr. B.'s conduct in India was extremely blameable; even his friends cease to defend it. He had been tried here and elsewhere; but the verdict had always been given against him: his, therefore, was a lost cause; but still his friends came forward

ward and asked that something might be done for him. His own opinion of the reason which induced Mr. B. to grant shares of his paper, was in order that he might be supported in the struggle against the government. It had been stated that the Marquess of Hastings did not send Mr. B. from India; but his lordship might have been influenced by the co-proprietors not to adopt those measures which, in his own mind, he thought most proper. People who possessed the greatest firmness of mind, were liable to be influenced by the persons who were around them. It was also an important circumstance to observe, that, in the printed papers circulated by Mr. B., some of the co-proprietors of that gentleman are stated to be persons high in office, and of great commercial rank. He thought it very probable that the Marquess of Hastings did not send Mr. B. from India on account of the persons who were associated with him, and who were associated with him solely for the purpose of supporting him in his attacks against the government. If it had been the purpose of Mr. B. only to get a partner, was it likely, when the concern was so flourishing, making thirty-six per cent., that he could not have found any individual to take as much of it as he wished to dispose of? He did not think that a person, who could dispose of part of his property to one or two individuals, would be burdened with the inconvenience of a hundred partners, who all had a right to interfere, and thereby perplex the management of the concern, unless it was in order to serve some purpose by it. His opinion was, that the object of Mr. B. in setting up his paper was for the purpose of enriching himself, and that he cared for no political consequences in the execution of that object. It was impossible to read the hearts of men and learn their motives; their motives could only be judged of from their acts. Mr. B. set up a paper, and conducted it in a manner very dangerous to the government. Notwithstanding the repeated admonitions of government, he stil went on, regardless of consequences, and associated with him persons of the greatest influence, in order to effect his object. This conduct being found highly dangerous to government, they exercised the power vested in them of sending him from India. It was, however, soon found that the sending of Mr. Buckingham away was of very little use, if his paper was allowed to be conducted in whatever way he chose, either by instructions left behind him, or by communications from this country. It, therefore, became necessary for the government to take care that the paper should not be conducted under the influence of Mr. B.; and, in order to do this, they refused to grant a license for the publication of the paper while he had any control over it. No fine was inflicted by the government on Mr. B., nor were his types taken away from him; they only refused to grant a license to a paper which was conducted in a manner dangerous to the well-being of the state. Mr. B. stated that, in consequence of this act of government, his types, which had cost him £20,000, sold for only £3,000; and it was hinted, in the papers printed by Mr. B., that government compelled his agents to sell the types to Dr. Muston. This was not the case: the types would have been sold to any person desirous of purchasing them. It appeared that the agents of Mr. B. continued on the establishment in the hope that government would grant them a license to carry on the paper in the way they chose, in consequence of which, an expense was entailed that not only consumed all Mr. B.'s property, but left him also £5,000 in debt. The whole of the correspondence which took place on the subject had not been published by Mr. B. He considered that Mr. B. had published no more than would serve his own cause; but even what he had produced did not bear out the statements which his friends had made. It had been alleged that the government were to blame, because they would not determine whether to grant a license or not; but, from the papers printed by Mr. B., it appeared that at the date of the 10th February the government had determined to refuse a license; and notwithstanding this decision, Mr. B.'s agents still continued on the establishment. Now, if that gentleman had been put to any expense in consequence of the maintaining the establishment, the blame rested with his agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co., who, when they knew the determination of government, ought to have sold the concern immediately. He therefore thought that Mr. B. had cause to complain of the conduct of his agents, and not of the government; and that he should not call upon the proprietors to make good his loss, but upon his agents. There was but one more point on which he wished to touch; namely, the state of extreme distress under which it had been said Mr. B. was now labouring. He recollected that, on a former occasion, it had been stated that perhaps before another court was held that person might be confined within the walls of a prison: he was very glad to hear that he was not placed there yet; but, at the same time, it was right to know something about the fact of his being in extreme distress. He had heard something of Mr. B.; and, to all appearance, that gentleman lived extremely well, and was, besides, as he understood, a shareholder in a certain company, not like any of those to which the attention of the Lord Mayor had lately been directed; but of such a respectable nature, that the shares he held in it would bring him from twelve

twelve to fifteen hundred pounds; so that it would seem that Mr. B.'s circumstances were very easy. In his opinion, if the case were fairly stated, it resolved itself into this: that because Mr. B.'s agents did not conduct his affairs properly, he came here and said to the proprietors, "you must make good my loss, because I was prevented working more mischief." It was acting quite in opposition to the ordinary course of things, for a person who had misconducted himself, and who had been prevented from doing further mischief, to come to those whom he wished to injure, and demand of them to pay his losses. He was opposed to the motion on the ground that Mr. B.'s losses were entirely brought on by his misconduct, and the bad management of his agent; it would be a waste of the money of his co-proprietors to give any sum for the remuneration of those tors to losses.

Mr. *Gahagan* said that the speech of the hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Poynder) had been entirely taken up with the object of proving the inexpediency of a free press in India. How far he had a right to do that, was a question he would not discuss now; but he thought that a much fitter time might have been adopted than the present, as the only question before the court was that of the misfortunes of Mr. B. The hon. proprietor had noticed what he pleased to designate the lawyer-like and technical manner in which the motion was drawn up, so as to shut out from discussion the merits of Mr. B.'s case. Whether it was lawyer-like and technical was of little consequence; but he could assure the hon. proprietor that great pains had been taken in the wording of the motion, to avoid giving any occasion for entering upon the merits of Mr. B. The hon. proprietor had taken quite a wrong view of the motion: he had said, that before the proprietors voted away a sum of money to an individual, it was proper for them to consider the merits of that person. He entirely agreed with the hon. proprietor, but he thought that the present question was a little different; for it was not granting money to Mr. B. as a remuneration for past services; if that were the case, it would be quite proper to discuss how far he had merited such remuneration. He recollected that, when it was once proposed to vote a sum of money to a gentleman, who was now canvassing for a seat in the direction (and he wished him every success in his attempt), he opposed it in the strongest manner; but being advised to read the papers, he there found a case that fully deserved remuneration. But the case of Mr. B. was not one of remuneration; the court was not called upon to give a *quid pro quo*. It was admitted that Mr. B.'s misfortunes were brought upon him by his own misconduct, and that he thereby became justly subjected to the punishment which the law ordained; and if the case had stopped there, there would have been no room for the present application. But the question now was, whether, after Mr. B. had expiated his offence by the punishment which the law inflicted on him in his deportation from India—whether, after this, the government had not unintentionally destroyed his property. In such a case, he thought the court bound to give remuneration. He thought that the government had not intended to produce the ruin which had fallen on Mr. B.; to prove which, he would read an extract from Dr. Muston's letter to Mr. Bayley:—"I heard from Mr. Harington that it was your opinion that no license would be granted to me, unless I became proprietor of the concern, or an actual transfer of the property was made from the present proprietors to others, who should apply with me and the printer, jointly, for a license to publish a paper. If this be the case I have misunderstood Lord Amherst, who appeared to me to require only the exclusion of Mr. B. from all and every power of interference or control, and in no way to injure that gentleman's property. Indeed his lordship distinctly stated it to be his wish not to injure the property vested in the Columbian press; but this wish cannot be realized if the property be transferred from the present proprietors." If it could be shewn, then, that the property, which Lord Amherst did not wish to injure, had been totally destroyed, did it not become that court to replace that property, were it only to make his lordship right with himself? The hon. proprietor opposite had, in the course of his speech, adverted to every act of Mr. B. in India, and in doing so, he had travelled out of the record: he had stated that the jury in India had acquitted Mr. B. through fear. Now he would like to know what reason they had to be frightened? It had been repeatedly said that there was a public in India, and therefore the jury must have been part of that public, and he could not suppose that they were frightened at themselves. In turbulent times the eloquence and ability of an advocate might work upon the minds of a jury so as to induce them to acquit a guilty person; but it was not fair that a jury should be accused by any one of giving a bad verdict, only because it did not agree with his opinion. But what connexion had this with the proper question before them; namely, the destruction of Mr. B.'s property after he left India? The hon. proprietor had alluded to the arguments of Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Serjeant Spankie against the freedom of the press. It was admitted that Mr. B. abused the liberty of the press, that he merited the punishment inflicted on him; but what was complained of was the destruction of his property after that

that punishment had been inflicted. The hon. proprietor had gone farther; he had even stated that Mr. B. was guilty of high treason.

Mr. *Poynder* said that the hon. gentleman must be mistaken; he had never stated any thing of the sort.

Mr. *Gahagan* said that the crime was implied, though it was not expressed in precise terms. He had stated that the object of Mr. B. was to upset the government, and to raise himself on its ruins. He would contend, that if Mr. B. succeeded in the object which the hon. proprietor had attributed to him, he would have been guilty of nothing less than high treason. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor, in speaking of Mr. B.'s press, certainly did say, that its great object was to unsettle the government of India. The hon. proprietor had then, in a sort of rage or extacy, alluded to the practices of Hunt and Cobbett, and he had then introduced the observation of Mr. Justice Hale on mercy—a common and trite observation, which fell from the judges every day; they were in the habit of saying, "we owe mercy to the prisoner; but we also owe mercy to the public." Now, it was that very mercy which was due to the individual and the public both, that the friends of Mr. B. demanded. Whatsoever punishment he deserved had been inflicted on that individual; and beyond that, no form of government, no system of philosophy, ought to proceed with its infliction. (*Hear, hear!*) Did he not also know that mercy was the brightest quality that could adorn the human heart? He would, if it were not generally known, quote the fine passage which our great poet had written on that virtue. Did he not know that mercy was the attribute of God himself; and did he not feel that it ought to soften and mitigate the force of temporal power? The hon. Chairman in his high office had, no doubt, many painful duties to perform, and he appealed to him in this instance not to exercise his power with rigour and severity, but to temper justice with mercy. They all knew the old maxim, that the *summum jus* was sometimes the *summa injuria*. But in this case, they had gone beyond the *summum jus*. The government abroad had fulfilled their duty when they had transported Mr. B. from India. Rigorous as that measure was, they might defend it on the plea of security: but surely they ought not to have taken steps which must have the effect of ruining Mr. B.'s property while he was himself in England. What was the case? Mr. B. having been ordered out of the country, such obstacles were thrown in the way of his establishment as had reduced him to comparative penury. The Governor-general might say, "I have heedlessly ruined a property which I never meant to destroy;" but having done so, then he (Mr. G.) would say, that reparation ought to be made to the injured individual. The government abroad might certainly exercise their power with rigour; they had done more, they had proceeded to a point which they had no right to touch. They ought to have confined themselves to mere justice; and when they had inflicted an injury which they never intended, surely that court ought to give to the sufferer some redress. (*Hear, hear!*) He would suppose, for the sake of argument, that an individual of one of the great houses of agency had become obnoxious to the Indian government and was sent home; suppose, for instance, that individual was Mr. Palmer, of the house of Palmer and Co., and that he, for speaking or writing libels against the government, was ordered out of the country: could Lord Amherst say to the house of Palmer and Co. after that event, "Gentlemen, I have transported Mr. Palmer in virtue of the authority entrusted to me by law, and I now warn you, that you shall not carry on the firm in future under the designation of Palmer and Co.; not only that, but Mr. P.'s share shall be taken out of the firm, it shall be sent to market, and let it fetch under the hammer whatever it will bring." (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the case with Mr. B., such was the injury which he had sustained; and he (Mr. G.) called on the court, in the name of justice and equity—that nauseous dose which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) seemed to dislike so much—to extend the hand of relief and reparation to this much-injured individual. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had, in the course of his speech, introduced a vast number of topics which were wholly irrelevant: he had entered into a tirade against the London University; he had then proceeded to tell the court that genius without judgment and prudence was the rankest and most deleterious poison. This was a truism which no person would attempt to controvert; but what had it to do with the question under consideration? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, as to the law of the question, he really felt a little startled when he heard it laid down by the hon. proprietor. His (Mr. G.'s) ideas might be very dull and obtuse, and he well knew the acuteness of the hon. proprietor's faculties; therefore he, at the first blush, doubted his own powers to argue this part of the question with him. The hon. proprietor asserted that the government was by law armed with power to do what had been done; he said that the government had a right to send Mr. B away from the country, and also to take those steps afterwards which ended in the destruction of his property. He (Mr. G.) contended, however, that the law declared no such thing—the law gave the competent authorities a right to say, "here is

is a person whose conduct is contrary to our rules and regulations—seize him tipstaff, put him on board, and hurry him from the country." This they had a right to do; but the law said, "touch not that individual's property." When Dr. Muston applied for a license, their own regulations, framed in April, should have pointed out to the government what they ought to have done; they might have said, at once, we will grant no license, and there would have been an end of the matter: Mr. B.'s agents would then have known how to have proceeded. But they would not do this; they delayed their determination from time to time, and those delays were fatal to Mr. B.'s interest. Government said, "we know whose property this is, and while it is in such possession we are afraid of it: it belongs at present to Mr. B., and so long as it is his, so long as he is in any way connected with it, we shall withhold a license." This declaration was fully carried into execution; and when the property of Mr. B. was deteriorated by the act of the government—not, as he had said before, knowingly and cold-bloodedly—when, in consequence of these proceedings, Mr. B. was deprived of the means of living like a gentleman, was it too much to ask the court to grant him this sum, which, though by no means an equivalent for his losses, would send him away in some degree satisfied? (*Hear, hear!*) He would just remark upon one observation made by the hon. gentleman below him (Sir J. Sewell), although he was almost ashamed to notice the point. That hon. proprietor had alluded to the circumstances of Mr. B.: what those circumstances were he (Mr. G.) professed not to know—he disclaimed all knowledge of Mr. B.'s private affairs—he knew not whether that gentleman was rich or poor, though probably the latter was the case; this was a subject which he would not descend to inquire into. But if, as the hon. gentleman had said, Mr. B. had purchased shares in companies that were flourishing—if he had laid out his money, not in those wild schemes which had vanished into air and ruined those who were connected with them, but in others of a stable and profitable character, he congratulated that gentleman on the fact with all his heart. He was glad that, while he was floating about in the waters of misfortune, he had been enabled to seize a plank, and thus to save himself from being swallowed up in the vortex of destruction. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—Considering this as an appeal to the humane feelings and liberal disposition of this court; considering that the object of those who signed this requisition, and of his hon. friends who supported this question, was to place the case of Mr. B., so far as it was connected with proceedings subsequent to his arrival in this country, in the most powerful light before the proprietors, he would abstain from saying one word on those occurrences which took place prior to that event. He would confine himself to that which appeared to him to be admitted on all hands; namely, that Mr. B. had suffered very heavy losses; that these losses were not, and could not be, in the contemplation of the government of India, when the measures were resorted to which had produced them, and that his situation at present was such as called on the court to extend to him that degree of assistance which would prevent him and his family from being reduced to want and beggary. Viewing these as the points that were to be considered, he would not at all enter into the subject of the advisability of establishing a free press in India. With respect to that question, he believed it was in the perfect recollection of the court, that when he delivered his sentiments on it, he always guarded his observations so as to prevent any of them from being construed into an admission of the propriety of establishing a completely free and unrestricted press in that country. Having said thus much, he would now apply himself to the observations that had fallen from the hon. proprietor on the floor (Sir J. Sewell); and, first, as to the state of Mr. B.'s pecuniary circumstances—he had reason to know, that Mr. B. would make known with pleasure what his situation was—nay, upon that point he courted inquiry. He knew that that gentleman was very far from being in the situation described by the hon. proprietor; if he were one sixpence before the world, it was a fact quite contrary to what he (Sir C. F.) believed. He believed, and indeed he knew, that Mr. B. was deeply indebted to his agents in India, who, he was sure, would bear out that statement. If Mr. B. had purchased shares such as had been described by the hon. proprietor, he (Sir C. F.) was perfectly unacquainted with the circumstance. That Mr. B. held a quantity of East-India stock, which enabled him to sit and speak in that court, was unquestionably the case; but that this stock was not his own, he also knew. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged not to be misunderstood; what he meant to say was, that Mr. B. had been assisted by his friends to obtain that stock—he had not purchased it with his own property; neither had he purchased it with property advanced by him (Sir C. F.) He made this remark, because it had been insinuated in other quarters, nay, he had seen it asserted in print, that he had assisted Mr. B. He, therefore, was not only justified in denying the statement, but he was absolutely called on, in the most direct terms, to disavow every thing of the kind. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said that he had an interest

terest in this question: it was true he had an interest in it, but it was not of a pecuniary nature; it was an interest infinitely stronger and more powerful in his estimation than any pecuniary interest could possibly be. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been asserted that he had assisted Mr. B. with loans of money: this, however, he denied. Mr. B. did not owe him one shilling, and what was more, he never asked him for any assistance. (*Hear, hear!*) He had, however, been assisted by his friends: they had, much to the credit of their feelings, come forward freely with their aid, in order to prevent Mr. B. and his family from being turned into the streets; they had interposed to prevent him from being placed in that situation to which the hon. proprietor (Sir J. Sewell) had alluded; and on his escape from which misfortune, the hon. proprietor had congratulated Mr. B., though rather in ambiguous terms. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. B. had been assisted, charitably assisted he would say, by those friends who, greatly to their honour, had commiserated, and endeavoured to alleviate his situation; and he presumed that was not a circumstance which would militate against Mr. B. It could not, he thought, operate, he would not say against Mr. B.'s claim, but against the object which his friends had in view in bringing this question before the court; on the contrary, he rather believed that it would be considered as strengthening the appeals so forcibly made to the feelings of the proprietors on this occasion. With regard to the manner in which Mr. B. lived, he could tell the hon. proprietor that he lived in the most humble and frugal manner. It would, perhaps, surprise the court if he stated the extreme moderation of that unfortunate gentleman; he had given up a comfortable dwelling, which he was induced to take on his return to this country, because he hoped to enjoy the proceeds of that property which he possessed in India, but which, from the course pursued, had vanished, and had left scarcely a shadow behind. He was largely in debt to his agents, and he was compelled, by his distress, to remove from the comfortable dwelling he had taken for himself and family, and to retire to a small house in the suburbs of this great city. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the case; and he pledged himself, if it were necessary, to put it in the power of any gentleman in that court to satisfy himself of the truth of this statement. This was the situation of Mr. B. at the present moment. He sat down every day of his life to the most homely fare, without even a glass of wine or a glass of malt liquor on his table; he was obliged to content himself with the crystal stream. If gentlemen had doubts as to this statement, an opportunity would be afforded them to remove those doubts by Mr. B. and his friends—for friends he had who would stand by him, whatever might be the result of this day's discussion. He was proud to say that Mr. B. had friends who would uphold and advocate the cause of justice against oppression, over and over again, even to the termination of the Company's charter, and to the conclusion of that which might follow. Indeed, he hoped that they never would lose sight of the object they had in view, so far as they had the means of restoring Mr. B. to that affluence of which he had been deprived. The object of his hon. friends was to make an appeal to the humanity of the court, to grant to Mr. B. a small, a very small portion of that property which he had lost, or, to speak more properly, of which he had been deprived; not, as he was willing to believe, with the intention of the government of India, or of the authorities in this country—but which had been lost, unavoidably lost, under the circumstances which occurred subsequently to his leaving India. In making this appeal to their humanity, he was happy to think, whatever might be said in that court (or rather whatever might not be said in that court), that a great body of the proprietors at large would be disposed to adopt the resolution now under consideration. He would say that out of the court, and even within its walls, he had met with very few proprietors who did not acknowledge that they were disposed to give Mr. B. some remuneration. He trusted, when they came to the ballot, that those feelings which ought to influence all humane and liberal minds, would operate to grant to Mr. B. the sum which was this day called for; and that a very large body of those who attended the ballot would be found to sanction the proposition now made. He was sure that such a result would not be unacceptable to the heart of the hon. chairman.* He felt great pleasure in stating what had been reported out of doors, namely, that the grant which was lately given to another unfortunate gentleman (Mr. Arnot), whose case had already been before that court, was to be mainly attributed to that hon. gentleman; to him, it appeared, the merit of that humane act was chiefly owing. If that grant had been stopped, as he was sorry to learn had been the case in another quarter (the Board of Control), he trusted that the delay would be but temporary. If there were any want of form that rendered it necessary to postpone that measure of justice, he hoped the defect would be remedied, and that the wishes of the court would be speedily complied with; and if the result of the ballot now called

* At this time Sir G. A. Robinson, the deputy chairman, was in the chair: Mr. C. Marjoribanks, the chairman, having left the court for a short time.

called for were successful, he trusted that the chairman would not be the last in giving his support to the expressed wish of the Court of Proprietors; he believed there were many hon. persons around the chairman who would also feel as he did. This motion, it should be recollected, was not introduced as a demand, it was brought forward as an act of beneficence, compassion, and humanity. On that ground, and on that alone, he called earnestly on that hon. court not to come to an adverse decision, and not to allow what had been stated so eloquently and so ably in favour of Mr. B.—particularly by the hon. proprietor (Mr. J. Smith) whose speech had made a very great impression, and which, from the manner it had been received, must be considered as having had very considerable weight—not to pass without producing a commensurate effect. He hoped that every gentleman who came to ballot on this question would discard from his breast all unkind feelings towards Mr. B., and that they would act as their better feelings—the feelings of compassion and humanity—would dictate to them; namely, to give to Mr. B., his wife and his children, one of them an infant only a few months old, that assistance which would enable them to maintain their present rank in society, and secure them from being removed to that situation which had been adverted to by the hon. gentleman on the floor, though not, indeed, with that feeling which he thought belonged to a subject of so melancholy a nature. He did earnestly trust, that when they came to the ballot the proprietors would give to Mr. B. this trifling sum (trifling, compared with his extensive losses), which would, in some degree, repair the misfortunes which he had undergone. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no interest whatever in this question but the interest of humanity, and he did not believe that any one gentleman who had signed the requisition immediately before the court, or the requisition for the ballot, entertained any other. He begged pardon for delivering his opinions at such length; but it was a subject on which he felt very strongly, and he hoped the court would give him credit for having spoken out on the question. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said that, much as he respected the benevolence of the hon. bart. who had just sat down, and believing as he did, that humanity was the sole motive of his conduct on this occasion, still he did not think the course taken by him, and recommended for the adoption of others, could be followed by the court. When the hon. bart. spoke of the interests of humanity, the court could not forget that they had the interests of their common country to look to. The question appeared to him to be a sort of mixed-up one; on one side it was said that this was an appeal to their compassion, while another party did not hesitate to say that it was a claim upon their justice: if then they granted this money, he should be glad to know on which of these grounds their vote was to proceed. If he could for one moment think that there was the slightest claim of justice in the case, his voice should be raised in support of the proposition; but the contrary was the fact. It had been conceded by the hon. member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith), whose character always gave weight to his opinions, and whose speech therefore had made a considerable impression on the court, that Mr. B. had acted most improperly; that hon. member thought, however, that the punishment inflicted on Mr. B. was more than commensurate with the offence, and on that ground he voted for the resolution. Now let the court investigate this question a little more, and it would be found that the hon. member had not said a word in support of that assertion. He (Mr. Weeding) thought that if he had inquired a little more into the subject, he would not have hazarded the opinion which he had expressed. The hon. member admitted, and it was also admitted by another hon. gent. (Mr. Gahagan), that Mr. B. deserved the penalties of the law; but they went on to argue, that the mischief complained of occurred subsequently to the infliction of that punishment. Now how did that appear? After Mr. B. left India, the Calcutta Journal was continued under the direction of a Mr. Arnott. That individual trod in the steps of Mr. B., and the government found it necessary to remove him. The next editor of the paper was Mr. Sandys, who being a native could not be sent out of the country. He said, "I will stay here and conduct this paper as I please."—"Then," said the government, "we have another power, and we will make use of it—we will take away the license, and you shall not publish this paper; but this is the extremity to which we are reduced by the nature of its writings, by the tone and temper in which the paper has been conducted, and we must do justice to the great interests committed to our care." Where, he should be glad to know, was the injustice of this step? Government had no private end to answer; they were compelled to act thus for the protection of all those great interests which were connected with the British name, or were kept up by means of the British connexion in India. It was to prevent that connexion being shaken to its foundation—it was to prevent our empire in India being convulsed, if not destroyed, that the measure complained of was resorted to. How then was the punishment more than commensurate with the offence? The offence had been continued, and the rigour of the law was challenged and defied by which alone the offence

offence could be put an end to. Government were obliged to act as they had done. Would it not be wrong then if the proprietors, giving themselves up to their feelings of humanity, adopted a motion which indirectly censured the government. If this proposition were carried, would it not be to record and confess error where none existed? would it not be to sanction practices similar to those which the Indian government had felt it necessary to put down? He was sorry to be obliged to make these remarks, but the subject demanded them. What did the motion before the court say? It called for a grant of money, on account of losses sustained "in consequence of the measures of the Bengal government." Now, in his opinion, those who appealed to the court *ad misericordiam* ought rather to have said "in consequence of the misconduct of Mr. Buckingham, and of the succeeding editors of the Calcutta Journal." The inference was wrong—the fact was misstated in the resolution proposed to them. (*Hear!*) It was quite clear to him, that if they concurred in that resolution they would condemn their Indian government, they would condemn their Court of Directors, and they would condemn themselves in the previous votes of the general court. Were they prepared to admit, when they went before Parliament for the renewal of their exclusive privileges, that they had agreed to a vote casting censure on their government for having taken efficient means to secure the tranquillity of India? (*Hear, hear!*) Gentlemen might say that Mr. B. deserved commiseration. If that were so, then let his private friends come forward and assist him; if they thought that his talents could be made as available here as they were said to have been in India, let them enable him to exert those talents: but let not the Company give up that character which they were bound to support. Let them not do any thing that would in the smallest degree compromise those great chartered rights by which India, and England, had been so highly benefited. He would ask gentlemen to consider the course which was taken if a man were condemned for any offence in this country. In some instances the delinquent was punished with death; of course his family must suffer by that award; but it was never heard of, that that family had any claims on the government because the life of the husband or father was sacrificed. It was very true, that in cases of this kind their feelings were often much interested; but would it not be an incentive to crime and vice if the family of a man thus condemned should be supported by the government? How would this apply to their military government? If military servants were sent home, were they, on account of some incidental hardship, to grant relief to every person whose own irregularity had brought on his misfortune? Would it not be a perversion of all reason, and a prostration of all those interests that connected India with England, and which he hoped would long continue to connect the two countries? He would not trouble the court farther except on one point. He was sorry to bear hard on Mr. B., but he was called upon to speak out. They were an associated body, having important interests to protect, and when an individual came forward in this manner, it was their duty to inquire what claim he had on their compassion. It would be found that not in India only, but since his return to this country, had Mr. B. persevered in his attacks upon the East-India Company. It was well known that he was the editor of a monthly journal called the Oriental Herald. In many of the pages of that journal they would find some of their most important privileges denounced; their exclusive trade, and their whole system of government at home and abroad, unsparingly condemned. It was something extraordinary, that he should be brought forward as an object of their bounty, when he would deprive them of those rights and immunities which were most important to them, and which formed the basis of their connexion with India; a connexion which had in every point of view operated so beneficially for that vast empire. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Weeding) did not question the right of any member of that court discussing or disputing, in his character as a member of the British public, the interests and privileges of the East-India Company in reference to public interests; but he did very much question, not the prudence only, but the propriety of any person coming there in his associated character, and *in statu* or *in formâ pauperis* asking for a large and generous exercise of their bounty at a time when he was seeking to destroy some of their important interests. Such a course would hardly be tolerated by that court; and whether it were determined by a show of hands or by ballot, he trusted they would give a decided negative to the motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that persecution, whether real or apparent, always created friends for the object of that persecution. They had got a saying in the English language of "give the devil his due." It was a favourite maxim of his; and if his Satanic majesty was at that moment on the floor of the court, and a number of proprietors attacked him on all sides, he would run to his assistance, and be his bottle-holder. (*Much laughter.*) Persecution was the most odious of offences, and in proportion to its odiousness did it produce feelings of commiseration. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Poynder) had deprecated the possession of talent, and even

even of perseverance: at the same time he shewed that he had perseverance and talent sufficient to mislead the court, and therefore he (Dr. G.) would put the proprietors on their guard against being led astray by him. When he came down to the court this day he really thought there would have been little or nothing to do: the merits of the case were so clear, that he did not suppose there could possibly have been more than an hour or an hour and a half consumed in discussion. The hon. mover and seconder had plainly and distinctly stated what was the proposition before the court. Then the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder) got up, and repeated the old story, which had been five or six times under discussion. It appeared to him that the object of the hon. gentleman was to take up time, and not to give the court any new information, for they had heard all that the hon. gentleman had stated long before. The subject gave the hon. gentleman an opportunity of shewing his powers of eloquence: he certainly did make a tolerably long speech, which, though an able one, might have been spared, as it did not bear on the question immediately under consideration. It had been said by one of our poets, that—

"Music has charms to sooth the savage breast,
To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak;"

and he would say, that mercy ought to have charms to subdue the human breast, to expand the human heart, and to induce individuals to throw aside their severe notions of strict and rigorous justice. They were all men; and, while he admitted that Mr. B. might have done something wrong, still he could not agree to the proposition, that he should on that account be excluded from their merciful consideration. Mr. B. was a man of talent; his fame had spread over the four quarters of the globe; it was known wherever the press existed. His property had been destroyed—his children and himself ruined; and would they refuse to alleviate the misfortunes of such a man, under such melancholy circumstances? Would they, by thus acting, suffer themselves to be hung in chains, and exposed to the world as a set of unfeeling and inhuman people? Would they not grant this gentleman some relief, when he came forward and asked for it on the score of acts which were committed subsequently to his leaving India? The hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had said something about the London University, which had nothing whatever to do with this question. Now he (Dr. G.) happened to belong to that university; and he gloried in it, because he wished to do every thing in his power for the improvement of his fellow-citizens; because he was anxious that every poor man should have the opportunity of learning to read and write. It had been stated also by the hon. proprietor, that the court ought to be cautious in rewarding Mr. B. on this occasion, lest that proceeding should hold out a bad example to persons now residing in India, or going out there: nothing could be more fallacious than this apprehension, because punishment was held up *in terrorem*, to overawe offenders. He saw no room to fear that their merciful consideration of Mr. B.'s case would induce any one to follow his example. They were told that the government of India was a pure, naked, unmixed despotism, established by law. If that were the case, what man would have the hardihood to write against it, when all the government had to do was to put a halter round his neck and send him out of the country—as yet, the government had not the power to hang him out of the way. (*A laugh.*) He thought that not only the gentlemen on the other side of the bar, but the whole of the proprietors, ought to support this motion, for the purpose of preserving their character as a body of generous, good, honest and honourable men. He hoped, therefore, that, on this occasion the court would be induced to substitute mercy for what some individuals might denominate rigid justice. If he were placed, as the hon. chairman was, in a situation where he had an opportunity of dispensing mercy, and either law or gospel approached him and whispered "revenge," he would exclaim, "Get behind me, Satan!" He knew Mr. B. to be a good man; and when he said this, he could assure the court that he (Dr. G.) would not appear before the proprietors in a cloak of deceit, to make a speech for the base purpose of misdirecting their judgment. Some of the gentlemen now present would come before the public shortly, as they were candidates for seats in the direction. He had not a vote at present; but he would counsel those gentlemen to put their best foot foremost, and that was the foot of mercy. Who, he asked, with his eyes open, would of his own free will go out to live in India under a pure despotism? Those who did proceed to that country went there from sheer necessity; their's was Hobson's choice, they had no alternative. But certainly no person would go to India to set up a newspaper, as Mr. B. had done. A man might as well take a bull by the horns, or a tiger by the whiskers, as set up a publication in India which commented on the proceedings of the government. He could assure those whom he addressed, that they would do more with the public by the exercise of mercy than by adhering to the most rigid justice. He begged of the whole court, of the whole body of proprietors, to consider this question seriously, and to accede to the resolution. When he called on them as one body, he must be permitted to observe, that he did not understand the distinction which one gentleman (Mr. S. Dixon) had made, who seemed to think that there were two courts. He understood that there was but one court of proprietors; that the gentlemen on the other side of the bar were members of it, and that the hon. chairman of the Court of Directors presided in the Court of Proprietors more by courtesy than otherwise. Before he sat down he would entreat the court to weigh this subject well, and to act as the honest hearts of Englishmen, if not perverted by political feelings or political interests, would prompt them to do. He had not the right to proceed to the ballot; but, if he had fifty votes, he would give them in favour of the motion.

After a short pause, and no person seeming inclined to address the court—

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* rose and said, he was not aware that any remarks had fallen from those who opposed this motion which called for any answer or comment on his part. With the objections to the liberty of the press in India which had been brought forward by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) he had nothing to do; he had not raised that question, which had no connexion with the proposition now before the court. He had not heard a single objection offered to his opening statement, or to the resolution; and he believed there was no feeling in the bosom of any man in that court, that would not be gratified if the motion were carried. He gave those who had opposed the resolution credit for doing that which they conceived to be right; yet he believed they had sufficient goodness of heart, if the proposition succeeded, to rejoice in the decision. (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman* begged leave, before he desired the motion to be read, to say a few words on the subject now under the consideration of the court—a subject which had been already so often and so fully discussed. The hon. mover and seconder who appeared on the present occasion had, when this question was brought before the court in January last, called for the production of certain papers, with the view of founding on those papers, as it would appear, a motion for a grant of money to Mr. B. He (the Chairman) had distinctly stated at the time, that if the court wished it, he had no objection to the production of the papers in question, provided that it was clearly understood that their production should not involve him or the Court of Directors in an acquiescence in any future motion that might be founded on them. It was afterwards moved by a learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) as an amendment to the motion for papers, "That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration the losses sustained by Mr. B. since his departure from India." Both the original motion and the amendment were negatived. The question was, therefore, he conceived, decided on that occasion; the proposition now brought forward being in effect the same. He at that time pointed out the inconvenience which must necessarily result if the course then proposed were adopted; and he felt that, if the present motion were carried, the Court of Directors would, after what had already occurred, be placed in a very awkward situation. He would again, as he had before done, take the liberty of noticing the difference between the situation of a proprietor who was not a member of the executive body, and a director, on such an occasion as the present. The proprietors were free to indulge in those feelings, the exercise of which could not fail to be personally gratifying to every man; whereas the directors acted under an oath to do justice, not only to individuals, but to the community at large, and to be equal and indifferent to all persons without favour or affection—they had no choice whatever. While he was on his legs, he thought it would argue a want of candour if he did not state, after what had passed in the Court of Directors, that the sentiments of that body, so far as he could judge, remained unchanged. Since they had considered the question, an opportunity had been afforded him of communicating with the president of the Board of Control; and that right hon. gentleman coincided in opinion with the Court of Directors.—(*Hear!*)—Under these circumstances, he should be extremely sorry to see the constituted authorities and the proprietors at variance, which must inevitably be the case if the present motion succeeded. (*Hear, hear!*) To be sure he was about to leave his situation in the direction; but he must explicitly declare, that if he were a member of the Court of Directors, and this question came before them, his opinion would still remain unaltered. He stated these points without reserve; for although he could not but lament that any individual should stand in the situation in which Mr. B. was placed, still in candour he could not hold out expectations which he saw no reason to believe would be realized; at the same time it would rest with the proprietors to act according to the view which they individually took of the subject.—(*Hear!*) Having said that which he considered his duty to himself and others called for, he should now desire the motion to be read.

Mr. *Hume* — The observations which had fallen from the hon. chairman were of so extraordinary a nature, as compelled him to say that, though he had long been a member of the court, he had never before heard such a speech delivered within its walls. It was stated by the hon. chairman that the opinion of the Court of Directors

Directors was unchangeable, and that the Board of Control united with them in that opinion. But, in the course of his experience, he had seen men alter their opinion; he had known individuals adopt sentiments, one hour which they changed in the next, and turned to that which they before thought it impossible for them to tolerate. He therefore called on the proprietors not to be prevented from exercising their free judgment by this declaration of the hon. chairman; it was a premature declaration; it was looking into futurity, and stating as fixed and certain, that which might be varied by circumstances. He thought it a libel on the Court of Directors to suppose, should the present question be carried in the Court of Proprietors by a large majority, that they would treat as worthless and of no weight the opinion of this great and enlightened body. (*Hear!*) He put in his claim, as one of those who were asking for justice, on behalf of Mr. B. to call ont he proprietors, not to suffer the speech of the hon. chairman to influence their minds in any decision they might feel inclined to come to. If, fortunately, that court expressed an opinion in favour of the grant, and if, unfortunately, the Court of Directors and the Board of Control refused their concurrence, he should have the consolation of feeling that he had done his duty, and to the public he would then leave the case, in the full confidence that, at one time or other, the unmerited sufferings of Mr. B. would be duly appreciated and amply requited. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said he had stated, as he had a right to do, what his impression and the impression of others was, with respect to this much-agitated question; and he would venture to say that, in deciding upon it, as great a portion of integrity and independence would be manifested by every member of the Court of Directors and Proprietors, as by the hon. gentleman. —(*Hear!*)—Repeated courts had been held on this subject, and the decision had uniformly been adverse to Mr. B.; the question had been tried in a variety of ways, and the result had still been the same. Now, however, gentlemen came forward and asked for a ballot. That course had been taken rather prematurely: a ballot could only be called for regularly at the end of the discussion, when the question was about to be put; because it might be in the contemplation of some hon. proprietor to move an amendment, and by the present course of proceeding that amendment might be shut out. Still he had no objection whatever to have a ballot on the earliest convenient day, and to have the question decided by the greatest possible number of proprietors. But he doubted very much whether the proprietors could be accommodated in that house on the day which the hon. mover was anxious to select. They all knew that the election of directors excited much interest, and elicited a great many feelings which did not prevail at other periods; he therefore would propose that a later day should be appointed to ballot on the present motion than that which was fixed for the election, by ballot, of six directors.

The clerk was about to read the motion, when

Mr. *Wilks* rose amidst loud cries of "*question.*" Silence having been obtained with considerable difficulty, the hon. proprietor said he took it for granted that the chairman of that court had no exclusive right to conclude a debate; he took it for granted that observations made by him were the same as observations made by any other proprietor, subject to such remarks as their tendency might call for, and therefore he felt greatly surprised that individuals should obtrude themselves on the court, for the purpose of interrupting the exercise of a right which, on this occasion, was peculiarly important. (*Hear!*) He took the same view of the proceedings of the hon. chairman as had been taken by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who had recently addressed the court. It appeared to him at the time, and did so appear still, that it would have been more expedient, if the hon. chairman had abstained from making any declaration; because, clothed as he necessarily was, in consequence of his situation, with great influence and power, it was calculated to produce a considerable effect. As the expression of his judgment on this occasion might bias the votes of the proprietors, it would, in his opinion, have been more consistent with that which was right and proper if no such observations had been made, by a gentleman filling so important a situation. (*Hear!*) When it was admitted that this was not a question of right, but of mercy—w en all who had supported the motion, disclaimed any intention of entering on the subject of justice—when the propriety of exercising mercy, and mercy alone, was the point for their consideration—he thought it would have been much better if the hon. gentleman who filled the important situation of chairman had not made the statement which the court had just heard. (*Hear!*) But it appeared that the absent proprietary, who were now coming to town, were to be informed—of what? Why that, in the opinion of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control, it was not desirable that this grant should be carried. This was a course of proceeding of which he could not approve. He thought the only way of fairly deciding this question, was by examining such papers as had been printed, by deliberating on those documents, and thus enabling themselves, as men,

men, as Englishmen, to form that judgment, which humanity and mercy, as well as justice, required. (*Hear!*) It might be said, that on such an occasion as this, and under circumstances like the present, it was proper that the opinion of the Court of Directors, if they had come to a conclusion on the case, should be stated. (*Hear!*) Now, he would take the liberty to say, that the present subject had *not* occupied the attention of the Court of Directors. He would assert, that it could not have been legitimately before that body. The proposition now brought forward, in so kind, so candid, and he trusted so successful a manner, by the hon. mover, was different from any connected with the same subject that had preceded it. When the subject was before under consideration, it was as a question of right, as a question of papers, as a question of complaint. It was then the case of a man who looked for, who demanded justice. It was so no longer. Mr. B. now appeared in the garb of a suppliant, and called for mercy. On this occasion, he asked of the proprietors to extend compassion to him; and in consequence of his extraordinary losses, to grant him a sum of money, and thus to give him the power of rescuing himself from inevitable ruin, and of following, to the end of his life his useful and honourable occupation, that of enlightening his fellow-countrymen. (*Hear!*) Such a question as this, he repeated, could never have been fairly brought before the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) If, then, it had not been under their consideration, if no regular opportunity had occurred for collecting their opinion, then the hon. Chairman should not have made such a statement. It was not, however, of the expression of their opinion that he so much complained. The executive body were proprietors as well as himself; and perhaps many proprietors, absent as well as present, concurred in their sentiments. But what he did strongly complain of, was, the unfairness of stating what would be the ultimate determination of the Board of Control. He would put it to the honest judgment of every gentleman whom he then addressed, to say how far it was proper, that the opinion of the Board of Control should be forced on their attention on this occasion? (*Hear!*) Looking to constitutional principles, and to those principles it was necessary for them to look, such a proceeding was manifestly wrong. Would the opinion of the crown be tolerated by the House of Commons, if it were obtruded on them for the purpose of influencing their decision? (*Hear!*) If any member of the House of Commons came forward with an avowal of the royal opinion, in order to carry some particular point, he would deserve impeachment. (*Hear!*) Under these circumstances, he deeply regretted the observations of the hon. Chairman: he trusted, however, that, when they came to the ballot, those observations would produce no effect. Let the Board of Control keep their place, and discharge their duties; but let the proprietors of East India Stock, also, keep their place and discharge their duties uninfluenced by other parties. If the motion were carried, let the Court of Proprietors present the result of their deliberation to the Board of Control; and if that Board opposed it, on them be the contempt, on them be the future and permanent degradation which such an opposition must produce. (*Hear!*) He called on the gentlemen behind the bar, as the Court of Directors, to uphold the constitutional rights of the Proprietors. He contended that it was necessary to support the proprietors of East India Stock, and the officers of this company, against the domination of the Board of Control. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors represented the Court of Proprietors; and the latter demanded of the executive body to do that fearlessly which was due to their constituents. (*Hear!*) He had not on many occasions obtruded himself on the notice of the court, but he felt it necessary, in the present instance, to enter his protest against the course pursued by the hon. Chairman, especially as the opinion of the Board of Control had been obtruded on the proprietors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Astell* said, he would endeavour, after the animated remarks of the hon. proprietor who had last addressed them, to bring the court back to the calm consideration of the question which was now before them. The motion had been introduced with great delicacy and temper by the hon. mover, who wished to bring Mr. B. before the court, as known only since his arrival in England, and without any reference to what had happened prior to that event. If the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion had pursued the same judicious course, the question would not have occupied so much valuable time: but when that hon. gentleman stated that Mr. B. was fully justified in what he had done, when he heard him declare that Mr. B. deserved praise for pursuing that course which had been condemned by the Indian Government (that course, be it remembered, having been adopted for the purpose of acquiring a rapid fortune), when this line of observation was persevered in, surely it was open to any gentleman to go into the whole case. This it was which had given rise to the present discussion, and called forth the able speech of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Poynder), whom he had then in his eye. He had listened with great attention to that speech; and though, as an hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had said, it contained nothing which the court had

had not before heard, yet it was beyond question competent to him to deliver it, in consequence of the remarks of the hon. seconder. This was not the first, nor the second hearing of this question. It was in fact a "thrice-told tale," and the decision had been invariably against Mr. B. If this were a case of compassion, and of compassion alone, as the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), described it to be in one part of his speech, and if they were to take it up on that ground, was there any thing to prevent other persons from following up the precedent, and claiming relief from the court, on account of misfortunes which they themselves had caused? It should not be forgotten that the court did not sit there to hold out their hands to every one who pleaded distress, but to fulfil strictly the duties of their station. The hon. baronet had more than insinuated, in another part of his speech, that this was a question of justice against oppression; and it had also been described as a case purely of mercy and compassion. There were therefore two questions before them—one, as to the justice of the case, the other, as to the extent of compassion to which the misfortunes of Mr. B. were entitled. For his own part he could not view the subject in either light. If Mr. B. were ruined, that ruin was effected by himself only. (*Hear!*) He would not enter into an enquiry whether Mr. B. was in a state of poverty, or otherwise. Of those facts (which did not bear upon the case) he knew nothing; but it did appear to him that those who brought the question forward, were placed in a complete dilemma. One called for relief on the score of compassion, and gave up the claim of justice; the other demanded justice independent of compassion. Which plea, then, was the court to adopt? for it was quite evident that they were incompatible with each other. Now, considering the conduct of Mr. B. at Calcutta, it was manifest that he had himself alone to blame for his misfortunes from the beginning to the end. Let the court look at the case in its true bearings, and they would find that Mr. B. had placed himself in his present situation. Where, then, he should be glad to know, was the injustice complained of? If it were entertained as a case of compassion, it would give an opportunity to every individual who suffered from his own indiscretion, but chose to attribute that suffering to the Indian Government, to apply to the court for relief. He was perfectly convinced, if this motion were carried, that many other claims would be made upon them; and some of them, perhaps, on better grounds than those put forward in support of Mr. B. The court would be called upon to give one individual £5,000 this day, and another £5,000 on the next, and the whole time of the Company would be occupied in debating those questions. The hon. baronet had taken great pains to inform the proprietors of Mr. B.'s distress, but had declared that he had not attempted to relieve it, and he had answered for the other requisitionists also. Now he thought, when they were told of the poverty of this gentleman, that it would be much more to the credit of the hon. baronet and other friends of Mr. B., if they would put their hands into their own pockets instead of coming to those of the proprietors. (*Hear! hear!*) He could not conceive why a certain number of gentlemen, eight or nine in number, should day after day present requisitions, and take up the time of the court in discussing a question which had been so often decided. It had been before the King in council, before Parliament, before the Court of Directors, and repeatedly before the Court of Proprietors. (Mr. D. Kinnaird said, "not this question.") It was in vain, (continued Mr. Astell), to make such a distinction. The question now before the court was virtually the same as had been previously discussed and decided. All that gentlemen said, was, "give Mr. B. £5,000, and we will not touch upon the subject of the free press, or the conduct of the Indian Government." He could not accept of any such conditions, and therefore he would resist the motion by every means in his power.

Sir. *C. Forbes* complained that the hon. director who had just addressed them had mis-stated what he said. He (Sir C. Forbes) had observed, that he had been represented, in print, as having assisted Mr. B. with loans of money. Now he denied that fact. He had stated explicitly that he had not lent Mr. B. any money, and that that gentleman did not owe him sixpence, nor had ever asked him for any assistance. Although the gentlemen who signed the requisition for convening this court, and that calling for a ballot, had not, he believed, assisted Mr. B. with loans of money, in order that they might avoid any appearance of a personal connection with the question before the court, yet his friends had assisted that gentleman from charitable motives. He again declared that he was in no wise interested in the result of this question, farther than the interests of humanity were concerned. The sole object of those gentlemen who had signed the requisition, was one of humanity and benevolence towards Mr. B.

The Hon. *L. Stanhope* next proceeded to address the court, amidst great noise and confusion. He declared that he would not be put down by clamour, though he might be convinced by reason. The learned attorney (Mr. Poynder) who spoke in the course of this discussion, and the learned

learned ex-judge (Sir J. Sewell), who was a member, he believed, of the Constitutional Association—

Sir *J. Sewell* begged leave to call the hon. proprietor to order. He had no right to attack any individual by naming his profession, *ad invidiam*, and thus holding him up to contempt.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, if the hon. Chairman had not allowed the worthy director (Mr. Astell) to speak, after every one thought the question was about to be brought to a decision, much trouble would have been saved. After a pause, which lasted for a considerable time, the hon. mover, thinking no other person intended to speak on the question, had, according to established custom, taken that opportunity to reply; and there the debate should have ended. But as the hon. chairman had allowed an hon. director to speak after that time, he thought it would be unfair if they did not find time for one speech more.

The *Chairman* wished to say one word in explanation. The hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon), had observed that he (the Chairman), by allowing an hon. director to speak at a late period of the debate, had been the means of creating some degree of confusion. Now he begged leave to state what the case really was. Having spoken his sentiments, he, in conformity with the established practice, proceeded to have the motion read, when a worthy gentleman (Mr. Wilks) got up and asserted, that he (the Chairman) had assumed the right of closing the debate. He, however, must take leave to say, that he had not claimed any such right. He had only pursued the course which in courtesy it was usually permitted to a Chairman to exercise.—(*Hear!*)—The worthy proprietor seemed to think that the Court of Directors could at once give this money out of the pockets of the proprietors to Mr. B.—(*Cries of No!*)—That, however, was not the case. Their concurrence alone could not effect the object which the friends of Mr. B. had in view, the assent of the Board of Control was necessary. His (the Chairman's) conduct had been called in question because he had stated to the court the knowledge which he possessed of the opinion entertained on this subject by other authorities; by those authorities who, on a question like the present, might be said to keep the key of the Company's treasury. He thought, however, that it was his duty to put the court in possession of that opinion; and he felt that he did not deserve censure for making the communication.—(*Hear!*)—He should only further observe, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon), that it was not the hon. director (Mr. Astell), who spoke after him, but the hon. gent. (Mr. Wilks), whose remarks had induced his hon. friend to state his opinion.

Mr. *Hume* said, the hon. proprietor (Sir J. Sewell) had disclaimed the title of ex-judge, but certainly he had formerly acted in a judicial capacity. Now he should be glad to know from the Chairman, whether his gallant friend (Col. Stanhope) was out of order in any thing he said, and if so, what it was. These interruptions, two or three times in the course of a debate, were very unpleasant; and they could only be avoided by letting the proprietors know what was out of order and what was not.

The *Chairman* said, he never recollected such a course having been taken in that court, as that which had been adopted by the hon. proprietor (Col. Stanhope).

Mr. *Hume* requested to know in what the error consisted, that they might learn to avoid such mistakes hereafter?

The *Chairman* thought that the experience of the hon. proprietor in another place would afford an answer to his question. He believed no instance could be adduced where a speaker of the House of Commons suffered a member to be designated as an attorney.

The Hon. *L. Stanhope*.—The learned attorney.

Mr. *Hume* declared, that, within the two last months, he had, in his place in the House of Commons, designated a gentleman who had acted formerly as judge in India, as "the late judge." His gallant friend had done nothing more, and therefore he could not consider him out of order.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that Mr. B. had been called a free mariner, and no notice was taken of it. Now where was the difference between being designated an *attorney* and a *free mariner?*

Sir. *J. Sewell* said, he did not object to the mere use of the words "an ex-judge," but he did object to their being used *ad invidiam*, for the purpose of bringing the individual into contempt. He really thought that the adoption of such epithets could answer no good purpose whatever; and might, on the contrary, excite that sort of effervescence which would be unpleasant to the parties themselves, and could not be beneficial to the interests of the Proprietors. The offence did not consist in the expression of "the learned attorney," or "the ex-judge;" but, when it was manifestly used to bring the party into contempt, every member had a right, and it might become his duty, to speak to order.

The hon. *L. Stanhope* then proceeded.—The learned member of the Constitutional Association was at present completely out of order; and was indeed out of order during the whole of his speech. He had considered this as a political question, but it was not a political question. If Mr. B. had written libels, as he had been accused of doing by the learned gent. (Mr. Poynder), or if he had committed treason, it would be necessary to convict him of

those libels or of that treason, before judgment was passed, and punishment inflicted on him. In his opinion, the case of Mr. B. had been completely mis-stated. His case was, that he set up a press in Calcutta to advocate the rights of 100,000,000 of British subjects in India, and to make his fortune. In both these objects he had succeeded. He not only did a vast deal of good to the people of that country, but he realised a very large income. But all his prospects were blasted by the measures which the Indian government had thought proper to adopt. It was idle to suppose that the Court of Directors could be brought to allow any individual to act contrary to their interests, however useful an opposition of that nature might be to the community at large. The hon. gents. behind the bar had at their disposal from 10 to £20,000 a year in patronage; and therefore it was natural that they should endeavour to destroy the views of any person who wrote against and exposed their system. They had a monopoly of the land, and of the trade of India; they had a monopoly over the minds of their Indian subjects—and, what was worst of all, they exercised that which was the most revolting feature of the inquisition—a monopoly over the minds of those who were placed beneath their sway. An hon. gent. had observed, that if any individual were aggrieved by the conduct of the authorities in India, the courts of law were open to him. This was mere mockery. Such appeals served only to fill the pockets of lawyers and attornies, which were still more open than the doors of a court. What prudent man, he asked, would venture into a court of law? It was the very worst species of gambling; for he was quite certain, that there was not a gambling house in London where those persons who were inoculated with the vice of gaming paid so much for their chance, as was exacted from a suitor in the court of chancery, or the applicant in any other court. He was afraid that all the efforts made by the friends of Mr. B. to procure something like remuneration would be unavailing. He had spoken the truth too freely, and had thus erred beyond forgiveness. He (Col. Stanhope) believed, they might as well try to turn the sun from its course, as to induce the gents. behind the bar to subscribe for the relief, the just relief, of Mr. B. But it was said, "if Mr. B. be not satisfied with the decision of the censors of the press in India, with the opinion of Lord Amherst, with the *dictum* of the Court of Directors, and lastly with the judgment of this Court, why does he not appeal to the high court of Parliament?" This also was mockery. At the very bare mention of the word India, the gentlemen of the House of Commons instinctively seized their hats. (*A laugh.*) Some proceeded to the Opera-House, some to the play-house, some to the taverns and club-houses, some to their wives and families. (*Laughter.*) In short they went anywhere to avoid a discussion connected with India. (*Hear!*) Lord Melville, in a tone of high rebuke which was worthy of him, had indignantly told them, that they paid more attention to a turnpike bill than to the interest of 100,000,000 of British subjects in India. It was monstrous to think, that 100,000,000 of human beings should be governed, on the plan of the hon. attorney, by an undisguised despotism. They abhorred ancient Rome, where one-half of the population were said to be in a state of slavery; and yet men would stand up in that Court, not merely attorneys and members of the Constitutional Association, but others who might be expected to take more enlightened views, for the purpose of defending that worst species of despotism which was established in India. (*Hear!*) The fact was that Mr. B. could hope for no redress, except that redress which he might obtain through the medium of publicity; and that was the reason why he (Col. Stanhope) addressed the Court in this fearless tone. That gentleman must derive pleasure, satisfaction, even reward from his consciousness, that, in every well-constituted mind, in every mind framed like his own, his character stood high for talent, honour, and probity. (*Hear!*) He was, in truth, a good man struggling with the storms of adversity, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and therefore deserved the praise and sympathy of every generous mind. (*Hear!*)

Sir *J. Sewell* rose amidst loud cries of "question." He said he had but one observation to make, which was this, that no event of his life had given him greater pleasure that that of having acted as president of the Constitutional Association, mention of which had been so unnecessarily made by the hon. proprietor.

The motion was then read, and afterwards the requisition for a ballot.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, he did not rise for the purpose of making or provoking any fresh attack; he had, throughout, acted with a *bonâ fide* desire to promote conciliation. The question which had now been read, if properly heard by the court, was a sufficient answer to part of what had fallen from the hon director (Mr. Astell). That hon. gentleman had placed this motion on two different grounds. He had stated, that one set of individuals in that court had asserted that this was a question of justice, and that they demanded this grant on the part of Mr. B.; while another declared, that they gave up the claim of justice, and requested relief on the score of compassion. Now, if the court heard the proposition then before them, they would find that it was a complete answer to this statement. The friends of

of Mr. B. did not give up the question of justice; they distinctly said, that they waived that question, but they did not say that they relinquished it. It could only be used for the purpose of punishing the inflictors of so much misfortune on Mr. B., and viewing it in that light, they did not see the necessity of bringing it forward at present. It was a question which they might agitate at any period they thought fit. They did not, however, think it necessary at this time to bring forward that part of the question. They wished at this moment to relieve the victim, leaving totally out of view whether the lightning that struck him came from heaven, or whether the instrument of his destruction was wielded by any human hand. Mr. B. was the victim, whether the government had acted well or ill; and he thought the Court of Proprietors, who had it amply in their power, ought to alleviate his distress. He would say, on behalf of the government, that he believed they had innocently inflicted this punishment on Mr. B.; and he would challenge any man to assert, that they did mean to inflict ruin on that individual. He repeated, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, that the friends of Mr. B. waived the question of justice, because they could not agitate it in that place, except for the purpose of punishing those who had acted unjustly. He might, indeed, expatiate on that topic, for the purpose of rousing the feelings of the proprietors in favour of the victim; but he did not think it necessary, because he felt that Mr. B.'s case was sufficiently strong, as to render it unnecessary for him to heighten it. He had no quibble in reserve; he had no wish to withhold from the proprietors the distinct ground on which he put this question. The hon. director (Mr. Astell) had said, he thought that those gentlemen who pitied the misfortunes of Mr. B. ought to subscribe for his relief. In answer to this, he would say, so strong were his feelings in favour of Mr. B., that he was ready to do so; nay, he would go further, and declare that he had done so: and the only apology he had for making this statement to the court was, that it gave him an opportunity of saying, that he was willing to inform any gentleman to what extent his assistance had gone, and under what circumstances it had been afforded. (*Hear! hear!*) If, after this statement, any of the proprietors thought fit to follow his example, he should be exceedingly rejoiced at the circumstance. This was, he thought, a case in which proprietors might safely appeal to their own hearts, and ask whether they were doing wrong by agreeing to this act of kindness, or whether they could ever regret their having extended the hand of relief to one who had suffered so severely? He felt confident that, if they put these questions to themselves, the answer would be in the negative. It was asserted, that if this motion was carried it would convey a censure on the Indian government; but this could not now be made an argument, because the court had already given Mr. Arnot £1,500, on account of his having been a sufferer. The case of Mr. A. and the case of Mr. B. were similar; they had both suffered by the conduct of the Indian government to an extent which he believed never was intended. When it was argued that the proposition then under consideration involved the government of India in a censure, he must deny the assertion: it was to prevent that; it was to steer clear of any censure on that government that he thought it worth his while to pay particular attention to the wording of the motion; and he called upon any man to get up and say whether the resolution did not exclude all notice of the conduct of the authorities abroad. The friends of Mr. B. acquitted the government of having intended to inflict those evils which had necessarily, though they were unforeseen, fallen on that unfortunate gent. He would now take the liberty of observing, that of all the unfortunate courses that could have been selected, that which was taken by the hon. Chairman was the worst. He had referred to the opinion of the President of the Board of Control, in order, as it would appear, to shew to the court the inutility of their agreeing to this motion. But let gentlemen consider what a situation the Court of Directors were placed in by that proceeding. To illustrate the matter he would put this possible case: suppose a question to arise between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, on some point in which the Court of Proprietors supported the executive body. When the Court of Directors made their representation to the Board, what an extraordinary answer might that body return? Instead of arguing the matter, they might say: "Go down and tell the Court of Proprietors that our opinion is adverse to theirs; treat them as you did the other day: tell them that their decision is *nothing*, and our decision every thing. A fig for the vote of the Court of Proprietors; you stated as much to them a short time since, and you must do so on this occasion."—(*Hear, hear!*)—What a complete answer would this be to any statement made by the executive body! The course pursued by the hon. Chairman, if it influenced the votes of the proprietors, would have the effect of shutting the mouths of the Court of Directors on all future occasions. It appeared to him that the hon. Chairman, when he alluded to the opinion of the President of the Board of Control, forgot the situation in which he was placed; and he must say, that that opinion was very impertinently stated to, and most unconstitutionally obtruded on the hon. Chairman; and he had no doubt that the hon. Chairman reprimanded the President

sident of the Board of Control, (though he appeared to have forgotten the circumstance,) and told him to recollect, that as he had the honour of presiding in the chair of the Court of Directors, such a communication was extremely improper. —(*Laughter.*)—It was very true that the pecuniary assistance which was now sought for Mr. B., might be refused by the Board of Control; if such should be the case, it was a circumstance that he would very much regret: and unquestionably he would be ready in that event to put his hand in his pocket in order to relieve Mr. B. from his difficulties. But supposing that refusal to take place, still, if they carried the motion by a great majority, would not an important point be gained for Mr. B.? Would it not be gratifying to him to find justice done to his character? Would not the proprietors, by that vote, declare Mr. B. to be an honest, upright, and, though calumniated, a most honourable and estimable man? He could, if it were necessary, produce testimonials which would prove that Mr. B. deserved this high character; and he thought that if a fair opportunity were given to the proprietors, they would do justice to his merits and his sufferings. It would be most important, if by any contrivance it could be effected, that the ballot should take place on the same day that was fixed for the election of directors. It was only consonant with the justice of the case, and with the fair and honest wish every man must have to see it correctly decided, that an opportunity should be given for the proprietors at large to express their opinion. It was said that this would create great confusion; but he was told that there was a very proper and convenient place within the walls of that house, for taking the ballot on this question simultaneously with the other. If that course were pursued, it would enable them to avoid the loss of another day. The taking two ballots on the same day was not a new case: one of the by-laws provided for taking two ballots at the same time in different rooms; and he hoped it would not be said, when an architect had been so long employed in improving their *locale*, that they could find no place for taking a second ballot. He thought it would be more advisable to do this in every point of view. It would be assuredly better for the Court of Directors and those who were of opinion that the question would be carried against the friends of Mr. B., because the greater the number who came to the ballot, the greater would be the majority against the question, if the supposition of the Court of Directors were correct, and, of course, the more honorable would be the decision to them.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, with respect to the observation he had made as to the opinion entertained by other authorities on this subject, he had only stated the fact as matter of information; it was far indeed from his view or intention to intimate that opinion for the purpose of influencing the votes of the proprietors.—(*Hear!*)—The statement was not made in the spirit of intimidation; and, though he had not the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), yet he thought that hon. proprietor would do him the justice to believe, that he would always act as independently and as conscientiously as any man in that court.—(*Hear!*)—He could not, however, exercising his best judgment, vote for taking the ballot in that house on the same day that was appointed for the election of directors. He should therefore propose that Friday the 21st of this month be the day; and, if it were necessary, he would take the sense of the court upon the question.

Mr. *Hume* inquired, whether it was competent for him to move any day on which the ballot should be held.

The *Chairman* said, that he proposed Friday the 21st of April.

Mr. *Hume* submitted whether it would not be exceedingly inconvenient to compel proprietors who would be ready for the ballot for directors on the 12th instant, to remain a week in town, or else to go back and come up again for the purpose of being present at the second ballot. He asked whether, in point of candour or fairness, when it had been stated that there was another room in that house fit for the purpose, it would not be proper to have the two ballots on the same day? If, however, that proposition were not agreed to, he would suggest that the 11th inst., the day before the election of directors, should be appointed for the ballot. Many proprietors would then be in town, and their time would be saved by that proceeding.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that the request to have the ballot on the 12th was so reasonable, and so much in favour of the directors themselves, that he was sure the directors would agree to it.

The *Chairman* said, that he was anxious to have the question decided on the earliest day, and by the greatest number of proprietors; but he could not consent that the ballot should be held on the same day that was appointed for the election of directors, because he never knew a double ballot to be taken in that house without creating much confusion. He should therefore propose Tuesday the 11th of April.

Mr. *Hume* again expressed a wish that the ballot on this question should be taken on the same day that was fixed for the election of directors.

The *Chairman* said, that so long as the ballot was taken on a different day from that appointed for the election of directors he was satisfied. But he had an insuperable objection to the confusion which was created by taking two ballots on the same day; and it should not be forgotten, that a great deal of anxiety was manifested at the election of directors, which did not exist on other occasions.

It was then agreed that the ballot should be taken on Tuesday the 11th of April.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. *L. Stanhope* said, he would take the liberty, before the court adjourned, to ask a question of the hon. Chairman. He had received a letter, signed with the names of twenty-four directors, calling on him to vote for certain individuals therein named at the ensuing election day. Now he wished to know whether that letter was an official paper, or whether it was a hoax; next, he demanded whether, in the opinion of those high-minded gentlemen behind the bar, it was just, honest, politic, or lawful, for the Court of Directors to address him, a proprietor, on this subject; and lastly, he desired to know what any of the four gentlemen recommended in that letter had done for the benefit of their subjects in British India? If those gentlemen had effected any thing beneficial for the natives of India they might command his vote.

The *Chairman* said, the letter alluded to was sent forth in the customary way, and if the hon. proprietor did not like it, he might put it behind the fire. (*A laugh.*)

The court then adjourned.

A

List of the Directors

OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1826.

	Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil Office.	Correspondence.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
Sir Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Bart. (Chairman) 79, *Pall Mall.*	1	1	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, (Deputy) M.P. 22, *Berkeley Square.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. *Bradbourneberry, Herts.*	3	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Edward Parry, Esq. 25, *Gower Street.*	3	1	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place.*	1	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Bebb, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place.*	4	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
James Pattison, Esq. 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.*	4	2	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
William Wigram, Esq. M.P., 31, *Upper Harley Street.*	3	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	1	1	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Thornhill, Esq. *Stanmore, Middlesex.*	1	1	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
George Raikes, Esq. *Fulham.*	4	1	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Robert Campbell, Esq. 5, *Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*	1	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. M.P. 18, *Hanover Square.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Loch, Esq. 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*	2	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Charles Mills, Esq. 29, *New Norfolk Street.*	4	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Baillie, Esq. M.P. 9, *Devonshire Place.*	4	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*	3	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart. M.P. 2, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.*	3	A	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Henry Alexander, Esq. 37, *Upper Harley Street.*	1	4	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, *Upper Portland Place.*	4	4	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T
James Stuart, Esq. M.P. 63, *Portland Place.*	4	4	BW	CC	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	P	S	T

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

Wm. Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*
Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. 34, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square.*
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*

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

April 8th, 1826.—A general meeting took place this day at the usual hour: Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from M.M. de Sacy, Othmar Frank, Dubois, and Klaproth, foreign members of the Society; from the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, and the Society of Arts; the Rev. Dr. Morrison, R. T. I. Glyn, Esq., Major Gen. Hardwicke, the Astronomical Society, and T. Myers, Esq.

Thanks were voted to the respective donors.

Alexander Russell, Esq. was admitted a Member of the Society.

The reading of Messrs. Burton and Ward's Report of their Journey into the Batak Country, was continued. The memoranda of the journey being concluded at the last meeting, the portion now read consisted of observations on the country, institutions, language, &c. of the Bataks. The country is described as comprizing that part of Sumatra situated between the line, and $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude, with the exception of a few Malay settlements at the mouths of the rivers. The country is very populous, and the inhabitants are represented to bear a great resemblance to the Hindoos.

April 22.—The Society met this day, at the usual hour; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from Lieut. Col. W. Farquhar, Dr. Alexander Morison, P. M. Wynch, Esq., and Capt. P. P. King, R.N.

Thanks were ordered to be returned.

John S. Penleaze, Esq., was elected a member of the society.

Two curious proclamations by the Hoppo of Canton, translated from the Chinese by I. F. Davis, Esq., and communicated through Sir G. Staunton, were read. They are addressed to the Hong merchants; one relates to the practice of foreigners loitering about at Canton after the ships are despatched, which is forbidden; the other regards more particularly the transactions of the English with the Chinese, and distinctly recognizes the superiority of the English over the subjects of other countries who visit Canton.

The reading of the Journal of Messrs. Burton and Ward was then concluded; this part comprizes an interesting account of language, laws, slavery, marriages, burials, agriculture, manufactures, and government of the Bataks.

The next meeting will be on the 6th of May.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Progress of Colonial Reform; being a Brief View of the Real Advance made since May 15th, 1823, in carrying into effect the Recommendations of his Majesty, the unanimous Resolutions of Parliament, and the universal Prayer of the Nation with respect to Negro Slavery.

Journal of a Voyage up the Mediterranean; principally among the Islands of the Archipelago, and in Asia Minor; including many interesting particulars relative to the Greek Revolution, the Antiquities, Opinions, and Usages of Greece as they now exist. Collected from personal Observation, and interspersed with Literary Discussions, Sketches of Scenery, &c. By the Rev. C. Swan, Chaplain to H.M.'s ship Cambrian, and Translator of the "Gesta Romanorum."

Benyowsky, or the Exiles of Kamschatka, an Operatic Play, in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Ports of England, No. 1., containing two Plates (Whitby and Scarborough), engraved in highly finished Mezzotinto, by Thomas Lupton, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., made expressly for the work.

Views taken near Rangoon, Parts 2 and 3.

The Forest Sanctuary; with Lays of Many Lands, and other Poems. By Mrs. Hemans. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Comic Tales of the Hindoos. By the Abbé du Bois. 12mo.

Miriam, or the Power of Truth, a Jewish Tale. By the Author of "Influence." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Moloch; or the Approach of the Deluge. A Sacred Drama. By the Rev. W. Basset, M.A., 8vo. 5s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Supplement to the Register of East-India Ships, continued to the present time. By Horatio Hardy.

Burmese War.

Supplement to London Gazette, April 26.

Indian Board, April 25, 1826.

Copies of the following despatches have been received at the East-India House, though not officially transmitted:

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Prome, Nov. 30, 1825.

Sir: The enemy, in closing in upon our front, has been unremitting in his endeavours to intercept our communication with Rangoon. Large bodies of troops for the service have lately passed our flanks on both sides of the Irrawuddy, and the state of that river, covered, as it has lately been, with large and valuable convoys of stores and treasure, has necessarily caused me much anxiety, and retarded my moving forward. Shudoun-Mew, and the Sarranuddy districts, have been overrun by these itinerant bands, and I have been under the necessity of detaching Lieut. Col. Godwin, with a strong detachment, for the purpose of driving the enemy from Shudoun, and, if possible, of surprising any parties he might have in that neighbourhood. On the night of the 24th, the Lieut. Col. marched to Shudoun, but the enemy, receiving intelligence of his approach, fled to the interior, and the detachment returned to quarters, after clearing the left bank of the river for fifteen miles below Prome. On the western bank, I deemed it of importance to retain possession of Padoun-Mew and for that purpose stationed one hundred men of H. M.'s Royal Regt., and one hundred of 26th Madras N. I., at that place, under the command of Capt. Deane, of the Royals, and supported on the river by a division of the flotilla, under Lieut. Kellet, of the Navy. This party was repeatedly attacked by the enemy in great force, and the meritorious conduct of both officers and men, as detailed in the inclosed copies of letters from Capt. Deane, will, I am certain, obtain for them the approbation of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. in Council. The first division of H. M.'s 87th Regt., in coming up the river, was fired at from the bank by a party of the enemy, and two men were unfortunately killed, with one officer wounded. The soldiers immediately landed and drove the enemy from his post with some loss. The particulars are detailed in a report from the commanding officer, Maj Gully, of which a copy is herewith inclosed. Two divisions of H. M.'s 87th Regt., with the treasure boats, have now arrived, and I purpose marching out to attack the enemy to-morrow, the consequence of which will, I trust, be felt by all the dependent corps which have so long annoyed us.

I have, &c.
A. CAMPBELL, Maj.-Gen.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj.-Gen. of Forces, dated Pudoon, Nov. 20, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, a brush which took place between the party under my command and the enemy, this morning. In the early part of the morning the fog was so thick as to preclude our seeing any thing in our front, and on its clearing up I discovered, by means of a reconnoitering party, that the enemy were in considerable force on the edge of the jungle in front of my left, and shortly after I discovered them marching in three columns across my front, for the attack of my right, left, and centre—their main object being evidently to gain the right of the village. I consequently detached a party to turn their left, and had in a few minutes the satisfaction to observe that column retiring in confusion, and with considerable loss. I then moved forward, with the remainder of my party, to attack their centre, which also retired in confusion after a very few rounds; during this time, their right was engaged with a strong picquet which I had placed to dispute the passage of a bridge on the left of the village—this they effectually did. In both the defence of my centre and left, I was much indebted to the prompt assistance afforded me by Lieut. Kellett, Royal Navy. The enemy's force consisted of two gilt chattahs and about eight hundred men, armed with muskets and spears, with two or three jingals; their loss I conceive to have been about twenty-five or thirty men killed. We had not, I am happy to say, a single man wounded. The enemy, however, from the great extent of the village, succeeded in setting it on fire at both ends, but very little damage was done, as we extinguished it almost immediately. The Rajah and all his attendants deserted the place the moment the firing commenced; he has, however, just returned, and appears much more composed, and highly delighted with the result.

I have, &c.
C. DEANE, Com. Detach.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj.-Gen. of Forces, dated Pudoon, Nov. 25, 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, another affair which we have had with the Burmese this morning. A little before daybreak we had embarked twenty men of the Royals, and thirty sepoys of the 26th Madras N. I., in the light row-boats intended to co-operate with Lieut.-Col. Godwin on the opposite side of the river. They were just in the act of shoving off from the shore, when the enemy, to the amount of five or six thousand, made a rush at our works, howling most horribly, and at the same time setting fire to the village, which they had entered at all points. We had fortunately got an eighteen-pounder into the battery late yesterday evening, which, added to two twelves which we had before, did great execution. Lieut. Kellett, R. N. was at the moment shoving off with the row-boats, but instantly returned to our assistance, with all his men, and kindly undertook the superintendence of the guns, the well directed fire of which so mainly contributed to our success. The enemy, after nearly two hours' sharp firing, retired in admirable order, carrying off great numbers of dead and wounded, so much so, that we have not been able to find more than ten or twelve dead bodies. I am happy to add, with the exception of one man slightly grazed in the elbow by a musquet shot, we have not a man either killed or wounded: the Rajah's house was very early in flames and is burnt to the ground; indeed I may almost say, the village is completely destroyed. The guns in the boats were also of the greatest assistance in scouring the village with their grape. We have got possession of one jingal and three muskets. The enemy appeared to have several mounted men, but I cannot say what they were. I duly received the Dep. Quart. Mast. General's instructions, to place myself under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Godwin, but I have as yet heard nothing of him, except being informed by a serjeant's party of H. M.'s 41st regt., who came down in the boats, and arrived during this affair, in which they took part, that he was on his way down; I thought it most prudent to report direct, not knowing how long it might be before he arrived.—I have, &c., C. DEANE, Capt. Com. Detach.

Copy of Letter from Capt. Deane to Adj. Gen. of the Forces, dated on the River, near Prome, Nov. 26. 1825.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that the enemy appeared in great force this morning at daybreak all along our front, and had a good deal of skirmishing with the piquets, but we could not succeed in drawing them within musket-shot of our works. They are all armed with muskets, and have a great many jingals, and two or more guns, with which they annoyed us very considerably, having taken up a position in the woody part of the village, from whence they opened a musket fire on the boats. From this I determined to dislodge them, and sent a strong party for that purpose; these came close upon them and drove them out with, I have every reason to believe, considerable loss. They are, however, by no means discomfited, and are I understand, determined to entrench themselves round us, and make regular approaches, as their orders are peremptory to carry the place. In confirmation of this a number of their entrenching tools were left behind by the killed and wounded. Our only casualty this morn-

ing, I am happy to say, is one lascar severely, but not dangerously wounded. The first shot grazed the jaw-bone entered the shoulder and came out under the armpit. From one of the prisoners taken this morning, whom I have, by this opportunity, forwarded to Maj. Jackson, I learn there are absolutely 5,500 men now here, and that a further force is hourly expected down from Puttowdown, where he says the Setahwoon now is.—I have, &c., C. DEANE, Capt. Com. Detachment.

Copy of Letter from Maj. Gully, to Lieut.-Col. Tidy, C. B., Dep. Adj.-Gen.

Sir: I have the honour to state, for the information of Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, commanding the forces, that on the morning of the 25th inst., while in progress to this station, with three companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt. under my command, I was suddenly attacked from a steep bank covered with jungle, by the Burmese, near the village of Theacombine, when, after a short skirmish, they retreated in great confusion; their loss I could not ascertain, as they carried off their killed and wounded.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both officers and men, particularly with that of Capt. Bowes, who commanded a small party in advance, and sustained with great coolness the first and heaviest part of the enemy's fire, after having been wounded by almost the first shot. I beg leave to bring to the notice of Sir Arch. Campbell, the good conduct of Mr. Volunteer Hutchins on this occasion, and, in fact, ever since he has been with the regiment.—I have, &c., W. S. GULLY, Major Commanding.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in a detachment under the command of Maj. Gully, H. M.'s 87th regt., in action with the enemy near Theacombine, on the 25th Nov. 1825.

H. M.'s 87th regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 capt. wounded.

Name of the officer wounded—Capt. James Bowes, slightly.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.

Copy of Letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B. to George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, on Heights of Napadee, 4th Dec. 1825.

Sir: My last letters would apprize the right hon. the Gov.-Gen. in Council, that the main Burmese army, amounting to between fifty and sixty thousand men, had taken post in the immediate vicinity of Prome; and I have been for the last ten days anxiously awaiting an attack upon the strong position we had with much labour cleared and prepared for giving full effect to the movements and operations of our columns, and every possible encouragement has been held out to induce the enemy to meet us once on open ground. Finding him, however, much too wary to be drawn from his strong holds in the jungle, and suffering much annoyance and inconvenience from his marauding parties, and want of forage; I, on the 30th ult., took measures for making a general attack upon every accessible part of his line, extending on the east bank of the Irrawuddy, from a commanding ridge of hills upon the river, to the village of Simbike upon the left, distant from Prome eleven miles in a north-east direction. The enemy's army was divided into three corps. The left corps commanded by Maha Memiow, an old and experienced general, who had been sent down from Ava to introduce a new system of conducting the war, was stockaded in the jungles at Simbike and Hyalay, upon the Nawine river, and this corps amounted to 15,000 men, Burmese, Shans, and Cassayers, of which 700 were cavalry. The centre, under the immediate orders of the Kee-Wonghee, was strongly entrenched upon the hills of Napadee, inaccessible, except on one side by a narrow pathway, commanded by seven pieces of artillery, and on the river-side the navigation was commanded by several batteries of heavy ordnance. This corps consisted of 30,000 men, and the space between the left and centre corps, a thick and extensive forest, was merely occupied by a line of posts. The enemy's right, under the orders of Suddoowoon, occupied the west bank of the Irrawaddy, strongly stockaded, and defended by artillery.

Leaving four regts. of Nat. Inf. in the works at Prome, on the morning of the 1st inst., I marched upon Simbike, with the rest of the force, to dislodge the corps of Maha Memiow from its position on the Nawine river; and, as previously concerted, his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, with the flotilla, and the 26th Madras N. I., acting in co-operation on the bank of the river, shortly after daylight commenced a heavy cannonade on the enemy's centre, and continued nearly two hours to attract his chief attention to that point. On reaching the Nawine river, at the village of Ze-ouke, the force was divided into two columns; the right column, under the command of Brig. Gen. Cotton, continuing to advance along the left bank of the river, while, with the other column, I crossed at the ford of Ze-ouke and advanced upon Simbike and Lombek, in a direction nearly parallel with the Brig. General's division. We had to contend with every disadvantage of a difficult and enclosed country, nor did our information upon the position occupied by the enemy enable me to make any previous fixed arrangement for intercepting the retreat of an enemy to whom every footpath in the jungle was familiar, and whose irregular flight would, I was aware, be made by every path that promised safety at the moment. My object, however, was, that whichever column should have the good fortune to fall in with the enemy first, should attack him vigorously in front, while the other should endeavour to occupy such positions as would enable it to cut in upon him, when driven from his defences. The route followed by Brig. Gen. Cotton brought him in front of the stockaded position at Simbike, which he at once assaulted, and when his fire first opened, the column under my own direction was about a mile and a half distant to his left and rear. I, in consequence, detached Brig. Elrington to guard the fort at Ze-ouke, and the main road leading to Neoun-benzick, and the position of the Kee-Woonghee, while, with the rest of the column, I pushed on towards Sagee, in the hope of falling in with the enemy retiring upon Wattygoon. Brig. Gen. Cotton and his gallant division did not allow me time for completing this movement. In less than ten minutes every stockade was carried, the enemy completely routed, and I had only an opportunity of cannonading his panic-struck masses, as they rushed past through the openings of the jungle in the front. The attack upon Simbike was most handsomely led by Lieut.-Col. Godwin, of H. M.'s 41st regt., with the advanced guard of the right column, consisting of the light companies of H. M.'s Royals, 41st and 89th regts., and the light companies of the 18th and 28th regts. Madras N. I.; and H. M. 41st regt, under Maj. Chambers, stormed at another point, with the usual intrepidity of that gallant corps. The enemy left three hundred dead upon the ground, with the whole of his commissariat and other stores, guns, from four to five hundred muskets, and upwards of one hundred Cassay horses. The body of the old commander, Maha Memiow, seventy-five years of age, was also found among the dead. The enemy's left corps thus disposed of, and finding, from the testimony of all the prisoners, that Meeaday had been fixed upon as the point upon which to re-unite in the event of any disaster I at once determined upon marching back to Ze-ouke, for the purpose of attacking the centre, under the Kee-Woonghee, on the following morning. At six in the evening the whole force was again assembled at Ze-ouke, where it bivouacked for the night, after a harassing march of about twenty miles, which the troops underwent with the greatest cheerfulness and spirit. At daylight on the morning of the 2d, we were again in motion. It was my intention to have cut in upon the river, so as to divide the Kee-Woonghee's force; but the impassable nature of the intervening country prevented my reaching Pagaon, the point I had selected for breaking through his line, and the only road that could be discovered, led to the front of the fortified ridge of Napadee, already alluded to, which, from its inaccessibility on three sides, could only be attacked by a limited number of men in front. Early in the morning I detached Brig.-Gen. Cotton's division, with orders to endeavour to push round to the right, and gain the enemy's flank by every path that could be discovered, but, after great exertion, the effort was abandoned as wholly impracticable. Our artillery being placed in position opened with great effect, while his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane moved forward and canonaded the heights from the river; I, at the same time, directed Brig. Elrington to fall in through the jungle to the right, where the Brigadier informs me the enemy opposed him with great gallantry and resolution, defending every tree and breast-work with determined obstinacy. To the Brigadier's left I directed six companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt., under Maj. Gully, to advance and drive in the enemy's posts to the bottom of the ridge: this service was performed with much spirit, and the enemy was driven from all his defences in the valley, retreating to his principal works upon the hills. The appearance of these works was sufficiently formidable, and the hills I have already mentioned could only be ascended by a narrow road, commanded by artillery, and defended by numerous stockades and breast-works filled with men, apparently all armed with muskets. As soon as the artillery and rockets, under Capts. Lumsdaine and Graham, directed by Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, had made an impression upon the enemy's works, and silenced several of his guns, I ordered the troops to advance to the assault. The 1st Bengal brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sale, and consisting of H. M.'s 13th and 38th Regts. under Majors Thornhill and Frith, was directed to advance to the breach, and storm the heights in front, and the six companies of H. M.'s 87th Regt. advanced through the jungle to the right, and drove every thing before them on that side: nothing could surpass the steadiness and resolute courage displayed in this attack. Scarcely a shot was fired in return to the enemy's continued vollies. H. M. 38th regt., which led, first entered the enemy's entrenchments on the heights, driving him from hill to hill over precipices which could only be ascended by a narrow stair, until the whole of the formidable position nearly three miles in extent, was in our possession.

During the attack his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane afforded me the most able co-operation, and I do myself the honour to inclose his Excellency's report of the good conduct of the officers and men of the Hon. Company's service, serving on board the flotilla, and I much regret to observe the name of Capt. Dawson of H. M.'s ship Arachne, who was conspicuously forward in the attack, amongst the list of killed. Lieuts. Underwood, commanding engineer, and Abbott, of the Bengal Engineers who had closely reconnoitred the enemy's position, both volunteered to lead the columns, and were, I am sorry to say, both wounded in that service. I have also to regret the loss of some promising young officers and brave soldiers: but I am happy to observe that our loss, considering the extent and strength of the enemy's positions and great numerical superiority, has not been great; and I owe it to the troops to say, that the impression of their own steadiness and intrepidity upon the minds of the enemy, could alone have secured to them the brilliant successes of the 1st and 2d, with so few casualties as will be found in the Returns I have the honour herewith to transmit.

The defeat of the enemy's army on the east bank of the Irrawuddy has been most complete. He has been driven from all his strong positions in this neighbourhood, with the loss of all his artillery, great quantities of ammunition, and warlike stores; and although it is impossible, from the nature of the ground, to calculate the extent of his loss in killed and wounded, I am satisfied he has suffered most severely; and I am much mistaken if the Burmese commander again assembles a force within many thousands of the number lately in our front. The right corps of the enemy's army, under Sudda Woon, appears still to occupy some high ground on the west bank of the Irrawuddy. Measures are now in progress for attacking that division, and I have no doubt it will be dislodged from its defence to-morrow morning. On the 6th, I purpose marching upon Meeaday, by the Neoun-benzick road, with the first division of the army. Brig. Gen. Cotton, with the second division, will remain a few days longer to act in co-operation with the flotilla, in the event of the enemy having rallied in his defences on the river between Prome and Neoun-benzick. I have no certain information upon his next rallying point. Meeaday on the east, and Maloune on the west bank of the river, are both fortified, and are furnished with artillery. They are both named as the probable points of re-union, and I shall lose no time in appearing before whichever they have chosen for that purpose; but I think it important that one division should continue to act in co-operation with the flotilla, until it is clearly ascertained that the navigation of the river is open between this and Meeaday.

I have to solicit the attention of the right hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council to the judicious and cordial co-operation afforded me by his Exc. Commodore Sir James Brisbane, and the boats of H. M.'s squadron employed on this service. My best thanks are due to Brig. Gen. Cotton, for the able manner in which he led his column, and for his judicious and decisive attack upon the enemy's left at Simbike. The services of Brig. Elrington, Lieuts. Col. Godwin and Sale, Majors Frith, Chambers, Thornhill, and Gully, who led columns, also claim my notice. Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding artillery, Lieut. Col. Pollock and Capt. Graham, of the Bengal artil., merit my fullest approbation for their exertions, and Capt. Lumsdaine, of the Bengal horse artil., although badly wounded, refused to quit the battery, and continued from his chair to direct the fire of his guns. Brig. Gen. Cotton informs me that he received every aid from the experience of Brigs. Armstrong and Brodie, serving under his command. From my deputies adj. and quart. mast. gen., Lieut. Col. Tidy and Maj. Jackson, and from my military secretary, Capt. Snodgrass, I received every aid and assistance during these operations; and Capt. Smith, of the Bengal army, volunteered his services, and accompanied me as aide-de-camp on the occasion.—I have the honour to be, &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Major Gen.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in action with the enemy on the 1st Dec. 1825.

2d bat. 1st or royal regt.—1 serj., 2 rank and file, killed; 1 ens., 5 rank and file, wounded.

H.M. 41st. regt.—2 lieuts., 1 serj., 11 rank and file, killed; 3 serjs. 25 rank and file, wounded.

H.M. 89th regt.—2 rank and file, wounded.

18th Madras N.I.—2 rank and file, killed.

1st bat. Madras pioneers—1 lieut., 4 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Lieuts. T. B. M. Sutherland and W Gossip, H.M. 41st. regt.

Wounded—Ens. J. Campbell, 2d bat. 1st or royal regt., since dead; Lieut. J. Smith, 1st bat. Madras pioneers, dangerously.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in action with the enemy on the 2d Dec. 1825.

Bengal engineers—1 lieut. wounded.

Madras engineers—1 lieut. wounded.

Bengal horse artil.—1 gun lascar killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

H.M. 38th regt.—1 lieut., 1 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.

H.M. 47th regt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt., 1 lieut., 1 serj., 26 rank and file, wounded.

H.M. 87th regt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 maj., 1 lieut., 2 serjts., 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

38th Madras N.I.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serj., 7 rank and file, wounded.

1st bat. Madras pioneers—2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Lieut. H. C. K. Proctor H.M. 38th regt.

Wounded—Lieut. Abbott, Bengal engineers, slightly; Lieut. Underwood, Madras engineers, severely, not dangerously; Capt. and Brev. Maj. Backhouse and Lieut. J. Gordon, H.M. 47th regt., severely, not dangerously; Maj. W. S. Gully, H. M. 87th regt., slightly; Lieut. J. S. Bayles, H.M. 87th regt., dangerously, since dead.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured from the enemy in the operations of the 1st and 2d Dec. 1825, by the army and flotilla.

Napadee Camp. Dec. 4, 1825.

Iron Guns—4 one and half pounders, 12 jingals, taken during the operations of the 1st Dec., a very considerable quantity of gunpowder, and a great number of muskets destroyed.

Brass Guns—1 thirty-two pounder, 1 nine ditto, 2 swivels.

Iron Guns—1 nine-pounder, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 three ditto, 2 two ditto, 4 swivels.

Iron carronades—2 twelve-pounders, 2 six ditto. Taken by the army in the operations of the 2d Dec., a very considerable quantity of shot and gun-

gunpowder found on the works, also a number of jingals not yet collected.

Brass Gun—1 six-pounder.

Iron Guns—3 twelve-pounders, 1 two ditto. Taken by the flotilla about a ton of gunpowder, 400 muskets, and a large quantity of round shot, of different descriptions.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut. Col.
Com. artillery with the forces.

Copy of Letter from Maj.Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., to Geo. Swinton, Esq., Sec. to Bengal Government, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, on the Heights of Napadee, Dec. 5, 1825.

Sir: In my despatch of yesterday I mentioned my intention of attacking the enemy's right wing, under Sudda Woon, posted on the west bank of the Irrawuddy. Having concerted measures with his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, I directed Brig. Gen. Cotton to cross the river in the course of last night, with the division under his command, and, if possible, to land above the position occupied by the enemy. This the Brig.Gen. effected, and I had the pleasure early in the morning of seeing my orders carried into the fullest effect, as detailed in the letter herewith inclosed.

I have, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.

Copy of Letter from Brig. Gen. Cotton, to Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., commander of the forces.

Sir: You did me the honour of placing a proportion of the division under my command this morning, with orders to attack and dislodge the right wing of the enemy's army, situated in a series of stockades on the right bank of the river. The details were as follows:—250 Royal regt.; 270 H. M.'s 41st regt.; 260 H.M.'s 89th regt.; Lt. Comp. 28th Madras N.I.; 100 pioneers.

This operation was performed in conjunction with the navy and flotilla, and, I am happy to add, was attended with the most complete success. The enemy retired from their stockades on the river from the severe fire from four howitzers and some rockets, ably directed by Lieuts. Paton and Seton, of the Bengal artillery; but, on taking possession of them, it was discovered they had a stockaded work about half a mile in the interior, completely manned and occupied by guns. Brig. Armstrong, Col. Brodie, and Col. Godwin immediately moved upon its centre and right, and I took the royals to the left, and the work was carried instantly, the enemy leaving three hundred dead on the field, and dispersing in every direction. I have sent in several prisoners, and from three hundred to three hundred and fifty muskets were broken by my men, having been abandoned by the enemy. I have set fire to the whole of their defences, and have only to add my warmest acknowledgments to Brig. Armstrong, who commanded the advance; to Col. Brodie, who had charge of the light companies; and Col. Godwin, who commanded the reserve; and to every officer and man who was engaged. The adj. general's and quart. mast. general's staff, under Capts. Hitchings and Steele, and my own personal staff, Capt. Wainwright, 47th regt., and Lieut. Wilson, 13th Light Inf., I venture to bring to your notice for their zeal on this and every other occasion. The artillery taken consisted of one eighteen pounder carronade, and five others, from four to six pounders, with a large quantity of jingals.—The operations of this day naturally connecting me with his Majesty's navy and the flotilla, I hope it will not be construed into presumption my venturing to bring to your excellency's notice the most cordial co-operation and valuable assistance I derived from his Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, who directed personally the whole of the boats who cannonaded and cleared the advance of the troops from their disembarking above their position to their entering the enemy's works.—I am happy to say this service was performed with the trifling loss of one man killed, and four wounded.

I have, &c. W. COTTON, B. G.

The following despatches, relating to the anterior operations, are not included in the *Gazette*: they are here subjoined, from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*.

To George Swinton, Esq.

Sir:—In continuation of my letter of yesterday, I much regret to state for the information of the right hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council, that the important movement therein contemplated could not be carried into effect, owing to the enemy's superior force and the strength of his positions.

The point upon which the different corps were directed to move was the village of Watty-goon, distant from Prome twenty miles, where my information led me to suppose a body of only two thousand five hundred Shams and Burmese were assembled, and from the easterly position they had chosen, with the apparent purpose of harassing our right flank in advancing, or of falling into our rear, annoying the garrison of Prome, and endeavouring to intercept our communication with that place.

For the purpose of dislodging this force (as I yesterday did myself the honour of stating), I placed two brigades of Madras N. I. under the command of Col. McDowall, directing him to approach the enemy's position at Watty-goon, with three regts. of N.I., so as to assail his left flank, while Maj. Evans with the 22d N.I., was ordered to move upon the front of the position, and to attack in concert with the main body; I also moved forward the 18th N.I. to the ground left by the 22d, to be in readiness to afford support to the latter corps if required. The uncertain state of the roads and country did not permit of the columns being accompanied by artillery.

The 22d N.I. came upon the enemy's position at Watty-goon, and Maj. Evans, from the firing on his right, considering Col. McDowall's column in the act of attacking, gallantly moved forward to take his share in the engagement, but finding himself mistaken in that point, and the enemy much too numerous and strongly posted to be assaulted by a single regt., he deemed it prudent to retire, which appears to have been done with steadiness and regularity.

The columns under Col. McDowall's immediate command, approached the position of Watty-goon by the left flank, as directed, and reached that point, after a sharp conflict with the enemy's troops in advance, but the apparent strength of the position, and his very superior numerical force, did not, in the opinion of the senior officers, warrant an assault with the means at their disposal, and a retreat was determined on, in the course of which the 38th N.I., which had been delayed by unforeseen and untoward circumstances, came in most opportunely upon the enemy's flank, and materially checked his following up our retreating column.

I have to lament the loss of a good and worthy officer in Lieut. Col. Com. McDowall, and several other brave officers and soldiers, as will appear by the list of killed and wounded; but it affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe by the concurring testimony of the officers employed, and the official reports of commanding officers herewith transmitted, that the troops engaged conducted themselves with that steadiness and valour which has ever eminently distinguished the sepoys of the Madras army.—I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Prome, 18th Nov. 1825.

To the Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces.

Sir: In conformity with the orders received on the 14th Inst., from the Quart. Mast. General's department, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Gen. Campbell, K. C. B., that I moved with the Regt. from our encampment on the Nullah at eight o'clock on the night of the 15th, to co-operate with Lieut. Col. Com. McDowall, in a simultaneous attack upon that part of the enemy's force reported to be in the vicinity of, or at the village of Wattygoon. At twelve o'clock p. m. the guide reported that we were not far from the advance guard of the enemy, on which I halted till about four o'clock, when I again advanced, and at about six came up with a body, stated by the guide to be their advanced piquet, consisting of about 500 men, on whom I commenced a skirmishing attack, following them through the jungle on either side the road.

During this operation we heard a heavy firing in front to the right, which conceiving to be Col. McDowall's column driving in the enemy on his side, I expedited my advance, covered by the light company under Capt. Bird.

On coming to an opening in a very thick part of the jungle, which the guide pointed out as the entrance to the enemy's position, I found my advance checked by a very heavy fire, on which I immediately formed the regiment into line in rear of the advance, and as much to the right as the jungle would admit of.

Conceiving the check experienced by the light company to be caused by a body of the enemy drawn up for the defence of this entrance to their position, I brought up two companies to its support, with a view of forcing the passage, bringing my regt. into line upon their position, and commencing an attack, in conjunction with that I hoped to find Col. McDowall making on their main body.

On coming up with these two companies I found myself under a heavy, well-directed, and destructive fire, from what appeared to be a bastion of a fortified position.

I found the leading subdivision of the light company nearly annihilated, and both the officers of that company wounded; that the men of the other companies were falling in numbers, and perceiving no indication that my hopes of a conjoint attack on the other side were correct, together with the guide's report that the enemy were 5,000 strong, supported by cavalry, I determined to retire.

The regt. marched off in good order, and was almost immediately pursued by a strong body of the enemy.

On gaining some ground, I thought it advisable to reform my line to check their advance. Seeing that the fire from the right wing which was first formed had the desired effect, and that the left was well locked up, I resolved on continuing my march, apprehensive that should the other columns of attack not have shewn themselves, the main body, with the cavalry, might have been brought to act against me.

We then continued our march without interruption, the enemy following with great boldness, and galling our rear for about three miles, during which operation we suffered severely in killed and wounded; those unable to move, with assistance of the latter, I regret to say, we were unavoidably obliged to leave on the ground.

The regiment, though considerably exhausted from marching all night, and the operations of the day, marched in good united order till we were within five or six miles of camp, when unfortunately, from the want of guides, all of whom made off at the commencement of the affair, we took a wrong road, the direction of which we followed for about five miles. On retracing our steps we met two sepoys of the 18th N. I. who thinking to lead us by a short road into Capt. Ross's camp, brought us through a deep swamp and jungle, which caused our having many stragglers, and prevented our arriving in our position till four in the evening, the regt. having been under arms for twenty hours.

I think it my duty to state to you, for the General's information, my entire satisfaction at the constancy and perseverance with which the regt. sustained itself under the very heavy and destructive fire from the enemy's work, until they received my orders to move off, and the steady manner in which they retired under the enemy's galling fire.

I beg particularly to recommend to the General's notice the conduct of Capt. Bird and Lieut. Darby, who were both wounded with the light comp., and I am much indebted to the whole of the officers for their assistance and support under such trying circumstances.

Lieut. Hay, though severely wounded, continued with his company till the enemy had ceased to interrupt our march.

To Lieut. and Adj. Bird I feel particularly indebted for the very active and useful aid I derived from him during the whole of these operations.

Lieut. D'Monmorency, of the Quart.-Mast. General's department, who conducted my march, displayed much gallantry and zeal in this affair, being almost constantly in advance under the enemy's fire.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of our loss, which I am sorry to say is very severe. Thirty-seven wounded men were brought into camp, although all the dooley bearers, with the exception of one set, ran off during the action.

Many of those reported missing fell into the rear from exhaustion during our long and harassing march.

The pain I still feel from my wound, and the amputation of my finger, will, I hope, plead my excuse for any inaccuracy in this report, as well as for my not having made it immediately on coming to my ground last evening. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. LACEY EVANS, Maj,
Comg. 22d Regt. M. N. I.

Camp, Seroup 17th Nov., 1825.

To Lieut. Col. Tidy, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Sir: I have the honour to state for the information of the Commander of the forces, that the force under the command of the late Brig. McDowall, marched from this on the evening of the 15th at 6 o'clock P. M. and had proceeded about 12 miles, when the advanced guard, under Capt. Coyle, 28th Regt, fell in with a party of the enemy, to the number of 100 or 150 men, apparently advancing. After the exchange of a few shots, during which two sepoys were wounded, the enemy were driven back with loss, as we afterwards ascertained by seeing on our return 3 bodies on the spot where the affair took place.

After crossing a nullah, the troops were halted for about an hour and a half, after which we proceeded forward, and heard a shout from a party of the enemy, who had occupied a village about 4 miles from the spot we had halted at.

About daybreak a bugle was heard a considerable distance to our left, and about half past seven it was again heard, and shortly after a heavy firing commenced from the spot where the bugle sound was heard, which was then answered by our bugles; we then advanced as rapidly as possible for about the space of an hour, during which the firing continued on the left, principally musketry, but latterly of heavy guns also, when we discovered the enemy in front, to which we were advancing; six comps. from the 28th were ordered as a flanking party to the right, when a severe conflict took place—the enemy being in great force and provided with jingals and muskets, disputed every inch of ground with great resolution. About this period, Capt. Coyle was wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and a contusion on the breast by a spent jingal ball. After proceeding in this manner about 4 miles, the 43d Regt. was ordered to take the place of the 28th, which was in front of the column, and proceeded fighting their way for about a mile, when they unexpectedly arrived in front of some strong works, from which a well-directed and heavy fire was kept up. The Grenadier Comp. under Ens. Elsey, 43d, was ordered to advance to that part of the works from which the heaviest fire proceeded, to endeavour to keep it under, on which service it advanced with the most determined resolution; but on arriving near the works, the firing became so heavy and galling that it was found necessary to return. At this time, I regret to state, Brig. McDowall was shot in the head by a musket ball and died immediately and nearly at the same moment, Lients. Manning; Ranken, and Ens. Elsey, 43d Regt., were obliged to be brought away, being all severely wounded. Lieut. Ranken, I am sorry to say, is since dead of his wounds.

Unprepared as the force was with means for assault, I found it necessary, after taking the advice of the sen. officers, to direct the retreat to be sounded, the rear guard commanded by Capt. Wiggins, assisted by Capt. McLeod, who, in a most gallant and judicious manner covered the retreat, which was made in as regular a manner as circumstances and the nature of the country would admit of, being a complete jungle, and under a severe and heavy fire from great numbers of the enemy who were in the jungle, and on our right and left, nearly surrounding our column and threatening to cut off our retreat, assisted by numerous bodies of cavalry, to the number of 500 or 600.

After a dreadful harassing march of ten miles, which, during the latter part, was rendered still more distressing by the men dropping on the road from fatigue having rested only an hour and a half since their departure from Prome, we at length reached a river, or large nullah, about nine miles from Prome, which having crossed, I allowed the troops, for about an hour (the enemy had left pursuing us), when we proceeded, and arrived at Prome at about half past seven last evening.

I am sorry to say, from the want of a greater number of doolies, and absolute exhaustion of the bearers, notwithstanding the exertion of the sepoys and the officers giving their horses to bring in the wounded, &c., I was obliged to leave the dead and some wounded men in the rear.

I feel

I feel it the greatest pleasure in making known to the commander of the forces, that the conduct of both officers and men deserves every praise, especially for their conduct during so harrassing a retreat: their exertions were unremitted.

I am particularly indebted to Capt. Wiggins, commanding 43d regt., and Capt. McLeod, for the able manner they covered the retreat, also to Capt. White, ass. qr.-mas. gen., and Capt. Johnston, M. B., Capt. Coyle was, I am sorry to say, wounded early in the action, whereby I was deprived of the service of that valuable officer during the retreat, and the command of the regt. devolving on Capt. Bell: his conduct and exertions deserve my best thanks. Mr. Assist. Surg. Sutherland, of the 28th, deserves every praise for his attention to the wounded: in his attention to the men he was unremitting, as also Mr. Assist. Surg. Cumming, 43d, who was equally so.

I reckon the enemy, from the very large bodies I saw in different parts of the jungle, to amount to at least to 10 or 12,000 Inf., and every way well armed.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded, &c. of the two regts. under my command.—I have, &c.

CHARLES BROOK, Lieut.-Col., 28th Regt.

Prome, 17th Nov., 1825.

To Lieut.-Col. Tidy, Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the Forces.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commander of the forces, that, in obedience to orders, I marched from camp at Thombala, with the 38th Madras N. I. at 7 P. M. on the 15th inst., and arrived near to the village of Saagie, at four o'clock next morning; here the guides refused to proceed from not being able to find the road in the dark and was obliged to wait until daylight, and only reached Saagie at 6 A. M. 16th inst., I was induced to make this movement in preference to proceeding by the direct route to Wattygoung, in the hope of finding Col. Mc Dowall's detachment, whose bugles were heard near this place, and also on account of my being too late to proceed direct to Wattygoung which I could not hope to reach before twelve o'clock.

On arriving at the village of Saagie, I heard some firing in the direction of Wattygoung, and which appared about seven miles distant;—the reports becoming heavier and more frequent, I proceeded towards Wattygoung at seven o'clock, and came up with the firing at twelve o'clock; here I observed the enemy in considerable numbers, consisting of cavalry and infantry, with jingals and small guns. I directed the light company to advance in front and skirmish with what appeared to be the rear of the enemy, while the regt. emerged from the narrow road in the jungle and formed column of companies when they proceeded to the attack the light infantry ceasing firing and joining the regt.; the enemy were so much taken by surprise that they fled before the regt. could reach them, having only lost a few men by the firing of the light infantry.

The enemy's cavalry having made some movements, which I thought indicated an attack on the regt., I formed square, and remained for some time in this position, repeatedly sounding the bugles to attract the attention of Col. Mc Dowall's detachment, but without effect, as no answering sounds were heard; the firing, which on our arrival had been very heavy, now entirely ceased; and not being able to ascertain the position of the detachment, I had no option left but to retreat, or permit myself to be surrounded by an overwhelming force, without hopes of succour or subsistence of any kind. I therefore commenced my retreat about one o'clock, and as I heard no more firing on either part, I trust the diversion made by the 38th N. I. in favour of Col. McDowall's detachment, suggested and arranged by the commander of the forces, was effected, although from the badness of the roads, and the distance being much greater than expected, not precisely in the manner dictated to me; the retreat was effected without any opposition by the enemy, and the regt. reached the village of Sanagie at 4 P.M., 16th inst., halted two hours, and marched into Prome at 7 o'clock A.M., 17th inst.

The nature of the duty in which the regt. was employed did not afford an opportunity of distinguishing itself by any shining military exploit, except that the light company, under Capt. Dowden and Lieut. Willis dashed down upon the enemy in a most spirited style, and retreated, and ceased firing upon the signal being given, in the most orderly manner, and the whole of the regt. prepared for action with zeal and alacrity as well as the best order. I must, in justice to the regt., beg leave to call your attention to the severe and harrassing march endured by the corps throughout the whole affair, in which the officers and men bore almost total want of rest for two nights and one day with the greatest patience and cheerfulness. I have, &c.

(Signed) D. C. SMITH, Lieut. Col. Commanding 38th N.I.

Camp, near Prome, 17th Nov. 1825.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Major Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., in Action with the Enemy on the 16th Nov. 1825.

22d Regt. Madras N. I.—1 havildar and 16 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, and 38 rank and file, wounded; 2 havildars, 7 rank and file, and 1 bheestee, missing.

28th Regt. Madras N.I.—10 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 havildar, and 18 rank and file, wounded; 15 rank and file missing

43d Regt. Madras N.I.—1 havildar, and 25 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 5 havildars, 47 rank and file, and 1 bheestee, wounded; 17 rank and file missing.

Staff—1 lieut. col. commandant killed.

Name of Officer Killed—Staff—Lieut. Col. Com. R. McDowall.

Names of Officers Wounded. 43d Madras N.I.—Capt. H. Wiggins, slightly; Capt. A. McLeod, slightly; Lieut. C. Ranken, dangerously, since dead; Lieut. E. C. Manning, severely; Ens. W. Elsey, dangerously; Soobadar Soobramoory, slightly.

28th Madras N.I.—Capt. H. Coyle, severely and dangerously.

22d Madras N.I.—Major R. L. Evans, severely; Capt. C. M. Bird, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. J. P. Hay, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. F. Darby, slightly; Lieut. J. Shapland, slightly; Lieut. M. Poole, slightly.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, Lieut. Col. D.A.G.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 7.

Juries in India Bill—On the motion for receiving the report on this bill,

Mr. Hume said, he wished to make a few observations on the bill. There was one clause which gave to the judges the power of selecting natives to serve as jurers. He thought it would be better to enact distinctly that one-half of the jury should be natives. It would be desirable that the regulations acted upon by the judges in each presidency, with reference to the selection of jurors, should be transmitted to this country. The subject would thus be frequently brought under consideration, and could not fail to be productive of good effects. He would recommend that the judges should appoint juries to assess damages, as was the case here. Something should be also done towards ameliorating the condition of the half castes, who were now excluded from almost

almost every situation of honour or of profit.

Mr. W. Wynn said, he feared that great inconvenience would arise from adopting the suggestion of the hon. member. With respect to a regular return of the regulations acted upon by the judges in each presidency, he saw no necessity for it. It would answer every purpose if it should be produced occasionally upon motion. It would not be wise, under existing circumstances, to allow natives to sit as jurors on the trial of Christians. Though the half castes were excluded from the Company's service, they were, in many instances, taken into the service of the King, in which some distinguished themselves, and rose to the highest rank.

This bill was passed April 10.

April 26.

Affair at Barrackpoor. — Mr. Hume begged to know from the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, whether he intended to lay before the House any details respecting the despatch of the Commander-in-chief in India, or the investigation ordered as to the late melancholy transactions at Barrackpoor in India?

Mr. Wynn said he had received such a despatch as that alluded to, and did not think it expedient to place that information on the table of the House.

Mr. Bright inveighed against the principle on which the Burmese war had commenced, and the expense and waste of blood by which it was carried on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On the 11th April a ballot was taken on the question, that the sum of £5,000 be granted to Mr. Buckingham. The question was decided in the negative; the numbers were as follows: *viz.*

For the question..... 157
Against it 436

Majority against the grant, 279.

On the 12th April a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six Directors.* At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be as follow, *viz.*

James Pattison, Esq. 1736
John Lock, Esq.....1646
James Stuart, Esq. 1442
Charles Mills, Esq.....1379
John Bebb, Esq.....1306
Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Esq....1078
James Rivet Carnac, Esq. 1054
Charles Mackinnon, Esq. 697
Sir William Young, Bart..... 618

Whereupon James Pattison, John Lock, James Stuart, Charles Mills, John Bebb, and Henry St. G. Tucker, Esqs., were declared duly elected.

* For new List of Directors, see page 697.

On the 13th April a Court of Directors was held, when the six new Directors took the oaths and their seats. Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., and the hon. Hugh Lindsey were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

Edward Lawford, Esq. has been appointed Solicitor to the hon. East-India Company, in the room of Henry Smith, Esq., deceased.

CAPT. EYLES.—SHIP MALCOLM.

" *At anchor in the Downs, 20th Feb.* 1826.

" Dear Sir,—On the point as we are of taking leave of you and your excellent ship, after a passage of upwards of four months from Madras, we are unanimously impressed with the desire of expressing the sentiments and good wishes, with which your conduct during that period has inspired us.

" Of your character for professional science and skill, although it has our entire confidence, we presume not here to offer an opinion; but we should do violence to our feelings, if we were to remain silent on the subject of your unremitting watchfulness and attention to the duties of your ship, of the gentlemanlike mildness and cheerfulness of your manners, or of your marked consideration for our comfort and accommodation.

" These have been such (particularly when the crowded state of your ship is adverted to), as strongly to entitle you to our warmest sentiments of gratitude, respect and regard.

" Permit us then, dear Sir, to assure you of these sentiments, and do us the favour to accept, as a further token of their sincerity, a small piece of plate which we shall have the honour of presenting to you in London.

" And now, farewell! Believe that wherever your active and useful labours may lead you, you will carry with you our best wishes for your health and success; and our fervent prayers, that when in due season, you may bring them to a close, they may be crowned with the fullest measure of that happiness and prosperity which you so well deserve.

" Sensible as we are that we have occasioned much trouble to the officers of the ship, you will oblige us by conveying to them our thanks for the readiness with which they have afforded us their assistance, and our united good wishes for their welfare. Believe us, Dear Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) " Robert Sewell, Major Gen.
" John Leslie, Major 69th regt. comm.
" Matthew Jenour, Capt. 69th regt.
" Richard Brunton, Capt. 13th drags.
" John Smith, Capt. 69th regt.
" W. H. Sherlock, Lieut. 69th regt.
" Charles L. Dickson, Lieut. 69th regt.

" Peter

" Peter Taylor, Lieut. 69th regt.
" W. B. Frizell, Lieut. 30th regt.
" Charles Stuart, Lieut. 69th regt.
" J. E. Muttlebury, Lieut. 69th regt.
" H. D. O'Halloran, Lieut. 69th regt.
" A. C. Anderson, Ensign 69th regt.
" G. B. Rose, Lieut. and Adj. 69th regt.
" Thos. Shoolbraid, Q. Mast. 69th regt.
" J. J. Coghlan, Asst. Surg. 69th regt."

LIEUT. COL. FARQUHAR.

The Chinese inhabitants of Singapore have, through the house of Messrs. Rundle, Bridge, and Co., presented Lieut. Col. Farquhar, late resident and commandant of that settlement, with a valuable and very elegant piece of plate, as a mark of their high estimation of his character and government as well at Malacca as at Singapore.

CURRENCY AT THE CAPE.

The Committee of Merchants trading to the Cape of Good Hope, announce that a direct communication from the Treasury states that his Majesty's ministers have come to the determination to make no alteration in the measures respecting the circulating medium of the Cape of Good Hope.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. Lieut. G. Parlby to be capt., v. Burrowes dec (30 Sept. 25); Corn. A. E. Bromwich to be lieut., v. Murray dec.; and G. A. Brownlow to be corn., v. Bromwich (both 12 Aug. 25).

11th Light Drags. Capt. J. Tomlinson, from 13th L.D., to be capt., v. Wetherall, who exch. (17 Oct. 25); Corn. W. Handley to be lieut. by purch., v. Stewart prom.; and C. R. Hyndman to be corn. by purch., v. Handley (both 8 Apr.)

13th Light Drags. Capt. R. Brunton to be maj. by purch., v. Higgins prom. (2 Mar.); Capt. C. Wetherall, from 11th L.D., to be capt., v. Tomlinson, who exch. (17th Oct. 25); Lieut. J. H. Maitland to be capt. by purch., v. Brunton (2 Mar.); Corn. J. G. Evered to be lieut. by purch., v. Lang prom. in 8th F. (17 Feb.); Corn. T. F. Hart to be lieut. by purch., v. Brown prom.; and R. Gethin to be corn. by purch., v. Hart (both 8 Apr.)

16th Light Drags. Corn. E. Guest to be lieut. by purch., v Armstrong prom. (8. Apr.); B. N. Everard to be corn. by purch., v. Guest (8 Apr.); Assist.surg. J. Mouat, from 13th F., to be assist. surg., v. Malloch prom. in 46th F. (13 Mar.)

1st Foot. Capt. D. Deuchar to be maj. by purch., v. Graham, who rets. (6 Apr.)—*To be Capts.* Lieut. J. Bland (2 Mar.); Lieut. J. V. Fletcher, by purch., v. Deuchar (6 Apr.)—*To be Lieuts.* Ens. J. W. Butt (2 Mar.); Ens. and Adj. J. Mullen, to have rank (3 Mar.); Lieut. A. L. M'Leod, from h. p., v. S. Sargent, whose app. has not taken place (9 Mar.); Ens. A. H. Ormsby, v. Williamson dec. (22 Mar.); Ens. T. M. Byrne, v. Bichner dec. (23 Mar.); Lieut. W. M'Pherson, from 2d W. I. regt., v. Bland (24 Mar.); Ens. A. Mackenzie, by purch., v. Fletcher (6 Apr.)—*To be Ensigns.* Ens. J. Ritchie, from 1st R. Vet. Bat. (7 Apr.); Ens. F. Carr, from h. p. 3d W. I. regt., v. Ormsby (22 Mar.); W. D. Bedford, by purch., v. Mackenzie prom. (6 Apr.); A. M. Willmott, by purch., v. Campbell app. to 4th F. (7. Apr.); F. Hoskins, v. Butt (8 Apr.); R. Going, v. Byrne (9 Apr.)

3d Foot. Maj. C. W. Wall to be Lieut.-Col.; and Br. Lieut.-Col. Cameron to be maj., v. Wall (both 25 Mar.)—*To be Capts.* Br. Maj. A. Bowen, from h. p. 81st F. (16 Mar.); Lieut. W. Woods, v. Cameron (25 Mar.); Capt. J. Daniel, from Rid. estab. (26 Mar.)—*To be Lieuts.* Ens. G. L. Christie (25 Mar.); Ens. D. Stewart (26 Mar.); Lieut. H. C. Amiel, from h. p. 17th L. D. (27 Mar.); Lieut. N. Ashhurst, from 46th F. (do.); Lieut. P. Mackie, from 87th F. (do.); Lieut. W. Cain, from 14th F. (do.); Lieut. P. Dore, from h. p. 24th F. (do.); Lieut. H. A. Morshead, from 52d F. (do.); Ens. G. H. Moore, from 94th F. (28 Mar.); Ens. G. Carr, from 52d F. (29 Mar.); Ens. W. Walsh, from 35th F. (30 Mar.); Ens. J. B. Wheatstone, from 53d F. (31 Mar.); T. Shiel late lieut. 7th F., v. Woods (1 Apr.); Ens. M. Barr, by purch., v. Croasdaile prom. (8 Apr.)—*To be Ensigns.* Ens. J. Hanna, from 1st R. Vet. Bat. (7 Apr.); R. Turton, by purch., v. Christie (25 Mar.); W. Rainey, v. Stewart (26 Mar.); P. de Blaquiere, by purch., v. Barr (8 Apr.)

6th Foot. Lieut. T. Duke to be Capt., v. Cox dec.; and Ens. W. Warrington, from 67th F., to be lieut., v. Duke (both 28 Aug.)

13th Foot. Lieut. Hon. F. Howard, from h. p., to be Lieut., v. Wilson app. to 52d F. (30 Mar.); Serj. Maj. W. Hutchins to be adj., with rank of Ens., v. Fenton prom. (13 Sept.); Hosp. As. J. Robertson to be assist. surg., v. Mouat app. to 16th L. Dr. (13 Mar.)

14th Foot. Ens. R. Budd to be lieut. by purch., v. White app. to 52d F. (16 Mar.); Lieut. W. Moir, from h. p. 37th F., to be lieut., v. Cain app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.)

16th Foot. Ens. R. J. N. Kellett, from h. p. 24th F., to be ens., v. Prettyjohn app. to 53d F. (31 Mar.)

20th Foot. Ens. R. M'Dermott to be lieut., v. Moore app. to 15th F.; and F. H. Stephens to be ens., by purch., v. M'Dermott (both 23 Feb.)

30th Foot. T. R. Burrowes to be ens., v. Wilson dec. (16 Aug.)

31st Foot. Ens. W. M. Wetenhall to be lieut. by purch., v. Ruxton prom. (16 Mar.); J. C. Stock to be ens., v. Minchin prom. (23 Mar.)

38th Foot. Lieut. J. H. Law to be capt., v. Birch dec. (9 Sept.); Br. Maj. W. K. Rains, from 51st F. to be capt., v. Woodward, who exch. (8 Apr.); Ens. W. H. Minchin, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Law (9 Sept.); Ens. J. J. Lowth to be lieut., v. Torrens dec. (11 Sept.); T. Jenkins to be ens., v. Maclean (2 Mar.); A. Whittle to be ens., v. Lowth (23 Mar.)

41st Foot. Capt. J. Corfield, from 77th F., to be capt., v. Borrowes dec. (23 Mar.); 2d-Lieut. L. Hay, from 60th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Versturme prom. (8 Apr.)

44th Foot. Ens. E. C. Mathias to be lieut., v. Gledstanes dec. (16 Aug.); Ens. E. H. Clarke, from 4th F., to be ens. by purch., v. Langmead prom. (4 Mar.); J. D. Young to be ens., v. Mathias (16 Aug.)

45th Foot. Ens. J. Du Vernet to be lieut. by purch., v. Geddes prom. (8 Apr.);—*To be Ens. by purch.* G. H. Clarke, v. Du Vernet (8 Apr.); A. M. Tulloch, v. Lewis prom. in 89th F. (9 Apr.)

46th Foot. Capt. R. Martin, from 3d R. Vet. Bat., to be capt., v. Miller app. to 24th F. (8 Apr.)—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. E. J. Bruce, from 1st R. Vet. Bat., v. Gleeson app. to 90th F. (8 Apr.); Lieut. E. W. R. Antrobus, from h.p. 13th F., v. Ashhurst app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.)—C. W. St. J. Wall to be ens. by purch., v. Legh prom. (8 Apr.)

47th Foot. Lieut. A. Campbell, from h.p. 77th F., to be lieut., v. B. O'D. Bennett who exch. (30 Mar.)

48th Foot. Maj. J. Taylor to be lieut.-col., v. Erskine dec.; Br. Maj. J. T. Moriset to be maj. v. Taylor; and Lieut. W. Reed to be capt., v. Moriset (all 8 June 25).—*To be Lieuts.* Lieut. E. Griffiths, from 2d R. Vet. Bat., v. Smith app. to 60th F. (10 Apr. 25); Ens. W. A. M'Cleverty, v. Reed (26 Aug.); Ens. W. Bell, v. Vincent dec. (23 Mar.).—*To be Ensign.* J. A. Erskine, v. Bell (23 Mar.)

54th Foot. Lieut. E. Wells, from 2d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Dalgety app. to 70th F. (9 Apr.); Ens. H. R. Clarke to be lieut., v. Fenton dec. (16 Aug.); — Bayley, to be ens., v. Clarke (16 Aug.)

59th Foot. Lieut. J. H. Arnold, from 2d R. Vet. Bat., to be lieut., v. Leslie app. to 72d F.; Ens. W. Fuller to be lieut. by purch., v. Amherst. prom.; and R. B. Yates to be ens. by purch., v. Fuller (all 8 Apr.)

67th Foot. R. A. Gosset to be ens., v. Warrington prom. in 6th F. (2 Mar.); Qu. Mast. Serj. W. Mew to be qu. mast., v. Johnstone dec. (16 Feb.)

87th Foot. Ens. P. Ramsay to be lieut., by purch., v. Harley app. to 32d F. (8 Apr.)

89th Foot. Ens. R. Lewis, from 45th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Macdonald app. to 80th F. (2 Mar.); Ens. J. M. Russell, from 12th F., to be lieut., v. Mackie app. to 3d F. (27 Mar.)

97th Foot. Lieut. V. H. Mairis, from h.p. 6th Dr. Gu., to be lieut. (16 Mar.); and Ens. W. T. Stannus to be lieut., v. Macdonald prom. (8 Apr.); E. Barton to be ens. by purch., v. Stannus (8 Apr.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. T. Nowlan, from 66th F., to be 1st-lieut. (16 Feb.); Lieut. H. Nason, from h.p., 8th W. I. Regt., to be 1st-lieut. (2 Mar.); A. Irvine to be 2d-lieut., v. T. Mylius prom. (9 Apr.)

Brevet. The undermentioned cadets of Hon. E.I. Company's service to have rank of 2d-lieut. during period of their being placed under command of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, of engineers at Chatham, for field instruction:—H. B. Turner, T. T. Pears, A. de Butts, E. Buckle, A. Douglas, E. Lawford, S. Best, R. Henderson, G. B. Tremenheere, F. Pelly, F.C. Cotton, W. H. Graham, G. Patrickson, W. S. Smyth, T. M. B Turner (all 8 Mar.)

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. Col. J. Castle, 6th F.;—Capts. P. Denniss, 41st F.; G. Chambers, 40th F.; H. J. Henley, 14th F.; J. Gardiner, 3d F.; S. Zobelle, 38th F.—Lieuts. S. D. Grinsell, 38th F.; J. Kendall, 48th F.; E. T. Gregory, 38th F.; J. Bond, 31st F.;—Ens. F. F. Vane, 83d F.; A. J. L. Cavie, 14th F. (all 8 Apr.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 30. *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from China; *General Kyd*, Nairne, from China; and *Corsair*, Petrie, from Singapore; all at Deal.—*April* 3. *Lord Suffield*, Brown, from Bengal 10th Oct.; at Deal.—4. *Repulse*, Paterson, from China; *Bridgewater*, Manderson, from China; and *Atlas*, Hunt, from Madras and Ceylon; all at Gravesend.—6. *Larkins*, Wilkinson, from Bengal; at Gravesend.—8. *Inglis*, Serle, from China; at Gravesend.—9. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 20th Nov.; at Liverpool.—10. *Waterloo*, Alsager, from China; *Herefordshire*, Hope, from China; *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Bengal 18th Nov.; and *James Sibbald* Forbes, from Bombay 26th Nov.; all at Deal.—10. *Victoria*, Southam, from Singapore 22d Nov.; at Gravesend.—10. *Mary*, Jefferson, from Bengal 19th Nov.; at Liverpool.—10. *Hannah*, Shepherd, from Bombay 19th Dec.; also *Britannia*, Bouchier, from Bombay; both at Portsmouth.—10. *Lady Flora*, Earl, from Bengal 9th Dec.; also *Simpson*, Simpson, from Bombay; off Portsmouth.—11. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kellar, from N. S. Wales and Batavia; off Margate.—11. *Phœnix*, Dixon, from N. S. Wales; at Deal.—12. *Carn Brea Castle*, Davey, from Bengal 1st June; also *Sir Charles Forbes*, Foulerton from Bengal; at Deal.—16. *Rosella*, Evans, from Sumatra; at Gravesend.—22. *John Biggar*, Blair, from Bombay 5th Dec.; at Liverpool.—23. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Bombay 4th Dec.; also *Ceres*, Warren, from Bombay 12th Dec.; both at Deal.—23. *Minerva*, Probyn, from Bengal 4th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—24. *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 6th Jan.; at Deal.

Departures.

March 23. *Nautilus*, Haskett, for China; from Deal.—*April* 3. *Atalanta*, Johnson, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bengal and China; from Cove of Cork.—8. *Earl St. Vincent*, Middleton, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—9. *Hedleys*, Crockley, for Singapore and Manilla; from Portsmouth.—16. *Adrian*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—17. *Chapman*, Milbank, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—19. *Providence*, Ardlie, for Bengal; from Deal.—19. *Palmira*, Lamb, and *Hooghley*, Reeves, for Ceylon (with part of H. M.'s 78th regt.); both from Cork.—20. *Melpomene*, Johnson, for Ceylon (with troops); from Cork.—21. *Tranmere*, Wales, for V. D. Land; from Deal.

SHIPS SPOKEN WITH.

Columbus, London to Bengal, 13th Dec., near the Cape of Good Hope.—Royal Charlotte, Dudman, London to Ceylon, 7th Feb., on the Equator, in 30. W.—Berwickshire, Shepherd, London to China, 17th Feb., lat. 1. N., long. 28.—Clyde,

London to Bengal, 20th Dec.—Duke of Bedford, Tween, London to Madras and Bengal, 16th March, lat. 40., long. 15.—Thames, Haviside, London to Bengal and China, 12th Feb., lat. 6. N., long. 19.—Marquess of Hastings, Ostler, London to N. S. Wales and China, 28th Nov., lat. 39. S., long. 24. E.—Darius, Bowen, London to Bombay, 4th Feb., lat. 3. N., long. 22. W.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per General Kyd, from China: S. Paxton, Esq., Bengal C.S.; Mrs. Paxton; Miss A. Paxton, Miss M. S. Paxton; Miss E. G. Wyatt; Master H. Wyatt; Master C. Pritchard, from St. Helena.

Per Carn Brea Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Morrison; Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Maj. Brook; Mrs. Torrian; Mrs. Pickett; Miss Morrison; Major Brook; Rev. J. Torrian; G. C. Master, Esq., Bengal C. S.; J. Stainforth, ditto; J. Anderson, Esq., A. Anderson, Esq., and R. Evans, Esq., merchants; Misses Emma and Jane Russell, Sarah and Emma Brook, and Lydia Torrian; Masters J. Campbell, I. Campbell, W. Russell, E. Simpson, and — Doyle; six European and five native servants.

Per Kellie Castle, from China: Mr. W. Burrows.

Per Inglis, from China: W. Baynes, Esq., Mrs. Baynes, and two Masters Baynes, from China; Capt. Blast, Bombay Marine; Master Brown; Raymond Martinez, a Spanish priest; two servants.

Per Larkins, from Bengal: Capt. Swayne, H. M.'s 44th foot; Mrs. and Miss Swayne; Mrs. and Miss Hawtrey; Messrs. Knyvitt, O'Hanlon, Carter, and Dyke; Dr. Hamilton, 13th L. Drags.; 48 invalids.—Col. Hawtrey was landed at St. Helena.

Per Coromandel, from Bengal: Mrs. and Mrs. Ashburner; B. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Leckies; Lieut. and Miss Taylor; Capt. Everest; Lieuts. Roxburgh and Anstruther; Ens. Elliott; Mr. C. Paris; 3 children of Mrs. Sherlock's (Lieut. Col. Vaughan, and Mr. Mainwaring were left at the Cape).—From the Cape: Rev. J. Philp, missionary; Mrs. Philp and 3 children; two Masters Reed; 4 European servants, and one native servant.—(Mrs. Barlow died at sea on the 16th Dec., and Mrs. Sherlock on the 8th March.)

Per Waterloo, from China: H. Meriton, Esq., superintendent of marine, Bombay; Capt. R. P. Fulcher, Bengal N.I.; Mrs. Fulcher and child; Miss Turner; Mr. F. Gach; Mr. E. Mainwaring, from St. Helena; 10 invalid soldiers from ditto; 4 servants, European and native.

Per Hannah, from Bombay: Mrs. Clow and 3 children; Captains Foy and Watson; Lieuts. Taylor and Thomas; Dr. Preston; one invalid, and two servants.—(Capt. Patterson, country service, was left at St. Helena).

Per Ceres, from Bombay: Masters Albert, Gerald, and Charles Harvey; and three children.

Per Herefordshire, from China: Master T. H. Brocksley, from Madras.

Per Britannia, from Bombay: Dr. Phillips, president of the Medical Board; Mrs. Phillips and three children; Dr. French, 49th regt.; Lieut. Patience, H.M.'s 20th regt.; Lieut. Wilson, Bombay marine; Master Davies.—From the Cape: Mr. Gosling.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Mrs. Bird and two children; Mr. Stoquileur.

Per James Sibbald, from Bombay: Mrs. Cowper and four children; Mrs. Mainwaring and two children; Mrs. Waring; Rev. Archdeacon Barnes; Capt. Waring, Queen's Royals; M. Alexander, Esq., surgeon ditto; two European female servants.

Per Lady Flora, from Bengal: Mrs. M. Sutherland; Mrs. J. W. Sutherland; Capt. J. Cragie, N. I.; Mrs. Waterman; Master T. Waterman; Lieuts. Archer and Rowe, R.N.; Mrs. Maj. Jackson; Mrs. Commodore Hayes; Mrs. Maisch; Mrs. Greig and three children; Mrs. M. A. Hungerford; three Masters Woolen; Master Hessing.

Per Simpson, from Bombay: Maj. Elphinstone, Comp.'s service; Capt. Otway and Lieut. Taylor, H.M.'s 46th regt.; Mrs. Jackson and six children; Miss Paucutt; Master E. Colebrooke; one Europ. male servant.

Per Charles Forbes, from Bengal: Lieut. Watt, Bengal army; Mr. Rowlandson, Madras army; Mr. Harrison.

Per Rosella: Capt. J. Ralph, late of the Mulgrave Castle, from the Cape; Mr. Casper.

Per Phœnix, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, and two children; Mr. Fergusson; Dr. Davis; Mr. Weller; Mr. M'Donald; Mr. Brown; Mr. Norborough; Dr. Goodsir; Capt. Casque, from Bahia.

Per Farquharson, from China: A. H. De C. Lawson, Esq., late chief officer of the Royal George; Mrs. Lawson; Mr. W. Lane; Mrs. Lane, and Master T. Lane.—From Bombay: Mr. G. G. Jarman; Lieut. Liddel.—From Singapore: Mrs. M. Quiros; Master P. H. Quiros; Master Claude Quiros; R. Aspinall, Esq.—Compte de Bocarme, from Anjeer; four servants.

Per Cambridge, from Bombay: Mrs. G. L. Pendergast; Mrs. H. Blair; Mrs. W. Nepean; Mr. Jervis; Mrs. Fields; Mrs. Johnson; Miss Baker; G. L. Pendergast, Bombay civil service; Lieut. Col. Corseillis, Bombay army; Capt. G. H. Gibb, Madras army; Lieut. C. Thuillier, Bombay army; Lieut. W. Wade, ditto; J. Johnson, Esq., merchant; six children; three invalids; seven servants.—(P. Stewart, Esq., of Bombay, and Lieut. E. Armstrong, Madras army, were landed at the Cape.—Lieut. W. H. Sparrow died at sea on 25th Dec.).

Per Minerva, from Bengal: Lady M'Mahon; Mrs. Fendall; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Nepean; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Col. Francklin; Miss D. Ridges; Miss Budd; Maj. Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, bart.; James Money, Esq., civil service; G. R. Martin, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Col. W. Francklin, H.C.'s service; Capt. Whittle, H.M.'s 59th regt.; Lieut. Lellie, H.M.'s 31st regt.; W. D. Wilkinson, Esq., merchant; twelve children; eight European servants; six native do.; 73 charter-party passengers.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Providence, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. Podmore, 44th regt. Madras N.I.; Capt. Fenning, 5th regt. Madras Cav.; Capt. Hebgame, 29th regt. Madras N.I.; Lieut. Hawes, 2d Madras Europ. regt.; Lieut. Lennox, 43d Bengal N.I.; D. B. Wardlaw, Esq., surg. Bengal estab.; Mr. C. Yates; two Misses Yates; Mrs. Lennox and infant son; Mrs. Fenning; Mrs. Blinkinsop; two Misses Thompson; two Misses Cave; Messrs. Wilkinson and Studdart, free merchants, Bengal estab.; Messrs. Colley, Burt, Cave, and W. Cave, Europ. residents; Messrs. Blinkinsop, Pinnock, Wollaston, Gray, Kinlock, Reddie, Lyons, Steele, Garrett, Hunter, Dunmore, Humphries, Mainwaring, Long, and Farran, cadets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 3. In Cleveland Row, the lady of Capt. Marryatt, R.N., of a son.

5. At Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

22. At Great Bookham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. W. Heberden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. At Paisley, T. Dykes, Esq., of Calcutta, to Marian, daughter of T. Leishman, Esq., of Oakshaw.

April 1. At Liverpool, R. Benson, Esq., of Latham Park, county of Armagh, Ireland, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Gray, one of the chaplains on the Bombay establishment.

4. At Dumfries, the Rev. J. Smith, A.M., missionary to the Chinese, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. R. Bland, merchant, Dumfries.

13. At St. James's Church, Westminster, G. Cracklow, Esq., of the hon. E. I. Company's military service, to Suzette, eldest daughter of D. Gill, Esq., of Cork Street.

27. T. W. Rundall, Esq., late of the East-India House, to Mrs. Haworth, of Red-Lion Square.

Lately. At Kirkcudbright, Capt. Hannah, of the Duke of Lancaster Indiaman, to Mary, third daughter of Provost M'Kinnell, Kirkcudbright.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15. At sea, on his passage to England, Brig. Gen. Morrison, H.M.'s 44th regt.

March 20. Mr. G. W. Kippen, son of the late Capt. G. Kippen, hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. W. Prowse, Esq., a rear-admiral in the royal navy, in his 74th year.

April 1. Lieut. J. N. Gregg, H.M.'s 30th foot, aged 28.

3. In Argyll Place, G. Stackhouse, only surviving son of the late H. Tolfrey, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Stirling, William, son of the late Capt. E. Graham, Bengal artillery, aged 14.

7. At Tours, J. M. Farewell, Esq., aged 29. He was on the regular house establishment of the hon. E. I. Company, and a captain in the 1st Somerset Militia.

16. At Camberwell, Mr. W. Ferron, late of the hon. E. I. Company's service.

18. In Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, Elizabeth Welch, daughter of Capt. Sanderson, Bengal Cavalry, aged 8 months.

19. At the Hague, S. O. Wood, Esq., aged 23, eldest son of Col. S. Wood, C.B., of Rawdon House, Hoddesdon, Herts.

Lately. At Halle, Professor Vater, the celebrated Orientalist.

— At Tarsus, in Syria, whilst on his travels, Mr. W. N. Blane, in his 26th year.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 *May—Prompt* 4 *August.*

Company's.—Cinnamon—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Pepper—Saltpetre—Sago—Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds—Arrow Root—Nutmeg Soap—Cinnamon Oil—Clove Oil—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 11 *May—Prompt* 4 *August.*

Licensed.—Ore of Antimony—China Camphor—Lac Dye—Shellac—Gall Nuts—Gum Arabic—Gum Senega—Bees'-Wax—Terra Japonica—Munjeet—Senna—Safflower.

For Sale 16 *May—Prompt* 4 *August.*

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Ivory—Seed Coral—Lacquered Ware—Buffalo Horns—Mangoes—Wood unrated—Red Wood—Sandal Wood—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 17 *May—Prompt* 18 *August.*

Company's.—Cape Madeira—Pontac.

Private-Trade.—Madeira.

For Sale 24 *May—Prompt* 25 *August.*

Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 6 *June—Prompt* 1 *September.*

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,450,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 14 *June—Prompt* 8 *September.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 19 *June—Prompt* 6 *October*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Kellie Castle, General Kyd, Repulse, Bridgewater, Inglis, Herefordshire*, and *Waterloo*, from *China*; and the *Larkins* and *Carn Brea Castle* from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Coloured Piece Goods—Raw Silk.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Coral Beads—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—China Ware—China Ink—Paper—Vermillion—Marble Slabs—Canes—Bamboos—Mats—Madeira—Sherry.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

SHIPS ENGAGED FOR ONE VOYAGE.

Voyage.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be At/out.	To sail (steamers end).	To be in the Downs.	When Sailed.
1	*Abercrombie Robinson*	1331	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	A. C. Proctor	G. F. ampton	H. Shepherd	T. College	Wm. Dallas	*Bombay & China*	1825. 9 Nov.	23 Nov	29 Dec.	13 Jan. 1826.
1	*Edinburgh*	1826	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	G. A. Bond	D. Marshall	P. Bonham	George Waller	T. L. Matthews	W. J. Shepherd	*Bengal & China*	24 do.	8 Dec.	13 Jan.	19 do.
3	*Berwickshire*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	R. C. Fowler	T. M. Sturt	Alex. Fraser	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*				20 do.
4	*Thames*	1330	Henry Blaushard	Wm. Haviside	J. Cruickshank	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Geo. Steward	Henry Perrin	Tim. Heald					
1	*Lord Lowther*	1332	Henry Blanshard	Charles Steward	Wm. Evans	W. Freeman	B. Bailey	H. W. W. Parker	Robt. Martin	Edw. King	*Bengal & China*	9 Dec.	23 do.	28 do.	3 Mar 8 do.
6	*Earl of Balcarres*	1417	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	Boulter J. Bell	O. Richardson	Henry Arnot	J. L. Wardell					
3	*Sir David Scott*	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	Robt. Scott	D. J. Ward	John Ross	David Scott	Thos. A. Gibb					19 Feb.
3	*Macqueen*	1332	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	Wm. Marquis	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson					3 Apr.
5	*Dunira*	1323	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	J. Shute	N. de St. Croix	J. Rickett	R. Buckle	F. Burtin	W. Dickinson					10 Mar
5	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	E. Markham	J. Elphinstone	Richard Chant	J. Beveridge	W. Maltman	*Bombay & China*				8 do.
3	*Duchess of Atholl*	1330	W. E. Ferrers	Edt. M. Daniell	T. H. Dyer	Henry Cole	W. Harrod	Chas. G. Clyde	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton					17 do.
3	*Lady Melville*	1257	O. Wigram	Richard Clifford	T. H. Rhind	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	R. Manners	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	*Bengal & China*	23 Dec	7 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 do.
1	*George the Fourth*	1329	*Company's Ship*	Thos. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham					
7	*Marquis Camden*	1286	Thomas Larkins	Gilson R. Fox	Philip Herbert	John Fenn	T. B. Daniel	H. J. Wolfe	Thos. Cron	T. Collingwood	*St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.*	1826. 7 Jan.	21 do.	26 do.	19 do.
7	*Castle Huntly*	1311	J. H. Gleadstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Delrymple	J. Pennycuick	Henry Wright	*Madras & China*	7 Jan.	22 Mar	27 Apr.	10 do.
8	*Marquis of Huntly*	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	D. Sampson	R. M. Isacke	A. Pattoddie	John Simpson	W. M. Harper					11 do.
8	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby	T. Smith	Amb. Rivers	W. K. Packman	W. Pigott	David Forrest	Pat. Stewart					
5	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	P. H. Burt	James Wilson	Robt. Tabor	J. H. Pidding	W. Brymner	W. M'Killigin					
3	*William Fairlie*	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Wm. Pascoe	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	J. P. Schroder	George Comb	Peter Milne	*China*	7 Mar.	22 Mar	27 Apr.	19 do.
5	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	B. Broughton	P. Baylis	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	John Graham	F. Kiernan	Wm. Ainslie					
5	*General Harris*	1296	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Gisborne	S. Newdick	C. W. Loveridge	H. Saunders	Robt. Harvey	J. H. Lanyon					
8	*Prince Regent*	558	Henry Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	F. Boultbee	H. Harris	Richard Boys	Robert Greig	Alex. Crowe	*Madras & Bengal*	22 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 May	
8	*Ross*	1124	Thomas Milroy	Thos. Marquis	R. Pitcher	F. W. Barton	J. A. Senhouse	Charles White	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy					
8	*Marchioness of Ely*	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Williams	M. Murray	Edward Vose	Wm. Scott	Wm. Millett					
8	*Asia*	906	Henry Bonham	H. Sternidale	L. R. Pearce	John Miller	G. M. Abbott	S. Sternidale	Robt. Guild		*Bengal*	21 Apr.	6 May	9 June	
1	*Lady Raffles*	647	J. & T. Dawson	James Coxwell									From Greenock.		
1	*Alberton*	451	Wm. Bawtree								*Madras & Bengal*	17 do.	17 May		
1	*Florentia*	472	Henry J. Moor								*Bengal*	18 May	17 Jun		
1	*Malcolm*	605	Rob. W. Eyles								*China & Quebec*	do.	do.		
1	*Asia*	536	Geo. MacInnes												
1	*Ann and Amelia*	387	Joseph Somes								*China and Halifax*				
1	*Lord Amherst*	496	Johnston & Meaburn												

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, April 25, 1826.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0	2	6	to	0	3	0
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.							
—— Cheribon	2	10	0	—	3	12	0
—— Sumatra	2	5	0	—	2	8	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	3	15	0	—	6	0	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Madras	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Bengal	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Bourbon	0	0	9	—	0	1	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15	0	0	—	17	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	3	15	0				
Borax, Refined	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0				
Camphire, unrefined	9	0	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	8	0	0	—	8	10	0
—— Lignea	5	11	0	—	6	2	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	3
China Root ..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	10	0
Coculus Indicus	4	10	0	—	5	0	0
Columbo Root	8	0	0	—	7	10	0
Dragon's Blood	5	0	0	—	50	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3	0	0	—	6	0	0
—— Arabic	2	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Assafœtida	2	0	0	—	7	0	0
—— Benjamin	40	0	0	—	50	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	8	0	0
—— Galbanum							
—— Gambogium	16	0	0	—	16	10	0
—— Myrrh	3	0	0	—	16	0	0
—— Olibanum	2	0	0	—	4	10	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
—— Dye	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Shell, Block .... cwt.	2	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Shivered	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
—— Stick	2	0	0	—	3	0	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0	9	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	13	0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— Cinnamon	0	8	0	—	0	9	0
—— Cloves ..... lb							
—— Mace	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
—— Nutmegs	0	2	4	—	0	2	6
Opium							
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Senna ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	2	6
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
Turmeric, Bengal .. cwt.	1	5	0	to	1	10	0
—— China	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts							
—— Blue	6	10	0	—	6	0	0
Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb							
—— Fine Blue and Violet ..							
—— Fine Purple and Violet							
—— Fine Purple	0	10	7				
—— Good to fine Violet	0	9	0	—	0	10	5
—— Mid. to ord. shipping ..	0	5	6	—	0	8	0
—— Consuming Qualities ..	0	4	0	—	0	6	6
—— Madras Extra Fine	0	7	6	—	0	7	10
—— Do. Fine and Good ..	0	5	6	—	0	6	6
—— Do. Ordinary & Low ..	0	3	6	—	0	4	6
—— Oude Fine	0	5	3	—	0	6	9
—— Good and Middling	0	3	6	—	0	4	6
—— Ordinary	0	2	9	—	0	3	3
—— Bad and Trash	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
—— Middling ord. & bad ..							
Rice, White ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	9	0	0
Sago	1	5	0	—	3	12	0
Saltpetre, Refined	1	7	6				
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0	11	1				
—— Novi	0	14	1	—	0	19	1
—— Ditto White	0	13	1	—	0	19	4
—— China	0	14	1	—	0	16	3
—— Organzine	1	3	0	—	1	6	0
Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	0	4	2	—	0	6	8
—— Cloves	0	2	6	—	0	2	8
—— Mace	0	4	7	—	0	4	10
—— Nutmegs	0	2	8	—	0	3	10
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	0	18	6	—	2	10	0
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
—— —— White	0	5	6				
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	7	0
—— White	1	8	0	—	1	16	0
—— Brown							
—— Siam and China	1	8	0	—	1	12	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	9
—— Congou	0	2	3	—	0	3	2
—— Souchong	0	3	10	—	0	4	11
—— Campoi	0	2	9	—	0	3	4
—— Twankay	0	3	3	—	0	3	10
—— Pekoe							
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	8	—	0	3	4
—— Hyson	0	4	1	—	0	5	4
—— Gunpowder							
Tortoiseshell	1	5	0	—	2	10	0
Wood, Saunders Red .. ton	8	0	0	—	9	0	0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of March to the 21st of April 1826.

March	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	—	—	77⅛ ¼	—	95½ ¾	—	—	—	3 4p	4 5p	77⅛ ¼
22	—	—	77⅛ ⅜	—	95⅝ 6	—	—	—	3 5p	4 6p	77⅛ ⅜
23	—	—	77⅛ ⅜	—	95⅝ ¾	—	—	—	1 3p	2 4p	77⅛ ⅜
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	78⅛	—	95⅝ 6	—	—	—	2 4p	3 5p	78⅛
30	—	—	78⅜ ⅜	—	95⅝ 6¾	—	—	—	1 3p	2 4p	78⅜ ⅜
31	—	—	79⅛ ⅜	—	96⅛ 97	—	—	—	1 3p	2 4p	79⅛ 80½
Apr.											
1	—	—	79⅛ ½	—	96½ ⅜	—	—	—	2 3p	2 4p	79⅛ ½
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	79⅜ ½	—	96⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	3 4p	2 4p	79⅜ ½
4	—	—	79⅜ ½	—	96⅛ 5⅜	—	—	—	4 5p	4 5p	79⅜ ½
5	—	—	79⅜ ½	—	95⅝ 6¾	—	—	—	7p	5 7p	79⅜
6	202¾	78½ ½	78⅝ 9⅜	—	96⅜ ¾	19¼ ¾	85½ ½	—	5 6p	6 8p	78⅝ 9⅜
7	203¼	78½ ½	79⅛ ½	86½	96⅜ ½	19 3-16 7-16	85 ½	—	5 7p	6 7p	79⅛ ½
8	202¾	78½ ½	79⅛ ½	—	96⅜ ⅜	19¼ 7-16	85⅜ ⅜	—	—	6 7p	79⅛ ½
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	203¼ 4	79⅛ ⅜	78⅜ 80½	—	96⅛ ⅜	19 7-16	85⅜ 6¾	—	6 7p	6 7p	79⅜ 80½
11	202½ 1	78⅝ ⅜	79⅛ ⅜	85½ 6¾	95⅞ 6	19¼ ¾	85¼ 6	—	2 5p	5 7p	79⅛ ⅜
12	—	78⅝ 9⅜	79 80	86⅜	95 ¼	19⅜ 7-16	85⅜ ⅜	—	2 4p	6 8p	79⅝ ⅜
13	203¼ 200	79⅛ ½	79⅜ 80⅜	85¼ 6	95 ½	19⅜ ¾	85¼ 6¾	224 6	5 6p	9 11p	79⅜ 80⅜
14	199⅝	79⅛ ⅜	79⅜ ⅜	87	95⅜ 6	19¼ ¼	85⅜	224½ 6	6p	7 9p	79⅜ ⅜
15	200 1	78⅝ ⅜	79⅛ ⅜	—	95⅛ ⅜	19 1-16 3-16	85⅛ ½	—	5 6p	8 9p	79⅛ ⅜
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	202	79⅛ ⅜	79⅜	—	95⅜ 5½	19⅛	84⅞ 5⅜	229	6p	6 9p	79 ⅛
18	199¾ 201	78⅝ ⅜	78⅝ 9⅜	86	94½ 5	19⅛	84⅜ 5	—	5p	6 8p	78⅝ 9⅜
19	200	78½ ⅜	79⅛ ⅜	87	95⅜ 5⅜	19 1-16 3-16	84⅜ 5⅜	—	5 6p	8 10p	79⅛ ⅜
20	200 2	78⅝ 9	79⅜ ⅜	86⅛ ⅜	95⅛ ⅜	19 3-16 5-16	85⅛ ⅜	228 9	5 6p	9 10p	79⅜ ⅜
21	201 2	78½ ⅜	79⅛ ⅜	86⅜	94⅝ 5⅛	19 3-16 ¼	85¼ ⅜	227 8	6 7p	9 11p	79⅜ ⅜

E. Eyton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1826.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

POLICE SYSTEM AT BOMBAY.

It is with a degree of astonishment, difficult to express, that we have read and considered the charge delivered by Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the fourth Quarter-Sessions for the year 1825. If the extraordinary statements and the grave accusations which it contains had proceeded from a less authentic source, we should have been disposed, with little hesitation, to class them amongst those misrepresentations which party spirit and private malevolence industriously propagate relative to the administration of British government in India. They are, however, not only authenticated by the respectable form in which they are published, but are founded, in part at least, upon official records. The subject, therefore, claims, as we have already observed, the immediate notice of the Government, in order that, if the magisterial system in the island of Bombay be, as described by Sir Edward West, in its practice so discordant, not only to the principles of justice, but to the system which prevails throughout the rest of India, some remedy may be immediately applied thereto; or, if otherwise, that the statements contained in this charge may not remain uncontradicted.

A police system is essentially of an arbitrary and despotic character. Its two prominent features, secrecy of operation and celerity of punishment, discriminate it from the regular systems of judicial administration, to which it is, or ought to be, an appendage. Its perfectibility, in fact, is irreconcileable with the existence of institutions which protect the rights of individuals in free countries; so that we find a well-organized and perfect police only in those states where arbitrary principles of government permit its free and unobstructed range. Yet, even in the metropolis of the British empire, where there exists such a jealousy in respect to personal restraint, probably not a day passes in which some act is not committed, by the subordinate ministers of our police, in violation, strictly speaking, of the liberty of the subject; although, through

the sagacity of those ministers, they are seldom, if ever, exposed to the danger of prosecution by the individuals whose liberty they invade. In criticising, therefore, a system of police, as well as a system of summary jurisdiction, which partakes of the same arbitrary complexion, we must, especially in countries like India, rather look to the practical operation of the system than consider it as a regular theory of government, to be judged according to the principles which constitute the basis of what is popularly understood by the term *law*. The case is, indeed, different when express legislative provisions regulate any part of this otherwise irregular system.

With these few prefatory remarks, let us proceed to examine the observations of the learned Chief Justice of Bombay on the proceedings of the magistracy of that island, which he distributes under four heads; namely, such as relate, first, to the origin, constitution and powers of the Court of Petty Sessions; secondly, to the actual proceedings of that court; thirdly, to the powers of the police magistrates sitting singly or jointly; and lastly, to the actual proceedings of those magistrates.

Under the first head: after premising that the police system of the island has been a course of illegality for nearly fifty years, in spite of the *occasional* interference of judges and grand juries; and after exonerating the present police magistrates from the blame of *originating* them, the learned judge states, on the authority of an official document framed by Sir James Mackintosh, shortly before he quitted Bombay, that until the year 1812 the police in that island was under no legal regulations: the office of lieutenant of police was without legal warrant, and was abolished in 1790. In 1794, a superintendent of police was appointed with similar powers; but upon the representation of Sir James Mackintosh, the recorder, it was abolished; not, however, till the holder of the office, a Mr. Briscoe, had been convicted of corruption in the Recorder's Court. Upon that trial, and upon the inquiries which ensued, it is stated by the learned judge, there appeared a scene of fraud, cruelty, oppression, and iniquity, such as has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in a civilized country. The following are the remarks of Sir James Mackintosh, in his representation:—

> It is too evident to require proof, that the whole of what is called police has been a course of illegality. Nothing has been legal but the apprehension, examination, and commitment of accused persons for trial, and such summary convictions as are authorized by special statute; and, in the last case, only where the due forms of law have been observed, which it will probably be found has not even once been done.
>
> The summary convictions and punishments at the police are illegal on every ground.
>
> 1st. They are illegal because they were inflicted under rules which, from 1753 to 1807, were not confirmed by the Court of Directors, and since 1807 have not been registered in his Majesty's Court.
>
> 2dly. They are illegal because they were not convictions before two magistrates, as required by the 39th and 40th Geo. III, introduced into this island by the 47th Geo. III.
>
> 3dly. They are illegal because many of them are cases of felonies, respecting which no power of summary conviction is vested in justices of the peace, in England or India.
>
> 4thly. They are illegal because the punishments of banishment and condemnation to hard labour in chains on the public works are not such as can by law be inflicted, either in England or India, upon summary conviction. Every rupee of every fine imposed since 1753 by the police, may therefore, in strictness of law, be recovered by the party fined; every stripe inflicted upon them has been an assault and battery, for which they are entitled to compensation in damages; and every detention makes its authors liable to an action for false imprisonment. If, indeed, there had been only an occasional

> occasional and cautionary exercise of an illegal power, the case might have been more favourably considered; but it is a system of illegality exercised with the utmost violence.

Soon after this representation, the present regulations were passed by the Government, and *registered in the Recorder's Court*. These regulations are described by Sir Edward West as "very imperfect and scanty, and in some instances most unskilfully drawn:" a censure which must fall, we apprehend, upon the Recorder, who, if he did not draw up the regulations, adopted their technical errors by the act of registration.

By those regulations a court of petty sessions (to consist of two police or stipendiary magistrates and a justice of peace) is appointed to meet every Monday morning, and authorized to "exercise the power of summary conviction granted by *certain statutes* to two justices of the peace, particularly in all common assaults, and in all defamatory and slanderous words;" and to have a *like jurisdiction* over all acts done in violation of the regulations. The court is also empowered to inflict upon persons convicted of the offences above described "such fines and forfeitures, or reasonable corporal punishments, as the offences shall seem to them to deserve, and as by the *above recited* acts of Parliament they are legally authorized to inflict."

Now, we are assured by Sir Edward West, that there are *no acts* which grant the power of summary conviction to two justices in cases of common assaults or affrays, or of defamatory or slanderous words. But we must here express our humble opinion that it was clearly the intention of the legislative power (namely, the local government which issued the regulations, the court of law which registered them, and the privy-council which sanctioned them) that such power of summary conviction for the before-named offences should be given to the magistrates; and therefore the violation of the law, upon which so much stress is laid, does seem to be a violation of its letter, not of its spirit and meaning.

In respect to the second head, the actual proceedings of the Court of Petty Session, the learned judge founds his observations upon the summaries of the quarterly convictions and punishments officially laid before the Supreme Court.

The first species of punishment to which he refers is that of *banishment*. In the summary of convictions between January 6 and March 31, 1823, there are thirty-five instances of such punishment; in the next, extending from April 7 to June 30, in the same year, there are thirty. The judge remarks:—

> You will observe also the proportion which these punishments bear to all the offences tried by the petty sessions. The whole number of cases during the first period is sixty-one, including many offences of a trivial nature, such as "driving without badges upon hackeries,"—"using abusive language,"—and "selling liquor without a license." Out of these sixty-one cases there are thirty-five sentences of banishment. A frequent mode of expressing this sentence of banishment is, "that the prisoner do receive a pass-note." Thus, the first instance in the first summary is, "that the prisoner do receive one dozen lashes and a pass-note." In a few cases the sentence is, "that the prisoner do receive a pass-note to his own country;" but of these latter the proportion is but very small; there being in the first summary but eight of this description, out of the thirty-five. In very many of the cases in the different summaries, the sentence is, "that the prisoner be sent off the island;" in some, "that he be banished." Nine of the offences out of the thirty-five, for which this sentence is passed, are "for returning from banishment." In very many cases, the following sentence is passed: "for returning from banishment, to receive three dozen lashes and a pass-note." In some cases, for the same offence, "to receive three dozen lashes, to be sent to gaol to hard

labour for two months, and to receive a pass-note off the island;"—"solitary confinement in gaol for one month, then to receive three dozen lashes, and to be sent off the island;" and, again, "solitary confinement for *three* months, and to receive a pass-note."—In some cases are the following offences, for which this punishment of banishment is inflicted: "being very suspicious men and of very bad characters;"—"brought up as bad characters and having been found in a suspicious situation;" and in one case, there is the following offence and sentence: "for harbouring in his house a man who had returned from banishment—two months' imprisonment to hard labour."

Sir Edward West observes, that for this punishment, which is sanctioned by the regulations only in certain peculiar cases, "there is not a shadow of authority even for the most heinous offence." The mode in which the sentence of banishment is carried into effect is thus described by him:—

Upon the sentence being passed, a note is sent by the police to the custom-house; that note is signed by the officer at the custom-house; and a police sepoy takes the note and the prisoner to the passage-boat, which passes over to the main land. The prisoner is placed in charge of the tindal, who has directions to land the prisoner at Panwell, or the nearest main land; and the prisoner is accordingly there landed and turned loose. The prisoner is also threatened, in order to prevent his returning, with severe punishment in case he should be found again on the island: nor is this a mere idle or vain threat, as you have seen; "three months' solitary confinement," and "three dozen lashes," are the penalties for returning from banishment.

Such punishments as banishment and hard labour in chains on public works are not, Sir James Mackintosh justly remarks, such as the law calls moderate and reasonable corporal punishment; and he adds, "if the officer of police had been resisted and killed in the execution of these illegal orders, the case might have given rise to many questions." Sir Edward West subjoins the following remarks:—

But permit me for a moment to again call your attention to punishments inflicted for returning from banishment. If the sentence of banishment be illegal, as it indisputably is, it is no crime to return from banishment. Had the persons so sentenced petitioned the King's Court to be brought up by Habeas Corpus, we must have discharged them. But in most of the cases the prisoners so sentenced had no opportunity of so petitioning, being confined in the police guard-room till they were sent away; nor could the natives, who were sentenced, know that such punishment was illegal. The sentences for returning from banishment, for doing that which the persons sentenced had a right to do, are three months' solitary confinement—a sentence of such severity as is seldom passed in England for the most serious offences—and three dozen lashes, a punishment, to the severity of which I shall call your attention immediately. A person, too, whose only offence was harbouring in his house one who had returned from banishment, which is no offence at all, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The punishment of *flogging* is inflicted, according to the Chief Justice, by the magistracy of Bombay, under regulations which must be derived from the acts before quoted, namely, 39 and 40 Geo. III, c. 79, and 47 Geo. III, sess. 2, c. 68, which authorize such moderate and reasonable corporal punishment, by public or private whipping, or otherwise, as shall be ordered and appointed by the local government; and the only regulation registered in the King's Court at Bombay, ordering and appointing such a punishment, is that already referred to, which sanctions the infliction of reasonable corporal punishment upon persons convicted of "the offences above-described," *i. e.* those offences in which the power of summary conviction is granted by *certain statutes* (not in existence) to two justices of the peace, and all acts done in violation of the regulations. The punishment, he states, is inflicted by a rattan upon the naked

naked back of the sufferer, who is usually tied to a tree. Of its severity, he adduces the following evidence in two letters; one from Capt. Hughes, the late high sheriff, is as follows:—

"My Lord: The infliction of punishment by rattans, as now practised in gaol, being attended with extraordinary severity, drawing blood at every stripe, and sometimes taking off with it small pieces of flesh; and in full assurance that a measure so extreme will not, when known, be sanctioned by your Lordship, I beg leave in consequence respectfully to propose, that a drummer's cat may be made use of in the gaol in lieu of the rattan; which, however formidable it may be in appearance, is far less severe and injurious in its effects. In support of this opinion, I may be permitted to state, that there is now in my custody a battalion sepoy, who, on the 3d instant, received 300 lashes on his left shoulder by the drummers of his corps; and on the 13th of the same month (being committed to gaol) eighteen lashes with a rattan were inflicted on the other shoulder. The wounds on both are still unhealed. On being questioned as to the difference in point of severity of the two punishments, he declared with confidence, that they did not bear comparison, and was one or the other to be repeated, and a choice given, that he would gladly take the former."

The other, from the Reverend Mr. Jackson, describes an instance of this punishment in which *six blows* only were inflicted:—

"I happened some weeks since to call on one of the magistrates, whom I found engaged in his office; a Hindoo was before him charged with stealing some turban cloth. The theft was clearly proved, and the prisoner sentenced to be publicly flogged, and to receive six lashes, or, as I afterwards found to be the case, strokes to be inflicted by a cane. The man was immediately tied up to a tree in a yard adjoining the house; and one of the police-men proceeded to inflict the strokes. The prisoner was thin and his bones projected considerably, consequently the effect of the stroke was most severe, and the sufferings of the poor wretch appeared great beyond description. The two first strokes distinctly left on the back the marks of the cane. The magistrate, on seeing the dreadful effect produced, humanely ordered the police-man to strike with less violence; but notwithstanding this, the prisoner, on being released, was unable to stand: he was supported to an adjoining shed, and some water was brought to restore him. The punishment was most severe, and to me most disgusting; and I confess I was much surprised to find that the spirit of prison discipline, as it is termed, and which is now a subject which engages considerable attention in England, had not found its way to her eastern colonies. I will again repeat, that I considered the punishment alluded to most severe, and to the spectator most disgusting."

Similar testimony was borne by the surgeon of the gaol; and the Chief Justice was, in fact, led to remonstrate on this subject with the magistracy, which remonstrance appears to have lessened the frequency as well as the severity of these floggings; though, in the last summary, he states, there were instances of prisoners being sentenced to two inflictions of three dozen each. The Chief Justice adds: "according to information which I have received, and upon which I can rely, the wounds of the first infliction are frequently scarcely healed before the second is suffered. Gentlemen: the scars of these wounds are never obliterated but by death, and consequent dissolution of the body; and you may observe the scars on many a native, as he toils along the streets of the town under the burthen of a palanquin."

With respect to the offences for which flogging is inflicted, it appears to have been awarded, not only in cases of common assault, but in the following, for which there was no authority either by statute or regulation, *viz.* mutinous conduct on board ship (inflicted on Europeans); refusing to work on board ship; desertion from a merchantman; also, "being found in suspicious situations." The learned judge remarks that the punishment is mostly inflicted, not

not in gaol, but by the police immediately after conviction; thereby depriving the prisoner of an opportunity, should he desire it, of applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

The next species of punishment to which Sir Edward West adverts is, *finding security for good behaviour*. This sentence is passed by the Petty Sessions in the following manner: "that the prisoner do give security;" without specifying the period, the sum, or whether sureties are required or not. The evils to which this practice leads are thus pointed out by the judge:—

Gentlemen, upon these sentences to find security, prisoners have been frequently confined for very long periods of time. Thus on the 6th of Oct. 1817 a man of the name of Abdul Rahim Seedy was sentenced to hard labour till he should find securities. Under this sentence he remained in gaol till July 1823, a period of six years, when he died in gaol! There are almost innumerable other instances of prisoners being confined for very long periods under like sentences. I hold in my hand a list of a few of them, which I directed the marshal to make out: I will trouble you with only one of them. On the 23d February 1824, one George Bartley was convicted by the Petty Sessions of an assault, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county gaol, and the last month to solitary confinement, and at the expiration of those three months to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace towards Louisa Bartley his wife. After the expiration of three months he applied again and again to the senior magistrate of police for his discharge, who refused it upon the ground that he had not found sureties. He proposed sureties more than once, but they were rejected. He petitioned me several times for his discharge, but as he never sent me a copy of the warrant, I presumed that he was legally imprisoned, and of course did not interfere. At last, however, I directed him, in answer to his last petition, to send a copy of the warrant, which he did, and it appeared by the warrant and sentence that no sureties were necessary. I accordingly intimated to the senior magistrate of police, that he was entitled to be discharged upon his own recognizance; and that unless he was so discharged, I should order him to be brought up before me by Habeas Corpus; upon which he was discharged, but not till after he had been imprisoned eight months, during five of which he was illegally confined.

Another abuse to which the judge directs attention, is the imprisonment of persons in the police guard-room, or chokeys, as well after as before conviction, instead of their being committed to gaol. The objections attending this practice are obvious: "The prisoners have no means of sending petitions for *Habeas Corpus* to the judges; the other magistrates have no means of visiting the gaol; the grand juries never think of visiting or inspecting them; and the prisoners are entirely under the control of native clerks and constables, who are to be trusted very cautiously with power."

Under the third head Sir Edward West merely observes, that the powers of the police magistrates (except in regard to servants and hamauls, referred to hereafter) are defined in Regulation I. of 1812, namely, they are invested with the same authority as justices of the peace in England; they may apprehend, examine, and commit for trial, all persons charged before them with any breach of law.

Under the last head, relating to the actual proceedings before the magistrates, the learned judge's remarks are more copious. He commences as follows:—

I was not a little surprised, after Sir James Mackintosh's protest against the proceedings of the superintendent of police, to hear some time since that the police magistrates, sitting singly, were in the habit of trying and punishing felonies, of flogging, and banishing. As soon as I was made aware of these proceedings, I directed the clerk of the crown to order the magistrates, in pursuance of the regulation before alluded

alluded to, to make a quarterly return to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the crimes and punishments tried and inflicted in their respective offices. That regulation extends merely to the Petty Sessions; but it was intended to inform the court of all the crimes and punishments tried and inflicted by the magistrates, as by those regulations the Petty Sessions alone could try crimes. From the senior magistrate of police we have never obtained any return till the present sessions. From the junior magistrate of police I have received returns, from which the following are extracts:—

"Stealing a copper pot; prisoner to receive one dozen stripes."

"Robbing some clothes; to receive one dozen lashes."

"Stealing toddy; to receive six stripes and a pass-note to go to his own country."

In the same return are cases tried before the two magistrates, of which some are—

"For stealing a turban; one dozen lashes."

"For stealing a pair of shoes; to receive a pass-note."

"For stealing from the race bungalow; to receive two dozen stripes at the race-stand."

"For theft; to receive one dozen stripes."

Upon referring to the return of the senior magistrate, made at these sessions, I find that he also has pursued the same course of trying felonies, flogging, and banishing.

Gentlemen, I need not repeat to you that it is utterly illegal for magistrates to try felonies; that it is utterly illegal, under the regulations, that flogging should be inflicted at all, except by the Petty Sessions, with one exception, which I shall mention to you presently; and that by the statute it is utterly illegal that flogging should be inflicted by *one* magistrate. It is utterly illegal for the Petty Sessions or magistrates to banish, except under the single regulation (respecting aliens) which I have before-mentioned.

The learned judge gives very satisfactory reasons why such a power is peculiarly dangerous in that country, where malicious prosecutions are the most usual instruments of revenge; where the witnesses can never be implicitly relied upon; and where, with all the advantages of professional skill and experience, and the facilities for sifting evidence, even the courts of justice are in danger of being misled.

The Regulation of 1814 respecting servants and hamauls, which empowers *either* of the police magistrates, upon the complaint of a master or mistress against a servant or hamaul, established by the oath of a credible witness, to order the infliction of any number of lashes, not exceeding twelve, is pronounced by the judge to be utterly illegal; the statute requiring the presence of *two* magistrates. As this regulation was registered, our preceding remark equally applies to it. Under this law it appears to have been formerly the practice to flog servants upon a mere message or note from the master or mistress, without complaint on oath, or the testimony of a single witness. The system of proceeding with respect to native servants, the judge states has, within these two years, been considerably alleviated, the magistrates always affording them redress against their European masters. He mentions, as a proof of it, the following case:—

A few weeks since a native presented to me a petition, stating that he had been flogged most severely with a riding-whip by his European master, for the crime of asking for his wages, which were six months in arrear. His back was scored with the wounds of the whip. I immediately sent him to the Petty Sessions, to which indeed he had before applied, but, by some mistake or misconduct of the native purvoe, without effect. The complaint was entered, the master summoned, and fined seventy rupees. Gentlemen, I must do the senior magistrate of police the justice to say, that in all the cases between natives and Europeans he does his duty most impartially and most exemplarily; without respect of persons, without fear or favour.

The

The learned judge concludes his observations on this head by stating, that the whole system of police in this island is illegal, and that it is such that palliatives can be of no use; that it would be vain to attempt to reduce it to one of law and justice by lopping and pruning; that it must be entirely eradicated and a new system substituted.

This is a sad picture of that branch of the judicial system of Bombay, which most nearly concerns the interests of the natives; and it is natural to ask how it could happen that abuses so flagrant could have become so inveterate? The magistrates, we apprehend, were subject to the Recorder's Court, after the Regulation of 1812, if not before; and the charter of the Supreme Court, which has been established about two years, not only confers upon it the general powers possessed by the Court of King's Bench in England, but gives it express jurisdiction over the magistrates of Bombay, with authority to enforce its mandates, directed to such magistrates, by fine and imprisonment in cases of contempt. How does it then happen that the system of police in this presidency should have been known to be a course of illegality, that some of its abuses (as in the case of flogging servants) should be *notorious*, yet that no steps should have been taken to remedy the evils, except the representation of Sir JamesMackintosh respecting the superintendent of police, which, when addressed to the Government, appears to have been immediately attended to? Sir James, it appears, reproaches himself severely for not having interfered to prevent such a system of illegality, until the last year of his residence at Bombay. This self-reproach, Sir Edward West is of opinion, is "without cause," because he mentions in his representation, "that he had before that time only suspicions, and no judicial knowledge of the illegality of the system." Should we so far strain our indulgence as to allow that this want of *judicial* knowledge excuses Sir James, what excuse are we to make for his successors, who had the means of knowing at once the abuses of the system by perusing the document written by him, which forms the chief source from whence Sir Edward West has extracted his facts, and which cannot be read without emotion?

This is a disagreeable and an invidious topic to pursue at length: we shall therefore only observe that, as the magistrates are admitted to have acted without either improper motives or culpable ignorance, the blame must rest upon those ministers, whoever they may be, whose duty it was to correct these abuses, or to bring them under the notice of the Government.

We are not surprised that the Grand Jury should have manifested an inclination to defend the existing system: it is ever the case that long continued abuses gradually come to be regarded as beneficial. They say:—

> We are of opinion that, considering the peculiar circumstances of Bombay, any reduction of the power of the police magistrates, as at present exercised, would be attended with the greatest danger, and would add much to the increase of crime.
>
> With regard to the removal of aliens, who are offenders or of bad character, from the island, and to the penal consequence of their return, and with regard also to the punishment of flogging as at present inflicted, we are of opinion, from our own experience, strengthened by that of the oldest magistrates in the place, that no change is expedient, either in the frequency or severity of those punishments, or in the instrument with which the latter is inflicted; we think, however, that the instrument should in all cases be of one uniform standard, to be fixed by the proper authorities.
>
> With respect to the instance of undue severity, as alleged by the Rev. Charles Jackson, we considered it our duty to make inquiries into it, and have satisfied ourselves, that the punishment on that occasion inflicted (however it might shock the feelings of a gentleman unaccustomed to such sights) was moderate in every respect.

MR. MOORCROFT.

[*Concluded from p.* 612.]

"After the durbar, the Peerzada spoke to Mr. Moorcroft with great candour and kindness. He said that he was placed in a situation of much difficulty. If, in virtue of the office which he held, he should command Mahommud Morad Begh to desist from persecution, he must obey; but such an exertion of authority would break up the friendship between them, and render him personally obnoxious to all the heads of the Kuttaghuns. It might suffice, he thought, that on paying the further sum of 2,000 rupees, he would engage for the safety of all his party and property. To this proposition Mr. Moorcroft assented. The result, however, when made known to Morad Begh, produced so much dissatisfaction, that he repaired to Talikan, and on the night of his arrival the Kazee waited on the Peerzada to announce that there had been a large meeting of the heads of the Kuttaghuns, who, deciding that our traveller was a spy, had persuaded the chief to insist upon the Peerzada abandoning his cause. Morad Begh repeated the decision of the heads of the tribes, and his conviction that Mr. Moorcroft was nothing but a spy. Kasim Jan Khaja was extremely embarrassed. He had gone farther than was right in countenancing the payment of another sum of 2,000 rupees, and he conjured the chief to be satisfied with this concession. Morad Begh at last yielded a reluctant consent, but only on the condition that Mr. Moorcroft should remain in his territories until his return from an expedition he was about to undertake, with the option of joining the party at Koondooz, or of remaining at Talikan. Mr. Moorcroft preferred the sanctuary of the Peerzada, and passed a month of agreeable intercourse under his roof. Kasim Jan Khaja would not accept of any presents of value, and would only receive a bedstead, recommended to prevent the repetition of attacks of rheumatism, to which he was subject, from sleeping on the ground; a case of razors, &c., some ottur of roses, and a few scissars and knives to bestow upon his dependents. When Mr. Moorcroft departed, the Peerzada prayed for him in public, embraced him in the Ozbuk fashion, and sent him a roll of black China satin, another of crimson, gold brocade, and some pieces of green silk, for dresses, which he hoped our traveller would wear for his sake.

"Kasim Jan Khaja thought it unnecessary for Mr. Moorcroft to see Morad Begh on his return; but on his reaching Koondooz, the latter expressed a wish to see him. After enquiring respecting his health, he declared that in the late transactions he only wished to make trial of his firmness, having no intention whatever of hurting him. When Mirza Abool Toorab, on Mr. Moorcroft's taking leave, read the *Fateea*, or prayer, for the safety and prosperity of his party, Morad Begh joined in the ceremony, and stroked his beard with great solemnity and apparent fervor.

"Morad Begh, in his conquests, appears to have had no notion of the wealth that is derived from the soil, and the employment of his new subjects in agriculture and commerce; for in the course of last year, it is said, the treasury of Kuttaghun received four lacs and a half of rupees from the sale of slaves, on a contract with his minister, at the rate of fifteen tilas, or about six rupees, per head.* The fertile and salubrious valleys of Budukshan have been robbed

* Here is evidently some mistake: in p. 714, the tila is said to be equal to six rupees; here the rupee is supposed to be worth two tilas and a half. The price paid for the slaves must be more than six rupees per head, which would make the number of slaves purchased 75,000!—*Ed.*

robbed of their inhabitants, for the purpose of transplanting them into the marshy lands of Koondooz, and upon the barren tracts of Talikan. The effluvia from the putrefaction of vegetable matter in summer, with the simoom from the desert, generates a fever of a very destructive nature. The African slave in the West-Indies is fed, clothed by his master, and has medical aid when afflicted with disease. The Budukshanee slave in Koondooz experiences nothing of this care; and the reduction of the families to one-fourth in six years exhibits a waste of human life not often known in other parts of the world. 'Vicissitudes in the condition of life in this country,' says Mr. Moorcroft, 'are great and sudden. Those inhabitants of Khorum who were at ease when we passed through that town, since transplanted by force into Talikan, asked for a piece of bread from individuals of our party, to whom they had tendered refreshments at their homes three months before.'

"When Mr. Moorcroft returned to Tash Koorghan from his second journey to Koondooz, he was hailed with exclamations of joy on account of his safety. He did not stop a single day at that place, and set off, with his party, and traversed the dangerous pass of Muzar, without any interruption. Shooja-oodeen, the chief of Muzar, despatched his secretary to meet the travellers, and to conduct them to a convenient house, sending them at the same time sheep, rice, fuel, and whatever else he thought might be acceptable. Next morning Mr. Moorcroft, accompanied by Mr. Trebeck, waited upon the chief with a present, which was well received, and he observed, that they had experienced a treatment that would bring a bad name upon every chief of Toorkistan. On account of very bad weather the party remained four days with this hospitable man, who wrote a letter to the King of Bokhara in their favour, and sent a person to accompany them to Bulkh. At Bulkh they were received with civility by Eshan Khojee, who commented severely on the perfidious behaviour of Mahommud Morad Begh.

"After crossing the Jehoon, Amoo, or Oxus, the party were met by a person from Tora Bahadur Khan, the second son of the King of Bokhara, who conducted them to Kurshee, of which town he is the governor.

"At Bokhara, the Seraee Oorgunjee was appropriated for the reception of the party, but the baggage was carried direct to the custom-house, where it was placed under lock and seal for two days. In the first interview with the Kosh Beghee, or lord of the household, it was explicitly stated, that Mr. Moorcroft came as a private English merchant, was not charged with any political mission or message to the King of Bokhara, and had no intention of entering into his Majesty's service in any capacity whatsoever. He only wished to obtain permission to sell such merchandize as he had brought, to invest the produce in the purchase of horses, and to establish a foundation upon which English merchants might trade with Bokhara in future.

"The Kosh Beghee explained, that the Shirra, or written law, enjoined Mussulman princes to levy upon foreign merchants, not professing the faith of their Prophet, one-tenth of their property, as duty. But the payment of this rate was suspended until the return of the monarch from an expedition against the Kuthay Kepchaks, who had rebelled against him. On the Kosh Beghee seeing two small pieces of cannon among the baggage, he wished to forward one of them to the King, with which his Majesty was so much pleased that he intimated a desire to possess both, and they were accordingly presented, along with the chests of ammunition prepared for them.

"The Kosh Beghee remarked that the number of soldiers which accompanied Mr. Moorcroft, had given rise to exaggerated reports of the military strength

strength of his party, and to other conclusions at variance with commercial views. This observation was met by referring to the dangers of the journey, and reminding him that the caravans, which now arrived at Bokhara, might truly be said to fight their way to that city. Mr. M. added that, first proceeding upon the road of Tibet, which was tolerably safe, he had only a small guard; but that, thrown by adverse circumstances on the countries of the Punjab and Afghanistan, he was compelled to increase the number of armed men; and that unquestionably the safety of the party mainly consisted in the generally received ideas of its strength. These arguments were admitted to be satisfactory.

"On the second day after the return of the King, Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck were summoned to the fort, or palace, for the purpose of being introduced to his Majesty. At the door of the great court, the Shegawul and Yesawul Bashee, who ushered them into the presence, directed them to follow with their arms folded across the breast, and on coming to a particular place to make the usual salute. The Ameer, or Commander of the Faithful, was seated in a small room, about fifteen feet higher than the area of the court, dressed in a plain drab-coloured coat of broad-cloth, with a large loosely-folded turban of white muslin, having a narrow gold border, and before him was a large book, the leaves of which he frequently turned over with apparent earnestness.

"Meer Ameer Hyder is about forty-eight years of age, of a complexion somewhat olive, and rather dark than fair. His features partake of the Ozbuk character, in some degree, and the deep lines on his face, with the rapid change of expression from lively to serious, seemed to indicate a mind of great activity, in which benevolence and good temper are said to be strangely mixed up with distrust and hauteur. He inquired after the health of the visitors, their names, ages, country, and occupation; and from the long intervals between the questions, it was suspected that a secretary, concealed behind, was occupied in committing the dialogue to writing. He asked the name of the King of England, and was curious to know why he was called George the Fourth. Report, he said, had swelled their property to a vast amount, but an examination had reduced it to a very moderate value. To this observation it was remarked, that the journey was merely an experimental one, and that when better informed as to the nature of the articles most in demand, commercial intercourse with this country, on a large scale, would be established. His Majesty adverted to the unjustifiable and treacherous treatment which Mr. Moorcroft had received from Mahommud Morad Begh, and trusted that nothing of that kind would happen at Bokhara. Our traveller was then invested with full liberty to sell his property, and to purchase in return whatever articles he might think necessary. The King now explained the written law, prescribing the amount of the tax to be levied on foreign merchants, not Mussulmans, frequenting Bokhara, and according to which he had directed one-tenth of the property to be exacted. The inquiries he had made, he said, had not entirely satisfied his mind as to the amount of duties charged on the frontier of India, from Mussulman merchants; but whenever he learnt that the British Government levied only one-fortieth part upon such property, he would reduce his customs upon merchandize, brought by its Christian subjects, to the same amount.

"Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck had been directed to stop at the distance of about twenty paces from the window, near which his Majesty was seated,

but after a time the King beckoned them to approach nearer, and indeed as close as they could conveniently get to the window, which they afterwards understood was to be held as a special mark of condescension, favour, confidence, and honour.

"The King directed Mr. Moorcroft to be seated in a situation from which he could see the mode of despatching business, which was summary and rapid. To the petitions of those whose claims were admitted the King himself affixed a finger seal, which a secretary occasionally smeared with ink from a stick of that substance prepared in China. His Majesty frequently assigned reasons why he rejected the suit of the petitioner, and in every instance the rejected petition was torn up. At the conclusion of every decision the master of ceremonies repeated a short prayer in Toorkee, for the preservation of his Majesty's impartial administration of justice; at the end of which the whole assembly joined in approving by stroking their beards. There was much of respectful solemnity in the whole proceeding, and the King delivered his commands with great promptitude and rapidity.

"At Bokhara, foreign merchants have never been allowed to ride on horses in the streets, but this rule was dispensed with in regard to Mr. Moorcroft and Mr. Trebeck, and they were the first foreigners who had ever enjoyed that privilege in the city of Bokhara.

"Until lately, Bokhara was the great emporium of central Asia; but within the last few years the commerce of the whole of Oorgunj has been lost to it, in consequence of the prince of that country having thrown off his allegiance, and the chief of Shuhr Subz and the Kuthay Kepchacks have followed the example. The minister acknowledged that formerly he had received, as duty, upwards of twelve lacs of rupees from one caravan, and now the whole of the customs are farmed at little more than one-third of that sum. 'Nor is the amount first mentioned so very large,' says Mr. Moorcroft, 'considering the enormous number of camels in the caravans from Meshed, Russia, and China, which, at Bokhara, were accustomed to sell and exchange the merchandise of almost every part of the world; and that specie and bullion are subject to duty. In a caravan now on the road from Russia the letters of merchants announce twenty-five byjoons, or lacs, of sequins, or gold ducats of Holland.'

"Two large caravans from Russia have been plundered in succession by the Oorgunjees, and five years have now elapsed since a caravan arrived from that country.

"The mountains in the neighbourhood of Bokhara are said to contain inexhaustible mines of fossil-salt, and Budukshan is rich to profusion in all the mineral productions of the earth, and in other products of a most valuable nature. Almost all the varieties of bread-corn are raised with facility; the orchards are fruitful to a degree seldom known in Europe; indigo may be successfully cultivated in certain places; and there exists a substitute for the sugar of the cane, so rich, so fine, so wholesome, and so cheap, as to leave nothing to be wished for in its manufacture, except its reduction to a solid form for the convenience of transport. At the lowest calculation, the towns depending on Bokhara, not including those of its immediate vicinity, yield about 70,000 maunds annually, and there are not, apparently, any bounds to the power of raising it. The ordinary price is about two rupees a maund, and it forms the basis of a sweetmeat greatly in use among the lower classes. It may be a mortifying reflection to men of science, especially in France, that whilst a host of French chemists, at the command of Buonaparte, were long employed

employed in ransacking the vegetable kingdom for a sweet juice, which, converted into sugar, might serve as a substitute for the sugar of the cane, when that substance bore a very high price in France, and could find nothing more productive than the parsnip and beet—the Ozbuks and Afghans, who are completely ignorant of the elements of chemistry, and even of the term, except as applied to the art of transmuting metals, should have stumbled upon a discovery which converted a substance, which France possesses in profusion, into syrup so excellent, as to leave little to regret in being deprived of the sugar cane; and which, by a cheap, easy, and obvious management, may be made at least to rival that article in regard to quality. Mr. Moorcroft does not divulge the name of the substitute.

"The cotton-wool of Toorkistan is beautifully soft and fine, and the nankin-coloured is probably little inferior to that of Khoten, or China Proper. The silk of Toorkistan is plentiful and good. Vast quantities of shawl-wool might be raised, but in several parts of the country it is suffered to rise and fall disregarded by the owner, whilst the fleece of the Arab variety of the broad-tailed species of sheep, capable of being appropriated to the manufacture of woollen cloths, is made only into ropes and felts; and the Kuzak and Oozbuk breeds of this animal yield in their tails a marrow, like fat, little inferior to the butter of the cow.

"The vine breaks into numerous varieties. The red grape of Shibbergan, under a process practised by a Georgian, yields a wine in quality between the best port and the red hermitage. Another, under the management of Jews, gives a liquor that may rival the finest red Burgundy; and the Sheer Takh, and other luscious grapes, would furnish dessert wines as rich as those of Alicant, Malaga, Lachryma, or Tokay.

"By some Russians who had escaped from slavery, Mr. Moorcroft was told that there is the extraordinary number of from four to five thousand Russian Christians in slavery at Oorgunj and its dependencies. It appeared that some of them had been taken by the Yemoots, on the shores of the Caspian, and that several had been in slavery nearly forty years.

"Whilst looking for horses in the city one day, Mr. Moorcroft saw three persons, whose features and complexions resembled those of Europeans. They were stated to be Russians who had escaped from slavery with the Oorgunjees, and had, under great difficulties, made their way to Bokhara, where they now waited the determination of the king respecting their fate. A few days afterwards a person, who said he was a slave-broker, went to our traveller with two of these Russians, whom he declared he had bought, and was about to send into the country; but, on their stating that Mr. Moorcroft might possibly ransom them, he had been *touched with compassion* at their distress, and had accompanied them to witness the result of the appeal. Inquiry was made to know what had become of the third Russian; who, after some frivolous excuse on the part of the broker, was then brought, and Mr. Moorcroft procured a bargain of sale, with an order signed by the minister that no one should hereafter set up any claim upon the Russians now transferred to him. The ordinary price of an able-bodied slave is twenty pieces of gold: Mr. Moorcroft gave thirty-five for each man, and five pieces to the broker. The Russians were then clothed, taken into the seraee where he lodged, and treated as servants. They had been traders: two of them had been taken in a skiff on the Caspian by some armed crews of Yemoots, who had put off from Munkishlak on the former dropping anchor near that town. They had been sold

to

to the Oorgunjees; had been in captivity nine years, during which time they had been employed in tending sheep and camels, and brood mares, and in other works of agriculture. In the depth of winter they had dared to attempt an escape, without provisions or knowledge of the road; they were reduced to great distress by hunger, one man eating part of the felt of his sheep-skin cloak, and the others supporting themselves by the dry bones of animals, which they pounded with stones. They were now delighted with the prospect of again reaching their native country, by the way of Hindoostan, and were abundantly grateful for the treatment they had experienced. Shortly afterwards, however, at day-break, a message was brought from the minister, conjuring Mr. Moorcroft, if he had any regard for him, to send back the Russians. Mr. Moorcroft refused; but went to the fort to inquire the cause of this request. The Kosh Beghee was closeted with the King; but in an hour a secretary came out with a repetition of the first message; and a solemn pledge being given that they should not be re-sold, Mr. Moorcroft gave up his claim. Whatever may have been the cause of this departure from former usage, the purchase money was returned, and a royal order subsequently issued, prohibiting, in future, Russians, that is Russian Christians, to be sold in Bokhara.

"Meer Ameer Hyder is said to take credit for being more learned in the Mahommedan law than any other individual in his dominions, and occasionally gives lectures in theology. And, as chief magistrate, were he to relax for a few days only from that system of restraint and punishment, which is supported, as it is stated, by the vigilance of about 600 spies, and if the Meer Shub and Mohteseb were to slumber at their posts, there would be wild work in Bokhara. But the activity of the former is unceasing, and the drum of the Meer Shub, beginning immediately after night-fall, interdicts communication by the streets just as effectually as the tolling of the Curfew-bell served to extinguish all fires in a remote period of English history.

"The annual revenue of the King of Bokhara does not exceed three lacs of tilas, or about eighteen lacs of rupees. One-third of the population of the city consists of slaves.

"On the subject of horses, Mr. Moorcroft says, that the country, up to Meshed and Herat inclusive, and the whole space between the Oxus and the Ochus, extending even to the banks of the Caspian, contain the very best breeds. But vast numbers of Toorkmun families, report says from 30,000 to 40,000, who were breeders of horses, and used to bring their young stock to Bokhara, have, since the defection of Oorgunj, and the death of Meer Kuleech Alee Khan, fallen off from their allegiance, and for the last five years have not been able to send a single horse to the usual marts, but have employed their cattle in warfare. Shuhr Subz, which had an excellent breed of horses, Kuthay Kipchak, and Meeankhal, near Samurkund, are similarly circumstanced; and the market of Bokhara has been in consequence nearly as much ruined in this as in all other branches of its commerce."

We have yet received no confirmation of the report of Mr. Moorcroft's death, as stated in our last number; but it is to be feared that it will prove too well-founded.

PUNCHAYETS.

THE following opinion of Major John Munro,* late Resident of Travancore, on Punchayets, with which we are favoured, is a valuable addition to the communication on this subject, inserted in our present volume, p. 475.

"The Court of Directors appears to consider the general employment of punchayets, for the decision of causes, as an arrangement preferable to the introduction of the courts. No person entertained a more favourable opinion of punchayets, of the facility of their composition, and the purity of their decisions, than I did, until I was obliged to examine closely the nature and usual effects of that institution; and I admitted, with reluctance, the conclusion forced upon my mind by practical experience, that it was equally adverse to the spirit of Hindu jurisprudence, and to the substantial end of justice. The code of Hindu law, collectively denominated *Durm Shaster*, which prescribes the mode and the principles established among that people for the administration of justice, contains no mention, so far as I can learn, of punchayets, but directs that justice shall be dispensed by the sovereign in person, or by such authorities as he may depute for that purpose; that is, by judges, or by courts appointed by the supreme authority. This is the rule established by Menu, by the *Vevada Maleka*, or Shaster of Law compiled peculiarly for Malabar, by the *Vaganesur Rogu*, *Wulkudu*, &c.; and although arbitrators are mentioned in the code of Hindu laws published by Mr. Halhed, in Bengal, the duty of assessors is almost immediately assigned to them. Abdul Fazil, in that portion of the *Ayeen Akbary* dedicated to a description of Hindu jurisprudence, makes no mention whatever of punchayets, but relates fully the qualifications and duties of judges. In Travancore, punchayets were scarcely known; and the experience of their utility, in the cases referred to them, either at my request or that of the people, furnishes no reason to desire their extended adoption.† Bartolomi, a man well acquainted with Travancore, in the chapter of his work describing the administration of justice in that country, makes no allusion to punchayets; but states that civil and criminal affairs are determined only by the king and his servants. Punchayets appear to have owed their origin in Hindu communities to the conquest of the Mussulmans. The Kazees appointed under the Mahommedan rule had little inclination to trouble themselves with the investigation of suits among the Hindus, and the latter as little to refer their disputes to the decision of the Koran: they therefore resorted to a system of decision by arbitration, as a substitute for a more authoritative and perfect mode of jurisprudence.

"The thousands of complainants who have come to me have always been offered, and have usually refused,‡ the option of deciding their cause by punchayets;

* Major John Munro, now Lieut. Col. Munro, was, as Resident and Dewan of Travancore, in charge of an ancient Hindu state, where Hindu institutions remained in full force. Travancore was never conquered by the Mahommedans. Sir Thomas Munro, on the contrary, had been in charge of three provinces only, and those provinces had been conquered by the Mussulmans. Two of them had been long under the dominion of Hyder Ally and his son.

† "A very strong predilection has been stated to exist (observes Mr. Fullerton, of the Madras Council) among the natives of India in favour of punchayet adjudication; but the slightest consideration of the circumstances and practices under the former government will shew that the predilection was entirely negative. It arises simply from there being no other mode of decision. If a complainant had not a punchayet, he had no decision."

‡ There is little doubt that most public officers, who have been connected with judicial duties, would make the same remark. Indeed, the judge of the very district where Sir Thomas Munro wrote his strictures, in 1807, on the judicial code, and who had been a revenue officer under Sir Thomas Munro, reported, in 1813, that "in not a single instance had an individual applied to him for a punchayet;" and adds that, "under the former revenue administrations they had no other alternative."

punchayets; and the very few cases referred to that mode of determination have fallen to the ground, from the irreconcileable contrariety in the opinions of the members of the punchayets. The parties, in choosing their arbitrators, will select persons determined, right or wrong, to support their cause: the umpire, whatever may be the merits of the decision, is accused of bribery, and the proceeding is involved in suspicion. If the government native officer appoints the whole punchayets, their decision will be conformable to his wishes, and his wishes too often go to the interest of the person who offers the highest bribe. If the head men of villages constitute the punchayets, there is very little difference between these fixed judges and the judge appointed by the sovereign, excepting that the former are generally never deficient in knowledge, character, principle, ability, and impartiality. The natives, at least in Travancore, want that confidence * in each other's probity, which is necessary to qualify them for composing or obeying punchayets. The superior education, knowledge, rank, and ability of the judges in a court, together with the solemnity of the proceedings, awe a native conscious of having a bad cause. In a court consisting of equals he will litigate without bounds.

"The judicial regulations published on the formation of the courts (in Travancore) offered the inhabitants a choice of trial by punchayets; but their general disinclination to adopt that mode of decision, and its inefficacy in most cases where it was adopted, prevented its extended use, and rendered it necessary that suits in general should be tried by the courts.† These have been increased in number to eight: they are situate generally within twenty miles from the extremities of their jurisdictions, the inhabitants find no inconvenience in resorting to them, and they have given a security to the persons, property, and the rights of the people, of which they abundantly appreciate the importance."

* Sir Thomas Munro, when collector and sole judge and collector (if a collector deciding causes summarily can be called a judge), "having found that great procrastination took place in the execution of punchayet divisions," issued a circular order to his native collectors, remarking, "that the party, in whose favour a decree might be given, frequently derived not the least advantage, from the decree not being duly enforced:" and directing that, "in future, whenever a punchayet gave its decree, it was not to be left to the parties themselves to enforce it, but to see the same carried into effect."

† Courts composed of native judges, established in Travancore under the orders of Major John Munro.

PARAPHRASE.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἐν αὐτῷ περιφέρει τὴν οὐσίαν.—SUIDAS.

How various the pursuits, the hopes, the fears,
The passions, wishes, tastes, and views of man!
His object one; for happiness appears
To be the aim and end of every plan.—
One grasps at wealth, and gains the glittering prize,
Which to vile rubbish turns beneath his eyes.
One sighs for power, till tortured by its pangs;
One follows fame and finds it but a vapour.
Love proves a noose in which a wretch oft hangs;
And time melts Friendship like a wasted taper.
Then since experience shows us how we blunder;
That wealth is dust, and reputation breath;
That love and friendship are soon snapt asunder,
And mad Ambition's paths betray to death;—
Why not forsake our errors, and begin
To learn that—"happiness is found within?"

H.

ARROWSMITH'S MAP OF ASIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

DEAR SIR: You request me to give you my opinion of the Observations which Mr. Klaproth has published, first in the *Journal Asiatique*, and afterwards in a separate form, upon Arrowsmith's Map of Asia, wherein he characterizes him as the most ignorant of all those who employ themselves in making maps. I have not the means of examining the whole of the accusations against the artist; some of them are, however, obviously just, and my experience has so thoroughly convinced me of the errors which all the existing maps of Asia discover, that I have little difficulty in believing that Mr. Klaproth is, generally speaking, in the right. Nevertheless, I cannot help regretting that he should have displayed such a needless degree of acrimony, and that he should have so unmercifully belaboured his passive antagonist. I regret it for the sake of Mr. K. himself; for this impetuosity of censure, although united in his case to talent and philological knowledge, is generally regarded by the world as an indication of shallowness and conceit. The exception in his favour will be made by those only who know him.

I regret also that he has indulged in what will appear to those who do not know that Mr. Klaproth cannot have an unfriendly feeling towards this country, as a sneer reaching beyond the individual.* I refer to the following passage: "Je commence par les côtes du Pont Euxin. Les Anglais déclarent hautement que la mer est leur patrimoine; on est donc en droit d'attendre, qu'au moins cette partie soit traitée avec un soin particulier dans les ouvrages de celui qui passait pour le premier *map-maker* de la Grande Bretagne." Now I would just observe, that although England does claim superiority as a naval power, she thereby incurs no obligation to make surveys for the benefit of the world; yet it is notorious that she has disbursed large sums for costly expeditions to various parts of the earth for the promotion of geographical science: witness those to the Arctic regions. As to the title of "first map-maker of Great Britain," it is gratuitously bestowed by Mr. Klaproth: the distinction of "hydrographer," like that of "rat-catcher," to his Majesty, signifies no more than "a tradesman with whom the King (individually) is accustomed to deal."

The author of a map is of all authors most entitled to our forbearance and indulgence. He is surrounded with false guides; he has to grope his way amidst conflicting authorities, the most recent of which are sometimes the most erroneous; and he must endeavour to reconcile what is altogether irreconcileable. As one example of this conflict of authorities, I will instance the latitude of Leh, the capital of Ladak, which has been at length ascertained by Mr. Moorcroft† (who resided there some time) to be situated in 34° 9′ 21″ N.

The following are the various latitudes given to this place (and the longitudes differ almost as much) by different geographers:—

The Lamas' and Jesuits' Map	30° 52′
D'Anville	33° 20′
Rennel	34° 30′
Marsden	34°

Elphinstone

* The editor of one of our daily newspapers seems to regard Mr. K.'s strictures upon the map in question as containing a reflection upon the science of this country, and refers him to the ordnance maps, telling him to see what fault he can find in them.

† See Asiat. Journ. for Dec. 1825, p. 687.

Elphinstone	37°
Fraser	32°
Hamilton	36° 30′
Arrowsmith	35°

Here are differences of six or seven degress; and, as I before remarked, the most recent authorities are the widest of the truth. It is curious to observe that, in a map attached to a memoir of Anquetil Duperron (*Mém. de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, &c. tom. xlix, p. 512) the constructor, M. Poirson, has fixed the latitude of Leh exactly as it should be; but the author of the memoir cautions the reader against trusting to it, observing that it is better to consult the maps of D'Anville and the Jesuits!

A large proportion of the errors pointed out by Mr. Klaproth in Arrowsmith's map, arise from the artist's ignorance of the Russian language, whereby he has, in copying the Russian maps, mistaken caravanserais, halting-places, &c. for the names of towns and villages. Some of these mistakes are ridiculous enough: but they surely do not justify the tone of contempt and severity in which they are exposed by Mr. Klaproth, who happens to be versed in the Russian tongue. When Mr. Klaproth's learned *collaborateur*, M. Abel Rémusat, had occasion to speak of Mr. Arrowsmith's ignorance of the Japanese language, the *estimable*, not the *ignorant*, is the epithet he applied to him.

I would observe, by way of palliation of Arrowsmith's offence in this particular, that French writers, and even Mr. Klaproth himself, make strange havock with the *English* language. An instance, affording an amusing example of both, I subjoin:—The *Revue Encyclopédique* for June 1824 convicts Mr. K. of mistranslating, in his *Mémoires relatifs a l'Asie*, the English word *duty*, by *ordre*, and *ordonnance*; observing that it meant *devoir*. The writer should have stopped here; but, in order to demonstrate the precise meaning we affix to the word, he adds a quotation from "Thomas Gray," as follows:—

> Where ignorance is *duty*,
> It is folly to be wise.

Every school-boy in England knows that the word *duty* does not occur in the passage at all! The verse, thus barbarously mangled, is from the "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College:"—

> No more: *Where ignorance is bliss,*
> *'Tis folly to be wise.*

Mr. Klaproth seems so determined to fix every blunder in the map upon Arrowsmith, and upon him alone, that he falls into something like inconsistency. In one part of his Observations he reproaches the artist with not correcting the alleged errors of preceding maps, in respect to the course of the Tes, on the authority of D'Anville and *Fischer*; yet, in the next page but one, he absolutely ridicules him for adopting Fischer's "*conjectures hasardées*." Again: Arrowsmith has availed himself of the great Russian map of Central Asia, published at St. Petersburgh by Mr. Pansner. In this map there are (according to Mr. K.) some most extraordinary blunders; such as a river and several towns laid down *twice over!* errors of from *three* to *four* degrees in the longitude of places!—all of which Mr. Klaproth ascribes, not to *ignorance* in Mr. Pansner, but to a *singular fatality*;—yet because our countryman has unhappily adopted some of these errors, and deserted Mr. Pansner when he was right, he smarts under the unsparing lash of the critic. I may add that it is not consistent to say, as Mr. Klaproth does, in the same breath, that Arrowsmith is the most ignorant of all map-makers; and that all the skill I have

I have possessed by those of the continent consists in copying what his *workshop* supplies. The disciples must be at least as ignorant as their master.

Mr. Klaproth reserves till the last what he appears to consider as the most flagrant error in this "*detestable*" map of Asia. Speaking of its author, he says, "such is his ignorance, that he still divides China into *fifteen* provinces, although that country has been, for eighty or a hundred years, divided into *eighteen*." If this be a proof of consummate ignorance, I fear it must be said of Mr. Klaproth himself, *morbo jactatur eodem*; for the number of provinces of which the empire of China consists is *nineteen*; the province of Keang-nan having been for some ten or twenty years past, divided into two, Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy. This error of Mr. K. is the more remarkable, because he has been long employed upon a History of China.

Should this letter, as it probably will, meet the eye of Mr. Klaproth, he may hastily conclude I am an advocate of the hydrographer, or an enemy of his own. I am neither. I have not the least acquaintance with Mr. Arrowsmith, and I believe his map to be very faulty. With respect to Mr. Klaproth, I have had sufficient intercourse with him to make me admire his talents and acquirements. I wish, however, that his strictures upon others were less angry and uncharitable; his own countrymen do not approve of them; the manner in which he has criticised Arrowsmith has been pronounced, by a writer in the literary journal called *Le Globe*, of Dec. 27, to be "a style suited perhaps to China or Tartary, but not yet customary in France."

I conclude with a remark, with which Mr. Klaproth cannot be offended, since it was made by himself on that able linguist Dr. Morrison, in criticising his valuable Chinese Dictionary: "he will experience a difficulty in persuading us that all infallibility centers in himself."

Believe me to be, &c.

B.

P.S. I perceive from your last number, that we are to be favoured with a new map of Asia from Mr. Klaproth!

VOX ET PRÆTEREA.

In a rich garden, where the laughing Spring,
With lavish hands, her gaudiest gifts did fling,
An arbour stood, within whose grateful shade,
Sad Bion's listless limbs were careless laid.
His soul was stung by haughty Laura's scorn,
And Jealousy was fixing there his thorn.
In vain the warbling minstrels strain their throats,
In vain the blackbird pours his mellow notes;
The flowers, with smiling features, vainly try
To soothe him;—he responds but with a sigh.—
The sound was echoed in a sweeter key.—
'Twas strange; he thought no soul was there but he!
Sure it was fancy: yet again he tried:
The word he loved he spake, and "Laura!" cried:
"Laura!" in gentle tone, a silvery voice replied.
He started forth, and by the arbour's side,
The smiling, chiding, blushing Laura spied.
The bold intrusion her soft lips atone,
And prove *this* echo was not *voice alone*.

E. R.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

THE rudeness and sterility of the Chinese *spoken* language, contrasted with the copiousness of the *written* language, and the elaborate skill displayed in the formation of its character, raise a considerable degree of astonishment in those who are accustomed to an alphabetical tongue, and who conceive that the oral, as it preceded, ought to be at least equally perfect as the written, which, in other languages, designed for purposes of ordinary communication, is but an expedient to exhibit sounds to the eye, or to establish a link of connexion between the two senses of hearing and seeing. Did we possess any facts to support such a theory, we might suspect that the two vehicles of communication in China were not originally produced amongst the same people; that they were in fact two languages, radically and completely distinct from each other, which, by some accident, had been brought into proximity, and had coalesced, so far as was practicable, for mutual aid. To a superficial theorist, this speculation would appear countenanced by the known fact, that, in the various countries in which the Chinese written character is employed, the spoken language is altogether different, not only from that of China, but from that of each other: so that it is demonstrated by abundant examples, that a spoken language may easily (as is indeed apparent without example) be engrafted on, or connected with, the characters of China.

According to Dr. Morrison,* the spoken language (notwithstanding its existing rudeness) has undergone a variety of changes. Prior to the second or third century of our era, it was preserved only in the memories of the people, and communicated either *vivâ voce*, or by referring to a character which was well known, and having the same sound as one not known. The Chinese themselves say, that, in high antiquity, they had words without letters; that is, they had no written language: in the middle ages, about the time of Confucius, words were communicated by letters; that is, the characters were invented: in later times, the sounds of many characters were forgotten and lost. To this fact, the Dictionary of Dr. Morrison bears ample testimony: it contains many characters, the probable meaning of which may be discovered by analysis, but which have no known sound whatever.

There seems good reason for believing that importations of foreign words have been made into the Chinese; but this is the case in all languages. The system of syllabic spelling, which is but partially in use, ill-understood, and almost discouraged, in China, at the present day, has been fully proved, Dr. Morrison observes,† to have originated in a modification of some foreign system, probably the Sanscrit. The transfusion must have been trifling, if we consider the poverty of the language alone; but Dr. Marshman, in his *Clavis Sinica*, has refuted the allegations, or rather conjectures, of Sir Wm. Jones, and other Oriental scholars; by demonstrating that there could be no foundation for supposing that Sanscrit words existed, to any but a very trifling extent, in the Chinese tongue.

Could we imagine that a nation existed, the individuals of which did not possess the faculty of speech, and were able to convey ideas to each other by a medium adapted to the eye alone, their language (if such a solecism may be pardoned) would be constructed upon the same principles as the Chinese character; it would, in fact, correspond exactly with that character in its origin and subsequent history, as developed by Chinese writers, who state that their symbols

* Dictionary, *Introd.* p. iii. † *Ibid.* p. vi.

symbols were originally representatives of the object signified, which, for the sake of convenience, and to admit of ready combination in forming signs of abstract ideas, were abbreviated and modified; and that many characters still show that the source from whence they were derived was a resemblance to the object.

The vocal tongue of China is diametrically opposed to most others: the Arabic and the Chinese, for example, are very antipodes. In the former, the number of distinct sounds, or combinations of sounds, applied to one object, is said to be, in one instance, *a thousand;* in the latter, including every variation of the tones, many of which are never used, or even known by native scholars, the sounds do not exceed 800. The number of sounds distinguishable by the English alphabet is about 350; and if we divide the number of characters, 80,000, by this, we shall find that, upon an average, the same sound, or sounds so similar as not to be discriminated by means of our alphabet, must be applied to about 229 different and discordant ideas. The most experienced Chinese will find 100 (or perhaps 1,000) characters expressed by the same identical sound.

We cannot be suprised to find, therefore, that, since the meaning of the vocal language is so imperfectly transmitted to the mind, by means of the tongue and ear, the Chinese are forced, in common conversation, to trace the characters rapidly in the air,* in order to assist the apprehension of the person addressed; or that in public assemblies, passages of an orator's speech, or of an imperial edict, are inscribed on boards and exhibited to the eye, while their sounds are uttered to the ear of the multitude. This expedient is not only convenient, as the means of preventing very awkward mistakes; but it is a very advantageous mode of communicating a language so constructed, that it sometimes requires several phrases to express, with adequate force, what is conveyed by the sight of a single character.† The passage of the Roman poet may be more justly applied to this than to any other tongue that was ever invented, not excepting hieroglyphics:

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quàm quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

Chinese writers defend their system with some address. They say, that the variety, which in other languages prevails in respect to sound, in Chinese reigns in the character. "The people of Fan" (supposed to be Thibet, but the observation is applicable to foreign nations generally) "prefer the sounds, and what they obtain enters by the ear; the Chinese prefer the beautiful character, and what they obtain enters by the eye."‡ The advantages of the written language are well described by Dr. Morrison: "The character forms a picture, which really is, or, by early associations is considered, beautiful and impressive. The Chinese fine writing (when fully understood, by dispensing with all the minute particles and diffusive expressions, which are absolutely necessary to give to sounds that variety, which makes them intelligible in spoken language) darts upon the mind with a vivid flash, a force, and a beauty, of which alphabetic language is incapable. Chinese writing is also more permanent than the alphabetic system, which is ever varying its spelling with the continually changing pronunciation of the living voice. Perhaps the Chinese written language has contributed, in some degree, to the unity of the Chinese nation."§

M.

* Rémusat; *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérat. Chin.*, p. 33. † *Ibid.*, p. 86.
‡ Morrison's Dict. *Introd.* p. vii. § *Ibid.* p. xi.

M. Abel Rémusat, an able French Sinologist, bears similar testimony to the peculiar advantages and beauties of this curious tongue: "If," says he, "in common languages, etymology and analysis sometimes lead to interesting results, by displaying in words the origin and progress of ideas, what attractions should not the examination of these ancient characters possess, where a people, who ascend to the first ages of the world, have deposited so many traditions, and unintentionally traced the history of its most ancient thoughts, and the most secret operations of its understanding! What pleasure for a metaphysician to discover, on an alyzingone of the characters of the Y-king, or the Shoo-king, some of those approximations, which are the more singular as they are less conformable to the nature of things; to assist, as by intuition, the reasonings of Chow-Kung, or of Confucius; to realize the views of Buffon and Condillac, in discovering the early steps of human reason, and surprizing it in its first irregularities!"*

A reader, who is entirely ignorant of the peculiar system upon which the written language of China is formed, would be unable to appreciate fully the striking qualities which, according to these two learned writers, are inherent in it. A few examples will therefore tend to illustrate their meaning: whilst, at the same time, they will reveal to the ignorant, in a small degree, the nature of the language, and demonstrate to what an extent of elegance and beauty it may be carried, as the understanding of those who employ it becomes enlarged and purified.

Each compound character in Chinese contains a key or radical character: the number of these radicals is 214; and the most approved dictionaries arrange all the characters in the language under that number of heads, subdivided into classes, according to the number of strokes of the pencil required to form that part of the complex character which is superadded to the key. The radicals, or keys, are also divided into seventeen classes, according to the number of strokes they consist of, from one to seventeen. These radicals have mostly a meaning which shows that they must have been primitive characters: as *man*, *woman*, *sun*, *moon*, *rice*, *hill*, &c. Few, if any, can be strictly said to possess an abstract signification.

It is obvious that, as human knowledge advanced, one key, or governing character, would be more frequently employed than another; accordingly, whilst *chòo*, a point, the third radical, has but seven compounds; *jin*, a man, the ninth radical, has about seven hundred. *Neu*, a woman, the thirty-eighth radical, has almost the same number of compounds as man, although of more limited power: the former including the two distinct ideas conveyed by the Latin terms *vir* and *homo*.

The Chinese, as is well known, hold women in some degree of contempt, and regard them as inferior in the scale of creation. This feeling, at once the cause and the symptom of an ill-organized society, may be discovered in the mode in which they employ the character *neu*, signifying woman, in composition. *Sŭh*, discreet and respectful, is compounded of *woman* and *restriction*. *Foo*, a married woman, of *woman* and *broom*. *Tho*, subjected, secure; of a *claw* placed over *woman*. *Wang*, immoral, consists of *fugitive* and *woman*. The same character is employed in the following compounds: *Nan*, to wrangle or scold, composed of two characters of *woman* placed *opposite to each other*. *Neaou*, levity of behaviour, lewdness; of a *man* placed between *two women*; and, *vice versâ*, a *woman* placed between *two men*. *Chen*, beautiful, elegant; of

* Discourse on the origin, progress, and utility of the cultivation of the Chinese language in Europe.

of *woman* and a *single garment*. *Seu*, weak, feeble; of *a woman* and *want*. *T'han*, to be in a disordered dirty state; *of woman* and *coals*. *Seun*, conceited; of *a woman* and *to strut*. *He*, to play, or frolic; of *a woman* and *pleased*. *Shwang*, a widow; of *woman* and *hoar frost*. *Thuh*, gross lewdness; of *woman* and *a muddy ditch*. *Tseu*, to marry; of *to take* and *woman*. *Gan*, suppressed anger; of *woman* and *sour wine!*

The following are examples of elegance in the use of this key:—*Ch'ha*, a young unmarried woman, composed of *woman* and *bending down*, like an ear of corn. *Ying*, an infant at the breast; of *two pearls* and *woman*. *Hoo*, handsome, pretty; of *woman* and *to sigh*.

The radical *sin*, the heart, is much used in composition. *Ke*, awe, reverence, is compounded of *heart* and *dread*. *Tan*, grief and vexation of mind; of *heart* and *a burning flame*. *Shin*, sincere, thoughtful; of *true* and *heart*. *Chuen*, disquiet; of *heart* and *black*. *Hwae*, to cherish; of *to hide* and *heart*. *Yu*, simple, silly, ignorant; of *monkey* and *heart*. *Tseay*, proud; of *heart* and *to advance*. *Sze*, to think; of *heart* and *the brain*, or *sensorium*. *Pha*, to fear, or apprehend; of *heart* and *white*.* *Wang*, absence of mind; of *a runaway* and *heart*. *Chè*, to feel shame; of *heart* and *ear*: because, say the commentators, shame heats the ear. *Mŭn*, vexation; of *full* and *heart*. *So*, a suspicious mind; of *three hearts*. *Hwan*, to dishonour; of *heart* and *filth*. *Taou*, sorrow; of *heart* and *knife*. *Jin*, anger, of *knife* and *heart*. *Jin*, fortitude; of a *knife* piercing a *heart*, and *to bear it*. *Wei*, to comfort; of *smooth*, *heat*, and *heart*. *Kwan*, accustomed to, had experience or practice in; of *a heart* placed beside *affairs*, as if it had passed through: this character was formerly written with *a hand* instead of *a heart*.

The sun (*jĭh*) is often employed in the same figurative manner: placed behind *mŭh*, a tree, it signifies break of day, or the rising of the sun in the east (*tung*); placed above the tree, it denotes light (*kaou*); placed below the tree, it means obscure twilight (*yaou*). *Tsang*, the approach of night, is formed from *hill* and the *sun* below it. *Tso*, yesterday: of the *sun* and *a runaway*. *Yĭh*, change, alteration, is composed of the *sun* and *moon*; denoting that they succeed each other. *Wang*, the full moon, is compounded of *statesman*, the *moon*, and to *sustain*; the propriety of which combination we should vainly inquire, if it was not known that the fifteenth day of the lunar month is a court day, when it is the duty of the ministers to wait upon the emperor.

There are various other compounds, the force of which it requires a knowledge of Chinese manners and notions to comprehend. Thus, *Tseaou*, to mourn over the dead, is composed of *a hand* grasping *a bow*; because, say the commentators, anciently, before coffins were used, and the rites of sepulture instituted, birds and beasts were kept from the corpse by a man with a bow in his hand. So, also, the character *wang*, signifying a king or sovereign, is formed by three horizontal lines, connected by a perpendicular stroke, and is said to denote that a prince connects the three powers (as the Chinese call them) of heaven, earth, and man.

Some characters disclose great elegance and fulness of meaning, and demand, as M. Rémusat remarks, a sentence to express their signification. *Yew*, affluent, ease and quiet, is compounded of the characters which represent *man*, *sorrow* (consisting of *the face* and *the heart*, because the heart reveals its sentiments

* This shows a remarkable coincidence of thought between two distant people, the Chinese and Europeans, who seem to have adopted the same vulgar error, that a coward's blood is *white*. See Shakspeare and our old dramatic writers, *passim*.

sentiments by the countenance), and *to walk:* it thus seems to imply a state in which a *man* is able if he pleases to *withdraw himself* from *pain and suffering.* *San,* to cover, is composed of the character *man* (which is shaped like a pair of compasses), the legs distended, and inclosing the character *ten* with four small characters of *man.* The Chinese say that this character implies, that "little men's sole dependence is upon the shelter afforded by great men." The most ordinary use of this character is to express *an umbrella! Tse,* to sacrifice; of *flesh,* the *right hand,* and *to declare.* Who cannot read a sentence in this single word? *Ying,* to rest tranquil; is composed of *infant* and a *shelter.* *Yew,* to aid or protect; of *man, mouth,* and *hand:* signifying all the faculties of help. *Chan,* weak, sighing; of three characters of *a child,* placed at *a door.* *Wän,* benevolent, humane; of *a basin with food,* and *a man* placed in *a prison.* *Seang,* a village-school; of *a covert* and *sheep* or *lambs.* *Wang,* to forget; of *a runaway* (compound of *jŭh,* to enter, and *yin,* obscurity) and *heart.* *Yew,* cordiality; of *two hands joined.* *Wáng,* to expect, to hope for a banished friend; of *a fugitive,* the *moon,* and a *northern region.* *Tŭh,* to examine into, to correct; of a *senior* and an *eye.* *Tsin,* affection, relationship, is compounded of a cluster of characters signifying *to see plants growing together under the same roof.*

In all or most of these characters, each of which is expressed in speech by a monosyllable, the eye perceives a scope of meaning of which the beautiful compounds in the Greek language afford a very imperfect and inadequate idea.

A few more examples are subjoined, in which, if there is less elegance, beauty, or poetical expression, there is great force and energy:—*Che,* to know, is compounded of a *dart* and *mouth,* denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicable. *Keŏ,* to look affrightedly, to keep the eyes wandering about; of *two eyes,* a *hand,* and *wings.* *Kan,* sweet, flattery; of *mouth* and the *tongue.* *Lĕĕ,* to hunt; of *a dog* and *the bristles of a hog.* *Leaou,* to hunt at night; of *a dog* and *fire lighted up.* *K'heú,* a timid glance, a wild look; of *a bird* and *two eyes.* *Keaòu,* the cholic; of *disease* (represented by *a man leaning against something*) and *contortion.* *Tseuen,* to apply to learning, to write books; of *words* and *things selected,* placed over *a stand.* *Tsĭh,* contracted (either in mind or body); of a *cave* and *a fugitive:* a man seeking concealment huddles himself up in a corner. *Tsĭh,* to reprehend: of *a thorn* and *a pearl.* *Yŭn,* sincerely, honestly; of *crooked* (or *selfish*) placed over *man.* *Tsow,* rapid, urgent; of *a horse, to take,* and *a multitude.* *Tsĭh,* to rob, or a robber; of *money* and *a weapon.* *Tsun,* to watch over, to preserve; of *a child* and *a hand.* *Kwang,* bright, splendour; of *fire* placed above *a man.* *Tsun,* to rob or pillage; of *evil* and *two spears.* *Keu,* to dwell; of *body* and *resting-place* or *seat.* *Tsëen,* tapering (like a pyramid); of *small* above, and *large* below. *Tscĭh,* to whisper; of *mouth* and *ear.* *Tseuč,* to interrupt, break asunder, put an end to; of *silk,* a *knife,* a *knot.* *Chang,* the mind on the stretch, or distracted; of *a bow* and *to extend.* *Tsuy,* to go to law, or get into law; of a *net* and *to be wrong.* *Tŭh,* abrupt; of *a dog* and *a den* (as if rushing out). *Tuy,* to decline or refuse; of *to walk* and *a look of indignation.* *K'hĕĕ,* cowardly, timid; of *a dog* and *to go away.* *Tow,* to fight; of *two soldiers* placed opposite to each other. *Pun,* confusion, or precipitation; of *three cows in a fright.* *Chen,* to inspect, unroll or turn out; of *two men turning over cloth.* *Tsae,* heavy national calamities; of *water* and *fire.* *Tsae,* calamity; of *stream* and *a line* crossing (or obstructing) it. In the two last characters we observe an instance of the obscurity of the spoken and the perspicuity of the written language. The *sound* of the two words is the

the same; the meaning would probably be expressed in any other language by the same term; but how strikingly dissimilar are the constituent parts of the two characters, and how instantaneously would the eye of a Chinese discover the distinction!

The alterations which have been occasionally made in a few characters, the reasons of which are generally assigned, afford lessons pregnant with instruction. Thus, *túy,* to answer a question, was originally composed of *luxuriant* or *excessive,* joined to *mouth,* and *rule* or *measure* (the radical); the Emperor Wăn-te removed the *mouth,* and added *sze* (compounded of *one,* the commencement of numbers, and *ten,* a perfect number) signifying a learned man, one devoted to moral duties. The Emperor, it is said, intimated by this change, that too much talk was improper; and that a man should be actuated by a desire to speak only truth.

Some few characters appear, on analysis, so barren of meaning that even a Chinese etymologist would probably deem them beyond his power of illustration: *desperet tractata nitescere posse.* Such, for example, as *wŭh,* the whole material world, every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth; composed of *a cow* and the sound *wŭh.* *Tseĭh,* an ancient appellation of China; of *stone* and *to reprehend.* *Tsëĕ,* success of an army; of *hand* and a *treadle.* *Peaou,* a spiral wind rising from the ground, a whirlwind; of *three dogs.* *Shen,* good, virtuous; of *sheep* in the midst of *mutual wrangling.* *Ming,* a name or title; of *evening* and *mouth.* The last character a Chinese lexicographer has made a desperate effort to explain, by stating that in the *dusk,* in order to be known, it is necessary to *call out* one's *name!*

This essay has perhaps already extended to too great length: only one example, therefore, will be added to show that a different arrangement of the same members of one particular character produces an obvious change of meaning to the eye. *P'hin,* rank, degree, consists of *three mouths,* thus arranged:

1
2 3; *ling,* the voices of many, consists also of *three mouths,* but placed in a line—1, 2, 3: in the first there is *subordination* and order; in the last, *equality* and want of order.

The trifling insight into the conformation of this curious tongue, which the aforegoing particulars afford, may perhaps furnish an additional incentive to those which Chinese scholars have supplied, to its more extensive cultivation. The rich rewards of this study are depicted in the following eloquent passage of the Discourse of M. Abel Rémusat to the students of Chinese in France:—

"An immense literature, the fruit of forty centuries of assiduous efforts and labours; eloquence and poetry enriched with the beauties of a picturesque language, which reveals all its colours to the imagination; metaphor, allegory, and allusion concurring to form the most pleasing, energetic, and imposing pictures; the most extensive annals possessed by mankind, disclosing to us actions almost unknown, not only of the Chinese, but of the Japanese, the Coreans, the Tartars, the Tibetians, and the inhabitants of the further Peninsula; wherein are unfolded the mysterious dogmas of Buddha, those of the pretended votaries of Reason, and those consecrated to the eternal principles and political philosophy of Confucius. These are the objects which the Chinese books offer to studious men, who, without leaving Europe, may travel in imagination to distant countries."

PARALLELISM IN THE SACRED WRITINGS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In a review of my "Key to the Psalms," contained in your number for April, the writer makes the following remark: "The *peculiarity* which Mr. Boys has treated of, is a peculiarity which is visible in almost all oriental writings, especially poetry. We could undertake to point out very striking instances of parallelism in Hafez, Saadi, and Ferdouzi."

Allow me to call your attention to the specific object of my work; which is not merely to point out such parallelisms in the Sacred Scriptures as have been pointed out by others; namely, parallelisms of lines, verses, and detached portions of the text; but to evince that integral parts of the Bible, such, for instance, as whole Psalms, and whole Epistles, have a character of parallelism: and not only this, but that the Psalms and Epistles are for the most part *single* parallelisms; the one primary arrangement embracing the whole composition; whatever minor correspondences may prevail in its members, or in any one of them, viewed alone. What I mean is very apparent in the example of Psalm CI, which the Reviewer has quoted at length. This Psalm falls, *as a whole*, into an alternate parallelism of four members, A., B., *A.*, *B.*; whatever subordinate parallelisms may be contained in any one of these members taken apart.

Does the Reviewer mean that any *such* instances of parallelism are to be found in the writers whom he names, or only instances of parallel lines, &c.? I know at present of but two uninspired compositions (always excepting the examples which I have given in Appendix No. III. of my "Key") so constructed: and one of these is a Hebrew hymn or psalm, the date of which I have not been able to ascertain. If the Reviewer, or any of your readers, can add to the number, from their acquaintance with the stores of oriental literature, I shall be much gratified by seeing their examples (with a literal translation) in the next, or any subsequent number, of the *Asiatic Journal;* or even if he only means instances of subordinate parallelisms, in lines, couplets, &c. Any light which your contributors may be able to throw upon the subject will be welcome, especially as coming from the East.

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the candid and favourable manner in which you have noticed my work; of which I am the more sensible, from the different treatment which I have met with in other quarters.

I remain, &c.

THOMAS BOYS.

34, *Bouverie Street, Fleet Street,*
29 *April* 1826.

FATALISM QUALIFIED.

From the Persian.

Fate has decreed the end; the means belong
To us, and therefore may be right or wrong.
That all must die, is one of Nature's laws:
But should we rush into a serpent's jaws?

THE NAGAS.

THE expedition to Munnipoor performed by Lieut. Pemberton, in conjunction with Gumbheer Sing (of which the official report may be seen in p. 100), afforded an opportunity of observing the country between Banskandy and Munnipoor (the former described as situated in longitude 93° 8′, the latter in 94° 15′), and especially the character of the hill people called Nagas. Some account of this tribe was given in p. 178 of our present volume; and we add the following particulars from a narrative furnished by Lieut. Pemberton, extracted from the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta.

This singular race of people, extending from the north-western extremity of Kachar to the frontiers of Chittagong, from their poverty and peculiar situation, have escaped the sufferings inflicted by a powerful enemy on the more wealthy occupiers of the plains below them. With a sagacity which has at once insured them both health and security, they have in every instance established themselves upon the most inaccessible peaks of the mountainous belt they inhabit, and from these elevated positions can see and guard against approaching danger long before it is sufficiently near to be felt. Various attempts, in the days of their prosperity and power, were made by the Rajahs of Munnipoor, Kachar, and Tipperah, to reduce these savages to a state of vassalage, but uniformly without success: they steadily refused to acknowledge allegiance to either power; and policy restrained the two first from using coercive measures, where success was, at least, doubtful, and failure would effectually have closed against them the only direct communication between their respective countries.

The Naga villages are built with little regularity on the summits and crests of the different hills. The houses consist of an extensive thatch, from thirty to fifty feet in length, almost resting on the ground, with a pole of about eighteen feet high; the whole constructed in the most solid and compact manner. In every house there are two apartments, the largest of which is public, and the other appropriated to the females of the family, who are allowed unreserved intercourse with all visitors, whether male or female. In addition to duties that may be considered strictly domestic, the Naga woman has many others to perform daily, which render her life one of continued activity. In the morning she proceeds to the dépôt of grain, stored in huts raised upon a platform about four feet from the ground, of which the people of two or more houses are generally the joint proprietors (though the industrious are sometimes possessed of the whole contents of one granary); after filling her conical basket with grain sufficient for the supply of the day, she returns home, and is employed for some hours in clearing it from the husk by pounding it in large wooden mortars. This task accomplished, it becomes necessary to carry a number of hollow bamboo tubes to some distant spring, where they are filled and re-conveyed home by the industrious female. She then prepares food for her husband, and a numerous family of young children, and when not employed in these indispensable duties, is generally engaged in the manufacture of a coarse cloth called *khès*, or clearing the rice-fields of weeds. Idleness, the bane of more civilized life, is thus tolerably well guarded against; and as the violation of conjugal duty is invariably attended by death, or expulsion from the village, infidelity is a vice which appears to be scarcely known.

The youth, who wishes to espouse a girl, if accepted, agrees to serve her father for a term of years, generally limited to the period at which she may be considered marriageable. At the end of his servitude, a house is constructed for the young couple by their parents, who also supply them with a small stock of pigs, fowls, and rice. A long previous training has fully qualified the young bride to enter upon the duties of her new station, and the value of her services is generally so well appreciated, that lightning is not more prompt than the vengeance of a Naga for any insult offered to his laborious partner. His spear gives the ready reply to any remark derogatory to her honour; and on one occasion, great difficulty was experienced in saving an offender from its effects. Justice is administered by a council, formed of the oldest and most respectable men of the village: they summon the culprit, hear the charge, adjudge the sentence, and its execution is immediate.

Whenever a hill is to be cleared, preparatory to bringing it into cultivation, intimation is given by the persons principally concerned to the heads of the different families in the village; a member is then deputed from every house, and they proceed to the performance of the task; when completed, they are entertained, by the person for whose benefit the land was cleared, with an abundance of boiled rice, fowls, a liquor procured by fermentation from rice (of which they drink large quantities), and any other savage luxury that may be procurable. When the crops, consisting principally of rice and cotton, become ripe, all participate in the labour of cutting and transporting the produce to the granaries already mentioned.

Some differences are perceptible between the Nagas of these hills and the Koochung tribes, scattered among the ranges south of the Barak. The latter are of smaller stature, darker complexion, and more unfavourable countenances. Their thirst for blood, and avidity after plunder, have depopulated the hills, which were inhabited by less warlike tribes; and they are known to make predatory excursions to the foot of the hills at the southern extremity of Kachar. Among the tribes in the vicinity of Kala Naga the term *Koochung* is always associated with ideas of rapine and plunder; and the narrow gateways, which protect the only entrances to their villages, are said to have been rendered originally necessary by the nocturnal attacks of those enterprizing marauders. The safety of the village is entrusted to a number of youths, selected for their superior strength and activity, who are distinguished by a blue mantle of the khès cloth, tastefully studded with cowries, and garters of red thread, bound round the calf of the leg. It is difficult to conceive a more pleasing union of manliness, grace, and activity, than is exhibited by one of these safeguards, when seen standing on the very verge of some projecting rock with all the ease of conscious security. The northern Nagas generally bear some degree of resemblance to the Chinese, though the expression of countenance is, in many, far more intellectual: the complexion is of a light copper-colour, and their hair, which is cut close round the forehead, is of remarkable inflexibility. They are distinguished by a restlessness strongly characteristic of their usual habits of life, and the muscular strength displayed in the swelling outline of their well-formed limbs, evinces men capable, from long habit, of performing journeys, which by the less practised inhabitant of the plain would prove impossible. They never travel but in parties, each man carrying a conical-shaped basket on his back, secured by two straps, one of which embraces the chest, and the other passes round the forehead; the right hand grasps a spear, shod at the lower extremity with a pointed ferule, serving the

the double purpose of a defensive weapon and friendly support. In their mercantile trips to the Banskandee and Munnipoor bazars, they usually exchange their superfluous cotton for fowls, salt, dried fish, tobacco, and cloth, and are almost always accompanied by some of their indefatigable females, whose muscular power appears but little inferior to that of the men, while the superior delicacy of their sex is only discernible in faces rather less bronzed, and hair of greater length, than that of their nominal defenders. Their food consists of rice, fowls, pigs, and kids; of the two last they are particularly fond; but they are rarely killed except on particular occasions: milk they never touch, and, in this respect, resemble the Garrows, who are said, by way of execration, to term it "diseased matter."

During our stay at Moonjeronkoonao a female died, and previous to the interment of the body, in compliance with universal custom, it was necessary to entertain the friends of the deceased. A pig was brought forth for this purpose; its legs were tied, and the animal was conveyed to a spot near the door of the hut, which had been previously chosen as the place of interment, where it was beaten to death with large bamboos, and, without any other preparation, was conveyed to a large fire, roasted, and devoured: the grave was then dug, and the body committed to the dust. It is customary to strew over the grave such articles belonging to the deceased as were of little value, and these fragments are frequently the only memorials that testify the vicinity of a grave. Their warriors are treated with greater deference; the grave of him who has fallen in action is invariably fenced round with bamboos, and any allusion to him is always accompanied by some expression of regard or mark of respect.

The ferry-bridges of the Munnipoorians seem to be curiously constructed, and are thus described by Lieut. Pemberton:—

"For three days the Eerung Nullah continued so swollen by rain as to be impassable, and two Nagas were drowned in attempting to cross it on a raft; but finding, at the end of that time, that there was little prospect of any material change, we left Moonjeronkoonao, and descending by a foot-path, scarcely passable from innumerable creepers, and the extreme slipperiness of the soil, reached the customary place of crossing the Eerung. We found it, however, in a state of the most violent agitation, dashing with a force and fury that nothing could withstand, over this contracted part of its rocky bed: a more favourable spot was sought and obtained half a mile higher up, where the breadth of the nullah was fifty yards, and its depth sufficient to allow a free passage to the accumulating mass of water. Gumbeer Sing's men had been sent forward the day before to collect bamboos and cane for constructing rafts, and throwing a line across the river, to which they were to be attached; but previous to our arrival, all attempts to get across had failed, and even then the Munnipoorians, who are almost amphibious, swam it with great difficulty. The mode of constructing bridges by this active and enterprizing people is more expeditious than any other I am aware of, and requires nothing more than the materials which, in a mountainous country, are almost always procurable. The reed, upon whose strength the subsequent stability of the bridge entirely depends, is obtained in lengths varying from fifteen to twenty yards; they are connected by knots, and, when made sufficiently long, one end is firmly secured to a tree near the edge of the water, and a loop made at the other extremity, through which the man who takes it across passes his arm; he then travels along the bank until sufficiently above the spot he wishes to reach on the opposite side, to counteract the effect of the stream, and plunges into the water; when near the opposite side he is met by another man, previously sent

sent across to fasten a length of the reed to a tree, who, with the disengaged end in his hand, dives and secures it to the loop; the connected line is then drawn tight enough to raise it above the surface of the water, and by frequently repeating the same operation, is increased to any required degree of strength. While some are thus engaged, other parties are employed cutting trees and bamboos for the bridge; the timber is worked into the bed of the river, until it appears sufficiently firm, and is afterwards rendered still more secure by diagonal props, so placed against the uprights as effectually to counteract the tendency of the current to wash them down; branches of trees are laid across, and the whole covered with a coarse mat formed of the bamboo, previously beaten flat. This solid structure was secured to the cane-line in several places, and built as far into the river as was practicable: a similar operation was performed on the opposite side, and the chasm left between them was subsequently occupied by substantial rafts, which, covered with branches and the same description of mat already alluded to, were secured to the cane line, and fastened to the more solid structures on either side. Horses passed over bridges of this construction with perfect safety, and they were standing uninjured when we returned from Munnipoor, though torrents of rain had fallen between the period of their construction and this last practical application of them."

TENDERNESS TOWARDS ANIMALS IN THE EAST.

THE tenderness evinced by the Orientals towards animals is strikingly illustrated by the following fable * of what occurred to a Persian Guebre, or fire-worshipper:

Carried by an angel, says the fable, to a spot whence he beheld the place of torment of the wicked, and informed by the angel of the various reasons for the various conditions in which he saw the several sufferers, his attention was at length particularly caught by the situation of a man, whose whole naked body was surrounded by raging flames, with the single exception of his left foot! "And what," said the prophet to the angel, "what, my lord, is the cause of that particular exception?"—"The man whom thou beholdest," returned the angel, "was, in his life-time, a wicked king. His oppression of his subjects was grievous, and thou seest how he suffereth for his guilt! But, one day, that miserable tyrant (tyrant though he was) walked, near to a sheep-cote, where it chanced that he saw a lamb tethered to a stake, and was hungering after the remainder of a parcel of hay which had been placed near it, but of which it had already consumed all that was within its reach. The wicked prince feeling, upon that occasion, one emotion of pity, stretched out his left foot, and pushed the hay within the reach of the lamb! Thou perceivest, then, O prophet, how surely thy God remembereth every deed of mercy among all the sons of men; how he loveth all his creatures, and how he beareth in mind every act of love which is performed for them! A single act of mercy, bestowed upon a hungry lamb, has saved, from the flames of hell, the left foot even of a wicked tyrant!"

* From an ingenious and amusing work, entitled "Keeper's Travels in Search of his Master."

THE CONQUEST OF AFRICA BY THE ARABS.

*From Arabian Historians.**

THE rapid success which attended the Musulman arms in the Greek and Persian empires, and which, in the space of twenty-six years, under Mahomet, Abou-bekr, and Omar, made them masters of the whole of Arabia, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Cyrenaica, Kusistan, Aderbijan, and Khorasan, an empire more extensive than that of the Romans, led to a project for subjecting the African continent to their authority. Some successful attempts made by the Caliph Othman, the successor of Omar, encouraged them to profit by the existing condition of that vast country, which had been, for many years, desolated by cruel and bloody wars. The invasion of the Vandals, their conflicts with the Mauri, or Moors, and with the Romans, but more especially the destructive expedition of Justinian, had almost depopulated Africa. Abdallah, the Governor of Egypt, under the Caliph Othman, his brother, persuaded that monarch to undertake this new and apparently easy conquest. His importunities prevailed over the remonstrances of an ancient companion of Mahomet, who would have dissuaded him, in the name of the prophet, from making the attempt; and an army was despatched to Egypt under the orders of Mirvan, who was directed to place them at the disposal of Abdallah. The troops began their march to Egypt in the mouth of Mohurrum A.H. 27 (A.D. 647); and upon their arrival, Abdallah added some levies of his own and immediately began his march. He crossed the frontier without opposition, and soon invested, on the land side, the town of Tripoli.

This first attempt failed of success. The Arabs were unprovided with ships: they were badly supplied with provisions, and had no machines for assaulting the town, without the aid of which valour can avail little in the assault of places fortified by art and nature. Tripoli was moreover defended by a strong and brave garrison, consisting of Greeks and Berbers, or natives of the country, who offered a vigorous resistance. Abdallah was forced to raise the siege; he then undertook that of Capes, or Cabis, which he was obliged to abandon from similar causes. Far from losing courage, he resolved to march in quest of an enemy to whom he might give battle, convinced that a victory would render him master of the country. He soon found one: Dgergis, or George, governor of that part of Africa under the emperor Constans, appeared at the head of 120,000 men. The first conflict was not decisive; it was followed by several other battles, which greatly weakened the Musulmans.

George had a daughter exquisitely handsome, and whose bravery equalled her beauty. She mixed in the battle on horseback, managed her weapons with surprising address, and fought always beside her father. He promised her in marriage, with a portion of 100,000 dinars, or pieces of gold, to whoever would kill the general of the Arabs. Abdallah was at first intimidated at this promise, of which he soon heard; at length he also set a price upon the head of the governor. Skirmishes continued between the two armies, which were in the sequel terminated by a decisive engagement. The Arabs decoyed their antagonists into a skirmish by stratagem, and after the conflict was over, they

* This article is an abstract of a memoir by M. Otter, a French scholar deeply versed in the Oriental tongues, published in the *Hist. de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, t. xxi. p. 111. It is one of the few fruits of that author's labours in the investigation of Arabian literature, which were suddenly interrupted by death. The principal Arabian authority cited by him is Novairi, who died A.H. 732, and who derived his facts from Rebia, the commander of the advanced guard of one of the invading armies, and from other Arabian writers.

they fell unexpectedly upon the camp of the Greeks at the moment when their troops, exhausted with heat and fatigue, had quitted their arms. The Arabs gained a complete victory and pillaged the camp of the fugitives; George perished in the action; his daughter was made a slave, and the Arab chief presented her to the son of Zobier, who had killed the Greek general, but who, notwithstanding her charms and her renown, received her with disdain, and espoused her only in compliance with the orders of his chief.

After this success, the Arabs besieged and took Sufetala, at that period the capital of the province (which distinction was subsequently transferred to Tunis), an ancient city, decorated with sumptuous edifices, and filled with monuments of its former grandeur even in the time of Ibn Zaid and Novaïri, the latter of whom confounds it with Carthage. The booty was immense: according to custom, the fifth part was reserved for the public treasury; the rest was distributed amongst the troops. Each foot soldier had one thousand dinars; each horse soldier, three thousand,—a third for himself, and two-thirds for his horse: a remarkable proof, but not without parallel, of the singular regard paid by the Arabs towards the horse. The slaves were divided amongst the troops in the same proportion.

This victory, followed by the capture of several fortresses, infused consternation into the Greeks. They had recourse to negociations; and the conqueror, weary like themselves of the war, granted them peace on condition of his retaining all his conquests. After the conclusion of the treaty, Abdallah returned to Egypt.

The Arabs did not re-enter Africa till eighteen years afterwards, in the year of the Hegira 45 (A.D. 665), during the reign of Moavia, the first Caliph of the dynasty of the Ommiades. If we are to credit their own historians, the people of the country, impatient of the vexatious and tyrannical yoke of the emperor of the East, invited them to come to their relief. Whether this be true or not, the progress they made in their second expedition, under a chief named Ibn Kuleïj, was rapid. This general entered Africa by the way of Alexandria, and found the whole country in combustion. The Greek emperor, aware of the project of the Musulmans, had sent an army of 30,000 men to the defence of his provinces. Kuleïj arrived too late to prevent the disembarkation of these troops, but he gave battle to them on the sea-shore, and obtained a complete victory. This success enabled him to lay siege to one of the strongest places in the country, named Dgeloula,* which sustained, for a long time, the blockade, rather than the siege, of the Arabs; and it is probable the latter would have been forced to relinquish the enterprize, but for the unexpected fall of part of the defences, which accident gave the city to the Musulmans. It was surrendered to pillage, and all the inhabitants were slaughtered. This conquest terminated the exploits of Kuleïj in Africa; he was ordered by Moavia to return with his troops to Egypt.

The Caliph had not, however, abandoned his designs upon Africa. In the year 50 of the Hejira (A.D. 670) he despatched a new commander from Egypt, named Oukaba, well known amongst the Arabs for his valour as well as zeal for the propagation of the Musulman faith. The army placed under his command consisted of only 10,000 men, mostly cavalry; but this force, too weak for any important undertaking, was reinforced on its march by a vast number of Berbers, who had embraced Mahommedanism.

Oukaba forced all the passes, and penetrated far into the country, putting to

* This place is supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the *oppidum Usolitanum* of the ancients.

to death, in his progress, all the Christians who fell into his hands. But he perceived that his conquests would be only temporary unless the Musulmans possessed some important and well-fortified post in Africa, which might serve them as a citadel, and as a place of retreat in case of need. With this view, he formed the project of building a city, for which he chose an advantageous situation, near a forest, to the southward of an extremely fertile mountain, about twelve leagues from the sea, and in the vicinity of Fort Kaimounia, which geographers believe to have been constructed upon the ruins of Cyrene. Oukaba traced with his own hands the plan of the city, to which he gave the name of Cairovan. He determined that it should be 3,600 fathoms in circuit; erected in it a palace, one principal and several smaller mosques, with houses for a vast number of inhabitants; their number became, in fact, very considerable in the space of less than five years.

The arms of the Caliph continued to prosper, until a court intrigue arrested their progress. Mosleima, who became, in A.H. 55, Governor-general of Egypt and Africa, removed Oukaba from the command of the army, in order to bestow it upon one of his enfranchised slaves, named Dinar. This individual, more jealous of his predecessor than capable of emulating him, set about destroying his labours, by building a new town, which the Moors named Tenkirvan, and which he wished to people at the expense of that erected by Oukaba.

This species of truce gave the Greeks time to breathe; but it was not of long continuance. Yezid, the son and successor of Moavia, re-established Oukaba in the government of Africa. The first object of this general was to destroy the town built by Dinar, and restore to his own its former inhabitants, and the splendour which it acquired from its origin and retained afterwards: he then recommenced the war at the head of a numerous army.

He was unfortunate at his outset: after failing at the Fort of Bagaia and the city of Melis, one of the most important in the country, he entered the Zab. This is a country of great extent, which comprehended, according to Novaïri, three hundred and sixty populous towns, and its capital, named Erba,* was nearly three leagues in circumference. At the approach of Oukaba, the inhabitants of the country either retired to the capital (where the governor and chiefs of the district resided), or fled into inaccessible places. Some successful encounters rendered the Arabs soon masters of the country. The Greeks wished to defend Tahert, and their army assembled under the ramparts of the city; but it was beaten, and the place was taken by assault by the Arabs.

The vanquished had recourse to the Moors, and obtained a large supply of troops from them; but Oukaba took advantage of his good fortune, and marched directly to Tangiers, which he took, and thence, without delay, to Sus, where he knew the Moors were assembled. A Greek noble, named Julian, had given him information of the position, strength, and designs of the enemy. He had described these people, which the Arabs always term Berbers, as a ferocious race, without laws, without religion, without discipline, in short, almost destitute of every principle of humanity: a portrait which corresponds with that of the Moors, or Mauri, drawn (above a hundred years before) by Procopius.

Oukaba, availing himself of this intelligence, advanced towards the Moors, vanquished, and dispersed them. The capture of Sus was the first fruit of this

* Erba, Dr. Shaw conjectures to have been the ancient Lambesa. He founds his conjecture upon a vast number of inscriptions found in the ruins of the place.

this success. The Musulmans found in this city, and in the other parts of the country, women of the most singular beauty, some of whom were sold for a thousand pieces of gold and upwards.

Every thing now gave way before Oukaba: as he advanced, the inhabitants fled on all sides, and the troops that dared to face him in the field were routed by his Arabs. He penetrated as far as the ocean, and spurring his horse into the waves, he raised his hands to heaven, exclaiming, "Great God, if this sea did not restrain me, I would pass on to other kingdoms, fighting for thy religion, and putting to the sword all those who serve other Gods than thee!" After uttering this extravagant apostrophe, which denotes the fervid zeal which actuated the first apostles of Mahommedanism, he remained for some moments fixed in contemplation upon this boundary of his conquests.

He had imagined that the war was extinct: but he was deceived, and his excess of confidence proved fatal to him. He despised the enemy he had so often vanquished; and believing them to be sufficiently intimidated by the terror of his name, he suffered his troops to disperse, and kept but a small number near him. The Greeks profited by his imprudence. Under the direction of Kuseila, a Moor, who, although a Musulman, had become the personal enemy of Oukaba, they surprised the Arabs, attacked them with great vigour, and Oukaba perished in the combat. The field of battle still bears the name of this general, who was buried there. Cairovan surrendered to the victors, and Kuseila remained master of Africa until the year of the Hegira 69, or A.D. 688.

The Caliph Abdul-malec, successor of Mirvan, determined to undertake once more the conquest of this country; and he entrusted the task to Zuheir, whose arrival changed the aspect of affairs. The army commanded by this general was numerous, and well supplied with provisions, money, and warlike stores. It was, however, more formidable from the quality than the number of the soldiers: they consisted of the flower of the troops of Syria, and the thirst of vengeance animated them with additional ardour. Zuheir gave Kuseila no time to collect his forces: this barbarian abandoned Cairovan; but he was pursued without relaxation by Zuheir, and was at length compelled to risk a decisive battle, in which he and his principal partizans perished. After this victory the Arabian general directed his steps to the East. The intelligence he received that the Court of Constantinople had sent to Africa a fleet with a numerous army on board, induced him to suspend his march. He awaited the arrival of the Greeks; but he was defeated and slain in the contest. The Greeks afterwards re-embarked.

The Caliph, having learned the fate of his general, was extremely anxious to avenge his death without delay; but he had, at that time, to defend his throne against Abdallah-ebn-Zobeir, who disputed with him the supreme power, at the head of a powerful faction; and it was not until the defeat of this rival that he was in a condition to renew his projects upon Africa. In the year of the Hegira 74 (A.D. 693) Hassan, Governor of Egypt, received fresh orders for the expedition. The Caliph furnished him with 40,000 men, and gave him an unlimited power to make levies and collect recruits, as he should need them, and to devote the revenues of his Government to the pay of his troops.

The new general joined his forces at Cairovan, the place of rendezvous, and there formed the plan of the campaign. He resolved, from the intelligence he had received, to attack Carthage, a very strong city, where the Governor of the province resided, and to which Oukaba had in vain laid seige. Hassan was more fortunate: after routing the army,* which covered it, the wrecks of which betook themselves to Sicily or to Andalusia, he besieged the place, took it by assault, and reduced it to ashes. The Greeks reassembled under the walls of Utica; Hassan marched thither, attacked them, and by a second victory became master of the country.

The Greeks made no further resistance to the Arabs; but a Moorish princess wrested from them once more the conquest they had made. This heroine was named Kiahena:† she was the sovereign of a district in Africa, and resided in a strong place situated upon the Mountain of Evras. Having learned that Hassan meditated an expedition against her territories, she anticipated him, collected a numerous body of troops, and obtained a victory over him so complete, that he was obliged to evacuate Africa.

Five years elapsed before he could re-enter the country; which he did, at length, in the year 79 of the Hegira, with a fresh army. Kiahena reigned, after her victory, absolute sovereign of Africa. With a view of depriving the Arabs of all means of subsisting and of establishing themselves in the country, she destroyed the towns, demolished the fortresses, and cut down the trees; so that the country, which, from Tripoli to Tangiers, had been, according to the statement of Abdur-Rhaman, a succession of gardens and flourishing villages, became a frightful desert. This desperate policy expedited her ruin, by exasperating the Greeks against her: overwhelmed with despair at the ruin of their country, they made common cause with the Arabs, and had recourse to the protection of their enemies against allies who ruined under the pretext of defending them. The inhabitants of Cabis (or Capes), of Cafsa, of Constantina, and of Bakrara, adopted this course. The Moorish princess, reduced by the defection of the Greeks to dependence upon her Berber troops alone, found that her predictions and her valour were vainly opposed to the Arab forces. She was defeated in a grand battle, and her death crowned the victory of the Arabs, who, meeting with no more obstacles, completed a second time the conquest of Africa, A.D. 701. Hassan governed this country until the year 89. Under his auspices, Mahommedanism and the Musulman power daily acquired fresh strength. He incorporated 12,000 Berbers with his own troops; and this measure, which seemed to advance the vanquished to an equality with their new masters, was one of the expedients which his policy dictated to make them faithful subjects and experienced soldiers.

Hassan

* This Greek army disembarked in Africa under the orders of the patrician John. Nicephorus alleges that this general, whom he mightily eulogizes, did not arrive till some time after the taking of Carthage; but that, when he did arrive, he defeated the Arabs, retook the city, as well as other places, and wintered in the country. He adds that the prince of the Saracens (by which term he means the Caliph, or his General, Hassan) fitted out, the ensuing campaign, a fleet more considerable than the former, with which he forced the Romans to retreat and made new conquests. It hence appears that Nicephorus and Novairi are at variance; but the Arabian historian here deserves more credit than the Greek author. The latter, by mistake, attributes to the patrician John, the exploits of the Princess Kiahena hereafter mentioned. This, amongst other examples, will show that we cannot arrive at an exact and complete knowledge of the history of this period, without comparing together writers of both nations.

† Kiahena, in the language of this people, signified *Princess*, or *Prophetess*. In fact, this Queen, according to Novairi, did predict future events; and the ascendant she acquired, by this pretended knowledge of futurity, over the ignorant and superstitious people, contributed, without doubt, to collect under her standard a vast multitude. Perhaps she owed her success in a less degree to her courage than to this reputation, which inspired her troops with an enthusiasm capable of contending with that of the Arabs. The two nations accordingly fought with the same weapons. Priestesses of this kind were not uncommon in Africa: we find in Procopius that when the Roman fleet disembarked under the orders of Belisarius, the Mauri had recourse to their prophetesses; "for," he observes, "women predict future events amongst them, as the Oracles used to do amongst the Greeks." According to Tacitus, a practice somewhat similar existed amongst the Germans. In fact, women have acted as soothsayers under various names, as Pythia, Sybil, Witch, &c., in all ages and countries.

Hassan was recalled by the Caliph, and was succeeded by Mousa. This change occasioned several revolts of people unaccustomed to the yoke, and whom the fear of Hassan had alone retained within the bonds of duty. The new governor at first consigned the office of reducing them to his two sons. The obstinacy of the rebels, however, induced him to march against them in person. The Arabs, in this expedition, made 300,000 prisoners, of whom 60,000 were sold on account of the treasury, or reserved for public works, as slaves of the state. Their historians observe, that, since the commencement of Islam to this period, so considerable a booty of this kind had never yet been made.

The residue of the Berbers retired to Tangiers. Mousa pursued them thither, obliged them to lay down their arms, and gave them, as governor, one of his freed-men, named Tarik. Henceforward all was tranquil in Africa; and by the year of the Hegira 91 (A.D. 709) the Arabs were so well established throughout this vast country, that they thought themselves in a capacity to plan the conquest of Spain.

Such are the details of the invasion and conquest of Africa, an operation which occupied sixty-three years; a space of time far longer than was required to subdue Asia, but short in comparison with the extent of the country, and the obstinate resistance which it offered. These details are highly interesting, because the narrative of the Byzantine historians are extremely meagre upon the subject of these transactions, and most of their statements cannot be relied upon.

THE ISLAND OF BINTANG.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the account given in your Journal for April (p. 498) of the transfer of Malacca from the Netherlands to the British Government, which took place in April 1825, pursuant to treaty, it is stated that some difficulty might have arisen regarding the island of *Rhio* (meaning *Bintang*, on which island Rhio is situated), but that any unpleasantness was avoided by the prudence of the commissioners, who agreed to leave the matter to the decision of their respective superiors.

For the information of your readers, in reference to this subject, I beg leave to observe, that although the eighth article of the treaty, which provides for the cession of all the Netherlands establishments on the *main land*, does not specify Rhio, or rather *Bintang*; that island is specifically named in the twelfth article, among those on which his Britannic Majesty engages not to form any establishment, or enter into any dealings with the native powers.

It would appear from this (as I believe to be the case) that the island in question was not intended by the high contracting parties to be included in the interchange of territory mutually agreed on between them; and consequently that any mention of it in the eighth article was needless.

The doubt, therefore, which seems to have arisen as to the cession of that settlement, must have been owing either to some misconception on the part of the British commissioner, or to some defect of wording or otherwise, in the instructions under which he acted, leading him to suppose that the transfer of Bintang or Rhio was *implied* by that of Malacca, whereas it is, by the treaty, specially reserved to the Netherlands.

D.

A MISSIONARY'S MEMORIAL.

UNDER the above title, Mr. Bernard Barton, a name well known to the admirers of real poetic pathos, has published some very pleasing verses on the death of Mr. John Lawson, late Baptist missionary at Calcutta. Mr. Lawson possessed no inconsiderable share of talent for poetry; and although his more serious occupations must have engaged the chief portion of his attention, he still found time, even in that enervating climate, to cultivate acquaintance with the Muses. His last published poem, "The Lost Spirit," was reviewed in our last volume (p. 195) with commendation. He died at Calcutta on the 22d October last.

Mr. Barton tells us that "a few hours" only were allowed him for the composition of these verses: under such circumstances, we must not look for a perfectly finished style, but rather admire the fluency of his pen, and the facility with which he can bid the numbers come.

The opening stanzas are good:—

WHEN the stern chieftain of the feudal age
Forsook his castle for the tented field,
Roused by that Eremite, whose holy rage
For Salem's outraged sanctities appealed;
If death in such a cause his triumph sealed,
His exit failed not sympathy to claim;
His fellow-warriors of the Red-cross shield
Challenged due honours for the hero's name,
While minstrel harpers sang the bold Crusader's fame.

And when sad tidings from the Holy Land
Brought to his native shores the mournful tale,
That the departed warrior's helm and brand
No more should gleam in battle, nor the gale
Bid his broad banner turn the foeman pale;
Think not his memory in oblivion slept:—
Though they who mourned knew grief could nought avail,
His household sorrowed, and his kindred wept,
And many a faithful heart his stern remembrance kept.

The mass was said, the dirge was duly sung,
Though distant far the Red-cross warrior's bier;
His deeds in arms were told to rouse the young,
Like him in battle-field to know not fear;
His fall was marked by beauty's silent tear,
His name enrolled in legendary song;
And every honour chivalry held dear
Was given to rescue from the nameless throng
The CHAMPION OF THE CROSS, the valiant, and the strong.

When He, the exiled Eagle-Emperor, died,
Throneless and crownless in his rocky isle,
Encircled by the ever-tossing tide
Whose waters lave that melancholy pile,
Oh! who but mourned his destiny the while?
Or when Greece wept o'er BYRON'S early tomb,
How many a youthful brow its wonted smile
Awhile forbore, to share the general gloom,
To mourn the wayward CHILDE'S, the Bard's untimely doom!

There

There is a deathless principle enshrined
In every heart, which prompts, howe'er we roam,
The wish, with natural feelings intertwined,
Still to return, and die in peace *at home:*
Though poor the fare, and humble be the dome,
Which there await us,—to that cherished spot
Remembrance turns;—'mid ocean's billowy foam
The exile's home-born joys are unforgot;
Such joys once more to taste he prays may be his lot.

And hence, when reading of self-exiled men,
Who close in distant lands their languid eyes,
That feeling which defies alike the pen
Or pencil to pourtray its mysteries;
Which opes the source of gentlest sympathies,
And bids us of such exiles' lot inquire
The cherished hope which made them sacrifice
What we ourselves so ardently desire,
And risque in climes remote 'mid strangers to expire.

The poet, on behalf of the missionary, lays a title to an equal or a higher share of sympathy, since his "modest virtues urge a two-fold claim, as poet and as preacher:"—

Grant that thy minstrel measures may not give
Thy name with those of mightier Bards to shine;
Some reliques of thy song may long outlive
The prouder flights of favourites of the Nine,
Whose brows may now with brighter laurels shine:
The Bard, whose theme is earth, and earthly things,
May win the wreath which earthly fame can twine;
But the Palm blossoms, and the Amaranth springs
For him whose holier Muse a Saviour's triumph sings.

Cold is that lore which interdicts to song
All themes beyond the range of earth and time;
Who thus the powers of poesy would wrong,
Honour not Him who gave that gift sublime:
What though no human aids of chaunt or chime
Can deck with added beauty sacred themes;
Yet he whose thoughts and feelings heaven-ward climb,
With lovelier, purer, holier visions teems
Than earth can ever prompt, or earthly fancy dreams.

What though the force of genius may be faint
To sing the glories of the realms on high,
And poetry incompetent to paint
Beauty invisible to mortal eye;
What though no mortal numbers can supply
A dream-like echo of those songs of praise,
Which in full concord of glad sympathy
The ransomed and redeemed for ever raise,
To wake one thought of such earth's proudest theme outweighs.

And were our hearts but more redeemed from earth,
Our eyes anointed, and unsealed our ears,
Beauties and harmonies of heavenly birth
At times would hover round us;—he who hears
Even in thought the music of the spheres,

He who can look through faith on "things unseen,"
Shall reap in joy, the seed now sown in tears;
Discerning—sorrow's darkest clouds between,
The bow of promised hope in cloudless skies serene.

Oh! let not then the Bard those hopes resign,
Which lead his lowly lyre to dedicate
Its powers to meek Religion's holy shrine;
Her cause the humblest gift can consecrate;
However lightly man may estimate
The simple offering on her altar laid,
Still let his soul in stedfast patience wait,
Relying on His word—who ne'er betrayed
The hope to honour Him, through His almighty aid.

But *thine* were not the poet's hopes alone;
Nor can a poet's failure, or success—
Of labours ardent, pious as thine own,
Render the recompense—or more, or less:
If language must imperfectly express
The aspirations of a minstel's soul,
Well may the Missionary's heart confess
That nought but prophecy's developed scroll
His fondly cherished hopes and visions can unrol.

The following description of the apostolic missionary, St. Paul, at Athens, conjures up in the mind of the reader the magnificent picture of Raphael, and shows that if sometimes the painter borrows from the sketches of the poet, the latter, in his turn, may snatch a grace, beyond the reach of his own art, from the embodied ideas which the painter places before him:—

Nor less sublimely eloquent the voice
Which once on Mars's Hill, in milder tone,
Where proud Philosophy with regal choice
Had fixed her seat, and reared her favourite throne—
To them who bowed before their God Unknown,
In ignorant and superstitious dread—
Proclaimed the worship of that God alone,
Who Israel from captivity had led,
The coming judgment-day, whose trump should rouse the dead.

There, 'mid the monuments of Grecian art,
Stood the Apostle of the Gentile world;
And with unfaltering tongue, undaunted heart,
The conquering banner of the Cross unfurled!
Vain every taunt the heartless Cynic hurled,
The Stoic's sneer, the Sophist's menaced rod,
The Epicurean's lip with doubt up-curled—
Unfearing all, where science haughtiest trod,
The Christian preached his Lord, proclaimed the Living God!

Mr. Barton concludes his poem with an ardent ejaculation for the welfare of missionaries, who wander

O'er lands uncultured, and o'er stormy waters,
Where man is fiercest, billows highest foam;

and for the extension of the Christian faith over all the regions of the earth.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

DR. GILCHRIST, IN REPLY TO A MADRAS RETIRED OFFICER AT COLCHESTER.

[*Concluded from page* 492.]

SIR: To resume the thread of my theme, at a convenient place, I shall take it up on the subject of large *pecuniary premiums* and valuable medallic rewards to young officers, whose acquaintance with all or any of the native dialects of India, by adequate examinations in those languages, entitled them to receive such *mercenary* prizes, after, perhaps, a few months' close and hard study in the theory, with little real practice in the colloquial use, of the two most essential languages of the Indian peninsula—namely, the Hindoostanee and Persian. To excite in adolescent minds the mere *sacra fames auri* by bringing them into precocious and close contact with the precious metals, is much better calculated to render them either spendthrifts or misers, than to fan the generous ardour of our youthful warriors in the pursuit of honest fame, official promotion, or military glory, amidst many seductive temptations, in a country like Hindoostan, to heedless extravagance on the one hand, or to an early passion for accelerated accumulation of filthy lucre on the other.

It has been repeatedly stated to me, by persons from the spot, that while some thousand rupees were *periodically* adjudged to successful candidates at Madras, for tried proficiency in eastern lore, several instances have occurred where officers of considerable talents for the rapid acquisition of any current speech, were in the habit of fagging a month or two at Hindoostanee, &c. which they afterwards neglected entirely, their temporary efforts being made for the sole and avowed purpose of touching the cash, in order to liquidate old debts, and learn, perhaps, while flushed with their victory, to contract new ones, for dogs, horses, *hooqqus*, or such other fashionable indulgences, as English sailors are supposed to enjoy when their purses overflow, till these jolly tars feel induced to carry more sail in the silly chase to empty them speedily, than permanent ballast for prudently retaining their ephemeral gains against the claims of more distant losses and crosses through life, to which the wayward sons of both flood and field are always exposed. Had the distinguished juvenile individuals, to whom my informants alluded, been seasonably gratified with staff appointments, too often bestowed upon worthless competitors, their official utility and progress in the daily execution of duties connected with local qualifications must have continued *pari passu*, without those evil consequences which are commonly the result of suddenly created wealth by inexperienced adventurers, even when the sight of it generates a species of ignoble cupidity, to which some persons are naturally enough prone at the very dawn of manhood. To award three thousand rupees, with a golden token to boot, on particular occasions, where the *public treasury* pays the piper, is no great stretch of true patriotism in any ruler, and will of course be preferred by all those who sacrifice rational principles to interest or influence in the distribution of standing posts and places among their meritorious competitors alone; because this last effort, now-a-days, implies almost a dereliction and sacrifice of private patronage to public weal, which is by no means a very common virtue, wherever blind *pelfism* or selfism happens to guide the helm of any government, whether at home or abroad.

I am inclined to believe, that when the Court of Directors very seasonably abolished the improvident largesses under discussion here, they were actuated more

more by statesmen-like views of human policy, than by those sordid notions of paltry economy, with which they have been recently accused for their very prudent retrenchment of a baneful expenditure, which, at best, never could excite those durable exertions that must be the result of always crowning merit's brows with the prolific laurels of lucrative posts or responsible and honourable offices, either in the military or civil departments of British India. There "*sint Mecœnates non deerunt Marones;*" in other words, where discriminative patronage exists to raise worth upon solid grounds, there talents of every kind will abound in all the branches of the public service; and I shall candidly declare few places are better adapted for the ultimate success of persevering industry with conspicuous deserts than the Asiatic peninsula; and the one thing yet most required to secure this laudable monopoly on the Company's part, is simply for them to prove all their new functionaries, in certain qualifications, as carefully as they do the whole of their implements of war previous to despatch from England, for reasons so obvious that he who runs may read them on every bale or cargo of live stock which annually reaches India, without invoice or sterling stamp of local value for such a promising market, for the very best articles, though the worst, from the non-existence of previous tests, too often usurp their place, as smuggled goods. Gentlemen who have served in the army, militia, or volunteers, before their nomination as cadets, are allowed precedency of rank over their shipmates of the same season, on the fair plea of superior knowledge in military tactics of every sort: then why not grant a similar advantage to every youth who can pass the requisite ordeal in his professional acquirements as an officer, or in his classical attainments as a practical scholar in both occidental and oriental literature; more especially in the rudiments and pronunciation of the latter, acquirable while still a boy at school in his native land, where competent establishments would spring up like so many mushrooms, if the Company's executive could merely hail their growth with the prospect of periodical trials of skill in science and art, which already pervade most of the European states with beneficial effects, and have long been silently preparing the American nation to rival even ourselves, on the mighty deep? From one highly respectable teacher of occidental pursuits, in consequence of my advice and assistance to commence tuition in the eastern tongues two years ago, in the vicinity of London, I have just received a letter, whence I shall extract what follows as the inevitable issue of existing circumstances, relative to sending all candidates to India, who can barely muster legitimate influence sufficient to demand a cadetship, whatever their capacity or moral habits may be for that important station: "After all the pains which I took with our six young orientalists, their relatives only signified that the Hindoostanee was best learned in the country, and the boys' time might be more profitably employed in acquiring some branches of knowledge that could not be learned in Asia. Even the Proprietors of India Stock, and Directors, seem averse to boys learning Hindoostanee in England; to what purpose then should I, a mere novice, exert myself in this private establishment, about British Indian qualifications, which even the masters in Israel find so impracticable?" This may be called the first-fruits of some late debates at the India House, which will prove, in the long-run, bitter enough to those parents and their sons who happen to feed upon them; for the fatal error will not be discovered until it be some years too late to rectify it. Instead of the idle and dissipated mode of passing the outward voyage in many of the East-India vessels, as it now exists, amidst scenes of gambling and such pastimes, if not still worse conduct, the great majority of the young men destined for the several

several presidencies in the East would, undoubtedly, devote much of their leisure to useful studies, provided that habits of serious application had been pre-induced by inevitable examinations to fit them for official employments in British India. Though nobody can deny that Hindoostan is ultimately the best country for becoming perfect in speaking the native languages, it is perhaps the worst, in the outset, for the efficient acquisition of their elementary principles, or for imbibing the least relish for them as grammatical accomplishments, while this can easily be managed in Great Britain or Ireland at a very moderate expenditure of money or precious time from the age of twelve to sixteen. Any boy who is carefully taught rudimental French by an able Parisian on this side of the Channel, long before he reaches the other, will have many advantages, when in France, over a lad who never enjoyed those opportunities of then learning to prosecute his studies, and to talk French like a gentleman *ab initio*, though this qualification is by no means such a matter of life or death consequences to the individual or the public, as it must, in a variety of instances, be in Hindoostan; especially in those perilous times, which are constantly recurring in all extensive domains kept in subjection by the power of the sword almost alone; for the British sway there must, in all human probability, be thus upheld to the end of the chapter of those unforeseen accidents that will regulate our dominion and permanence in India, on the capacity of its conquerors for any given period from the present day. Had schools on board ship been established when first proposed to, and in some measure promised by, the Directors, a good while ago, every cadet ere now might, at sea in them, have received oriental and occidental instruction combined for some months at least, which, added to what I have been giving them, would have made hundreds of those youths able to converse fluently in Hindoostanee immediately on their arrival; if any thing in the shape of a proper test of abilities had also been simultaneously instituted for the infantry and cavalry, on grounds, in this respect, already pre-occupied by the civil engineers and artillery departments, it is to be hoped, with effects commensurate with the charges incurred, to a considerable amount solely for this article. Be this as it may, I confidently assert that qualifying examinations might be obtained in London, at neither risk nor expense to the Company, and without any danger of supposed contamination in the metropolis, where every candidate from all parts of the United Kingdom might, in a season or two hence, assemble both able and willing to take his chance of approval or rejection, just as the competitors for those branches of the service now mentioned are actually constrained to do, under existing circumstances.

What would be thought of a number of Scottish subalterns, deficient both in English grammar and pronunciation on entering the British army, were they to associate with non-commissioned officers or privates in their own regiments, to learn from them, as natives of England, the language in perfection? Would it even be tolerated on any plea or pretence whatever? How then can a Company's officer of high rank boast of his English subordinates being in the daily practice of receiving lessons from common *sipahees* in their respective companies? Can that gallant cavalier forget that "too much familiarity generally breeds contempt," is a most natural inference in every region under the sun, whence Hindoostan is as little exempt as any of the rest? So far would I be from consigning raw lads just on their importation from Europe to the philological care of private Hindoostanee soldiers or serjeants, that one might well hesitate about trusting them with the *ordinary class* of Moonshees, whose total ignorance of Hindoostanee grammar keeps tolerable

tolerable pace with their depravity of manners in different ways, which need not be exposed in this place. That numbers can be procured, at this late hour of British influence in the East, with capacities and characters adapted to their responsible duties, I need not deny, while I affirm, that their juvenile pupils will be fortunate indeed, should they fall into such able hands at first; because 'tis six chances to one that the reverse will take place, unless the scholar shall have carried with him from home a *quantum sufficit* of practical orientalism, on *the soundest principles*, to enable him at once to judge and act for himself, as the majority of my disciples have hitherto done, with evident success in the choice of Indian instructors.

A cadet, badly prepared for instant action in regions constantly involved in belligerent operations, resembles an incompetent tool or instrument expressly manufactured for a given purpose, to which, when applied in that dangerous state, he is liable to become infinitely more destructive than the worst warlike machine that ever crossed the ocean, proved or unproved, in the King's or Company's artillery. Why then should his relatives be liable to have him returned, agreeably to the regulations enacted last year only, at their cost, as a useless and rejected piece of furniture, from those very shores to which, in strict justice to all parties, he never ought to have been despatched without being stamped as sterling coin, fit to pass muster in India, before the receipt of any nomination whatever? Vested rights, all will confess, are delicate things to handle too roughly, until their abuse shall appear, by longer sufferance, to menace the state with either speedy or distant evils of the most alarming nature; but the misfortune of the ruling powers has been constantly this, that experience never has taught them true wisdom till the season of self-preservation was past and gone beyond their grasp, though individuals have often repented in good time to save theirselves from impending fate.

The preceding digression I trust you, Sir, will pardon from its intimate connection with the pending question, on which it has been affirmed by yourself, "European serjeants who do not know the alphabet, and use one word for another, should not be ranked before a body of officers who have acquired the language grammatically, and in the Persian character, which is the way it is taught in India, and the way it ought to be taught every where." In days of yore, believe me, the serjeants and serjeant-majors in general, were much better Hindoostanee linguists than their officers, who, to my certain knowledge, were frequently constrained to employ those very subordinates as interpreters between themselves and the native soldiers; but I here allude to Bengal, thirty years ago, when only two practical Hindoostanee scholars could be found, by a government advertisement, to fill lucrative situations at the Calcutta college from any of the three presidencies, and one of those very colloquists, after a delay of some months, was in fact a pupil of my own, whom I had hastily instructed for the vacant office. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*, yet I fear not quite so much as you repeatedly state; for while no body doubts the present existence of some capital orientalists at Madras, or that a portion of them are actually in this country, I mean shortly to prove, from very authentic documents, how little had been accomplished by the mass of the Company's officers anywhere, till within the last four years, which have furnished their army with many able interpreters directly or indirectly from my lecture rooms; where, be it known to you and my readers, they do not learn the Persian or Nagaree characters until they have acquired a competent stock of indispensable vocables in the Roman letters on solid orthoepigraphical premises. Pray answer me candidly the following queries:—Were the Germans to substitute,

universally, the Roman easy symbols for their own complicated forms (which they are at last partially doing), would not that expressive tongue become easier and more extended among the nations of Europe? Do we not always acquire foreign alphabets, even Greek, Hebrew, &c. at first, through the medium of the English *abece* alone; why then startle at the extension of this first principle, for a time at least, to the Hindoostanee or the other eastern tongues, especially when the experience of half a century has demonstrated that accurate colloquial interpreters start with the surest means of becoming also the most faithful translators, in their progress towards perfection, through the necessary books, which may be perused on the spot as profit, pleasure, or duty may successively dictate to each individual during his residence in the East? It would be presumption in me to dispute your abilities, either as an interpreter or presiding military judge, unless I could enjoy a little *tête à tête* with you in grammatical Hindoostanee for my own improvement and conviction in more points than one; I nevertheless would not envy the honour of being the head of a court, which was composed of three native officers, to try one miserable prisoner, for whose punishment two additional drummers were sent from head-quarters. Four judges, with four executioners, opposed to any single wretch, were enow to frown or lash him out of existence; and, in my humble opinion, it would have been mercy had he been shot dead at once, without the benefit of doctor or divine. This is one of those anecdotes in which, had it ever been my misfortune to figure, as you have done, I would have kept my thumb carefully upon it till doomsday; but they say doctors differ, so do we, and *de gustibus non disputandum;* for our parliamentary majorities continue on your side, and it behoves me to knock under to such omnipotence, so clearly and recently expressed against my illegitimate ideas of humanity. The merited praise which you lavish on the local governments is quite conspicuous in the appointment of a skilful leech to watch over the life of his criminal countryman; yet, let me ask, was it, under the concomitants you very coolly describe, worth preserving?

Till I perused your long epistle I was ignorant enough to believe that all our *Sibundee* corps were under the orders of some English functionary or other, whether civil or military, and that he must either be an adequate linguist himself or have an interpreter to communicate the proceedings of their courts-martial; where I cannot help supposing that the English commandant presides in person, and shall be thankful for authentic information on this score, from those who can best decide upon it. If the last paragraph of your late communication be perfectly correct, how are we to account for several exchanges of *incompetent* interpreters with adjutants, who have so long been exempt from those trials, as orientalists, to which the interpreters have been, on the contrary, exposed for several years; and, when they absolutely failed in the discharge of that duty, could, notwithstanding this failure, accept of an adjutancy, which requires, in my view of the matter, as thorough a knowledge of colloquial Hindoostanee as the interpreter does.

I have trespassed already too far on your patience, and that of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* to introduce extracts here from the King's officer's pamphlet; they are, however, so valuable to all parties concerned, that I mean, with your and the editor's permission, to reserve them, with a few remarks, for some subsequent occasion. In the interim, I remain, Sir,

No. 11, *Clarges Street,* Your's, &c.
April 15*th*, 1826. JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM AGAINST THE *ASIATIC JOURNAL*.

IN the *Bulletin Universel des Sciences*, &c. for March, reference is made to an article on "Greek Fire," which appeared in our Journal for September last, accompanied by a remark that the authorities cited therein were borrowed, without acknowledgment, from two articles by M. de Montgéry, inserted in the *Bulletin* for the year 1824. Upon examination, we find that the French editor is perfectly correct; and we can only express our regret as well as our surprise at the circumstance, since the article was furnished for publication in our Journal by an individual (himself the conductor of a respectable work in this country) who was liberally paid for it as an original compilation.

Instances of deception like this the editors of all periodical works are liable to, in spite of the utmost vigilance: the frequency of them may perhaps, in the estimation of the authors, alter the character which they ought to bear. In two instances, articles have been offered to us which had actually appeared in previous numbers of our own work! one of these instances has occurred during the present month; the writer is an oriental scholar of some note resident abroad.

Whilst upon this topic, we may be allowed to advert to a similar charge brought against this Journal by the *Bengal Hurkaru*, a daily newspaper of Calcutta, arising out of the following circumstance. In the *Asiatic Journal* for January and February 1825 appeared an article entitled "Mission to Siam and Cochin China in 1822," which was therein stated to be the substance of some parts of the Report (it should have been the *Notes*) made by Mr. Crawfurd. This article was copied into the *Hurkaru*, owing to the editor's not calling to mind that it had appeared in all the papers of the Presidency some time before. When the editor of that paper was reminded of his oversight by one of his contemporaries, he turned round upon the work from whence he had taken the article, and in angry terms accused it of "literary larceny," intimating that such had been the common practice of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Of the practice of this Journal previous to the period when the present editor assumed its management (the beginning of last year), he is neither able nor called upon to speak. That he ever knowingly admitted a wilful plagiarism, committed upon any other work whatsoever, is a charge which he repels with scorn. The principle upon which he acts is to specify the author or the publication (whenever it can be known) to whom or which he may be indebted for any article he thinks worthy of republication, excepting the following cases: 1, where the articles are forwarded to the Journal corrected by the original author, who desires to be concealed; 2, where articles are so far reconstructed, altered, or blended with original matter, as to make them in some respects new; 3, when the article has appeared in so many periodical works as to render its previous publication notorious, and its origin a matter of doubt. The instances of exception, including all cases, have been extremely rare.

In respect to the article referred to by the *Hurkaru*, it was found by the present editor, on entering upon his office, amongst the materials left for publication by his predecessor. It had never appeared in this country; it was highly interesting; but its origin was entirely unknown to him. All he could do, therefore, he did; he mentioned the name of Mr. Crawfurd, and described the article as the substance of what that gentleman had written.*

Whilst

* There was also an article entitled "Journey overland from India," which was a continuation of what had previously appeared in this Journal, of the exact source of which he was equally ignorant.

Whilst the editor is thus repelling the charge of plagiarism, and declaring the rule which he prescribes to himself, in transferring from ephemeral publications, and giving prolonged existence to, fragments of intelligence which he deems valuable to European readers, he is far from admitting that the editors of eastern newspapers would have any title to complain if he omitted to acknowledge the particular source from whence such articles were obtained. No copyright would be invaded; for none, it is apprehended, exists in the contents of a newspaper; no injustice, or even want of courtesy, would be displayed towards the authors, for they are anonymous; nor could the sale of an Indian newspaper in this or any other country be injured by its contents being gleaned in Europe, after the lapse of six months from publication.

If the practice of copying from newspapers without distinct acknowledgment constitute plagiarism, all the London newspapers, are, *à fortiori*, guilty of it in an eminent degree. So far from its being a rule amongst them to acknowledge that they copy from each other, the rule is exactly the reverse: when exceptions occur, it is generally to serve a particular object. Nor is this practice confined to newspapers; most of the monthly works pursue a similar course, not only with respect to newspapers, but towards each other. If this practice can justify complaint, we have ourselves perhaps the greatest reason to complain; for although we abstain from preying upon our contemporaries, our pages are unmercifully pillaged by them, without acknowledgment. Even our best articles are copied into other works, sometimes with circumstances which denote contrivance on the part of the authors or editors. The peculiar nature of this Journal, which confines it to a certain class of readers, promises, probably, impunity to piratical writers. We never noticed these acts, except in two flagrant and audacious instances, wherein we *privately* intimated the fact to the editors, under a belief that they had been imposed upon.

That newspapers are not considered by periodical writers to be entitled to the courtesy of acknowledgment, we cannot give a more convincing proof than by referring to an article on "The State of Hayti," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1825, wherein whole paragraphs respecting the present character of the Haytians are copied *verbatim* from a weekly newspaper,* then defunct, without acknowledgment.

This, we repeat, is not our practice. But let us see how far the conduct of the editor of the *Hurkaru*, the complainant, who ought to be extremely scrupulous, conforms to his own rule. We never paid any attention to the manner in which articles were quoted from our Journal in the Indian papers, until we observed this charge in the *Hurkaru;* when, upon looking over the file of this very paper, we found that a few days only after the accusation was made of an act which the editor stigmatizes as an "unworthy practice," an entire article, entitled "On the comparative Value to England of her East and West-India Possessions," which appeared in our Journal for January 1825, was printed in the *Hurkaru*, under the imposing aspect of large type, *without acknowledgment.* Unacknowledged it remained, until, shortly after, some of the positions in that article were attacked by a West-India partizan (who was most ably answered); then, but not till then, the editor avowed the source from whence it was borrowed. This omission *might be* accidental; but upon turning over a few more numbers of the *Hurkaru*, we found another article, taken from a succeeding number of our Journal, entitled "An Account of the Yakoots," a curious compilation for our work from recent Russian authorities. In

* The *British and Colonial Weekly Register.*

In this case, the editor of the *Hurkaru* pursued the following plan: he gave no intimation that the article was quoted from this Journal; but he subsequently quoted some minor articles to which the title of this Journal was subjoined. Our readers must perceive the inference which we are entitled to make from this artifice if we chose.

We should not have thought, nor shall we ever think, of branding such acts as these with the term *larceny;* although newspapers in India may obviously do us more harm than we can do them by borrowing without acknowledgment. Whenever they, or our contemporaries at home, derive information from our pages and avow their obligation, we esteem it an act of courtesy; when they omit such acknowledgment, we shall never deem ourselves entitled to complain of injury, much less to indulge in abuse towards them.

Motives to concealment may possibly exist in others which are absent from us. The peculiar character of our work, limited to subjects connected with the East, forces us upon the resources possessed by Eastern works. Our readers naturally prefer articles of Indian growth to those produced at home.* It is a part of our plan, which we pursue at a heavy expense, to collect from all parts of the world, as into one focus, the scattered rays of light which may illuminate the English reader upon Eastern topics. We therefore not only import all the journals published in India, Australasia, &c. but obtain the periodical publications of Russia, Germany, France, and Italy, from whence we occasionally glean articles of great interest, which would be otherwise lost to the English reader. These are intermixed with others purely original, constituting together that variety of subjects and of style, which is essential to a work like this.

The latter part of our Journal is almost wholly compiled from the various journals of India: if we omit quoting a paper it is owing to the confusion attending the selection, often hasty, from a large mass. We reject private intelligence unless unexceptionably authenticated. We claim no other merit, therefore, from this department of our work than that which is due to a faithful and laborious condensation and correction of the contents of the pile of papers which comes before us every month. We say *correction*, for it is impossible to describe the toil we incur through the gross typographical defects, the vicious orthography and punctuation, which disfigure these papers. The *Hurkaru* is the chief offender in this respect; and we cannot help remarking, that, under all circumstances, the fact of that paper being the first to complain against us, recalls the story of the "Creaking Wheel," which the waggoner discovered to be the worst of the set.

* We have been accused of being too sparing of our extracts from Indian papers.

THE CONQUEST OF SEU.

From the Chinese Language.

In crowded ranks firm stood the royal bands,
As on its base a granite mountain stands.
Lo! now they move, where Fame and Victory lead—
Swift as if eagles' pinions lent them speed;
Impetuous as a torrent is their force,
Resistless as a mighty river's course:
Strong in their numbers, in their prowess strong,
In one continuous flood they sweep along.

ITINERANT PREACHING IN INDIA.

HAVING occasion, in an article on "Missionary Efforts in India" (p. 446), to advert to itinerant preaching in that country, which practice we assigned reasons for thinking to be attended with very equivocal results, a correspondent has transmitted to us a copy of the speech of the Rev. Mr. Warden, delivered at the sixth anniversary of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society, in defence of that practice. As we are always desirous that both sides of every question treated in this Journal should be fairly heard, provided the respective advocates are not above conforming to the necessary rules prescribed by us, we readily give insertion to the following extracts from the speech referred to:—

"The manner in which our preaching to the natives in the streets, and places of public resort in this city, has been by some condemned, will render it proper that something should be said in favour of a practice which involves in it so large a share of this and other missionary societies' operations. Before offering some considerations by which we conceive our conduct to be warranted, I shall first glance at the objections which are commonly urged against it.

"This practice, it has been said, or insinuated, presents Christianity to the natives in a garb which is not attractive, or even decent; that to recommend it, our religion requires an imposing ritual. That a decent mode of representing its truths is not only congenial with the Gospel, but commanded by it, we readily admit: however, to those who believe that 'plainness in religion is elegance, and popular perspicuity true magnificence,' in our mode we conceive nothing will appear objectionable. Should any, however, be disposed to enforce the objection, we must remind them, that the best of forms are but forms at best; and as we do not expect they will attribute to any form, how decent or splendid soever it may be, the charm which the legends of antiquity ascribed to the tunic of the giant Nessus, which it was said, would reclaim the wandering heart, and fix it on its proper object, we shall not contend further on this point; but while we adopt a garb which appears to us most scriptural, leave others in the quiet possession of theirs.

"Again, it is said, that as the natives are greatly influenced by appearance, and that because such a mode as we have described is disreputable in their estimation, they will only despise our persons and efforts, instead of profiting by what we say. Allowing that by some proud and supercilious persons this feeling may be cherished, we would ask, whether that be a sufficient reason for abandoning the practice? If so, then it will follow, that we should change the substance as well as the vehicle of our religion; for surely none will say that our plan is to the corrupt heart more offensive than the doctrines of the cross, an object which is to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness.

"But we are further told, that our plan presents divine truth to the mind in a mutilated form, and may lead to erroneous conclusions respecting it, from its not being seen in its connexion. That to an occasional hearer of the gospel, much of the excellence which consists in it as a body of Christian doctrine is unknown, is readily granted, and that the views which by such a means he acquires of it are defective, and perhaps partly incorrect, may be conceded; yet if it be denied, that even the partial knowledge which may be thus obtained, is of boundless importance, we are prepared to oppose the sentiment. The temple of truth, it should be remembered, like the spiritual temple, the church, is composed of stones, which are a model of the fabric; so that while they form a constituent part of the whole, they present it in miniature: to speak plainly, each part of divine truth, while it forms an ingredient in the general system, involves all in itself. Thus if a heathen should be convinced of only this one truth, that sin is an infinite evil, because it is committed against an infinite God, and is the violation of infinite obligations, he is led to see the necessity of an infinite atonement to take away sin;

sin; and as he cannot furnish this himself, to inquire where he can obtain it, until he be, perhaps, by the grace of God, led to know Him whom to know is life eternal. Nor is this a mere conjecture; examples of such an effect from such a cause are not wanting. To one we may advert; that of the individual, who, after travelling hundreds of miles upon his spiked shoes, heard from the lips of a missionary, who was preaching beneath a tree, the cheering accents: 'The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin.'—'Let me hear it again,' said the man: and in what way that event terminated you all know.

"And whilst such are the nature and tendency of truth, the opposite is necessarily the character of falsehood. Error is not like a chain, which, if one link be destroyed, still remains firm and indissoluble in its two surviving parts; but it resembles the production of the weaver, the loops of which are so dependant upon each other, that if one be severed, the whole may be with facility unravelled. Thus, if you convince a man that divers washings and carnal ordinances avail only to the purifying of the flesh, he is led to question the truth of the shastres which impose such modes of purification, and the way is prepared for his forsaking idolatry. It appears, then, that the slight knowledge which in the way that we are considering, a person may acquire respecting the delusions of his own religion, or the pre-eminence of ours, is not entitled to the reflections which have been so unsparingly heaped upon it.

"But happily our ground is not merely unobjectionable, it is eligible. We may urge in its favour, that we have the warrant of scripture for occupying it. In the general command of Christ to his disciples, the duty is implied: 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.' And in the familiar parable of the marriage feast, by which the nature of Christ's kingdom is represented, it is emphatically said: 'Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.'

"Nor is this precept left without the most unexceptionable examples to recommend it. Not to mention the conduct of the most approved heathen philosophers, as Socrates, or the proud Pharisees, who thought it no disgrace to teach their disciples in the markets and chief places of concourse, we may remark, that almost every reformer of importance whose name has been handed down to us, was either compelled, or judged it expedient, to adopt the course which we are defending. Where, we ask, did that illustrious reformer Ezra, when he revived the worship of God, harangue the people? We have a short, but beautiful, account of it, Neh. viii. 'Upwards of fifty thousand people assembled in a street, or large square near the watergate. It was early in the morning of a Sabbath day. A pulpit of wood, in the fashion of a small tower, was placed there on purpose for the preacher; and this turret was supported by a scaffold or temporary gallery, where, in a wing on the right hand of the pulpit, sat six of the principal preachers, and in another on the left seven. Thirteen other principal teachers, and many Levites, were present also on scaffolds erected for the purpose, alternately to officiate.' And where did John the Baptist deliver his message? In the wilderness of Judea. But to go to the great model of all, where did Christ and his apostles preach? Not surely in synagogues alone, else what becomes of Christ's sermon on the mount, his discourse from Peter's ship, and his instruction at Jacob's well? And how shall we dispose of Paul's preaching in the market-place at Athens? Again, what will be said to the conduct of the glorious reformers from Popery, as the simple Latimer, whom we find from the trunk of a tree delivering the emancipating truths of Christianity? Or to come nearer our own time, what shall we say to the immortal Whitfield, who, from the side of a hill held his weeping thousands fast in the chains of his manly eloquence? If, therefore, we err, it is a glorious error; we err in a goodly company, and we err in a goodly cause: and the depth of our humiliation will only heighten our future bliss, as the lowering of the cannon only makes it describe the loftier compass.

"And, lastly, if the advantage of our system can, after what has been said, add any thing to its validity, we may urge it without fear of contradiction. The number of hearers that we thus procure, is unquestionably greater than by any other means we could expect: and if in every respect a large audience be preferable to a small one, our mode is obviously advantageous."

TELEGRAPHS.

WE have been requested, by an old and respected correspondent, to give a place to the succeeding copies of letters on a subject of universal interest.

(Copy.)

Summerlands, Exeter, March 5th, 1825.

My Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article on *Telegraphs*, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, where I find my name introduced in a manner which I am unavoidably called on to notice, I fear in no very pleasing terms. As for this inconsiderate writer's comparative notice of me, as an author on this subject, I treat it with unqualified contempt; because my labours have been *munificiently* rewarded by a crowned head, and highly approved of by foreign governments, one of which has adopted my semaphore. I have another consolation for the unfounded attack made on me, which is, that I have the public approbation, on account of its being now well known that a dictionary, calumniated by my old friend with a new face, has, on exemplified comparison, completely beat the only two in use. I possess two French volumes well, but egotistically written on telegraphic science by Monsieur Chappe l'ainé. He treats the Admiralty with more than freedom; remarking that, in one hundred British plans, examined by what he calls *commissaires*, not one was found tolerable, because comparative experiment, in vain called for, had been invariably refused. What would not M. Chappe l'ainé say now, were he informed that after all the vauntings made in public papers, directed against me mainly, the far-famed single figure telegraph is placed in every seven miles, with spelling again had recourse to, for manifest reasons? Lord Melville, who was requested to communicate my critique, will shew you an account I sent him of this work, with quotations from the extraordinary original. I have had too much experience not to have found that prejudice, *hauteur*, and favouritism, are intimately connected with official station. Sir Robert Walpole experienced that, in some shape or other, every man has his price; and public men are under a sad necessity of managing the corruption of human nature, as they often come in unavoidable contact with what cannot but be frequently reprobated by their more honourable feelings.

I am told that you are the author of the article on *Telegraphs* above alluded to. If you are not, I beg your pardon for troubling you. If you are, I must trouble you with some remarks which I shall be truly sorry to have occasion to make, in a case where I am grossly misrepresented; and with *sang froid* bordering on irony, handed down to posterity with something like the character of *onon onta*.

Yours very truly,

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. M. Chappe quotes my treatise, but not my Dictionary. He says, that at Plymouth, in 1810, an experiment was made with sliding shutters mentioned by me in MS. but laid aside in my publication. He did not know that my twelve-shutter telegraph was erected long ago at Deal, *without any acknowledgment*.

John Barrow, Esq.

(Copy.)

Summerlands, Exeter, April 6th, 1825.

My Dear Sir: I addressed you, necessarily, on the 5th ultimo, and not having received any answer, I conclude that you are the author of the short article on *Telegraphs*, in the Supplement to the Encylopædia Britannica. Besides, the *letter* attached to the article, indicates your name. In all my writings in print, I have invariably mentioned your name in a manner due to your talents and acquirements; independently of your having, till this ill-judged article appeared, treated me with civility and attention, as evinced by correspondence. I am not conscious of having ever given you any cause of offence; and, therefore, I am quite at a loss to account for the hostile spirit in which the article is written. But let us take things in their order. Your censure

censure of a telegraphic dictionary, on the score of copiousness, is evidently directed against mine, as fully indicated by the *heading* of the class you expressly allude to. To me personally, when referred to you by Lord Mulgrave, you said, after looking over the MS. that such a Dictionary, precisely, was wanted in the navy; and that you were sure Sir Home Popham would say so, were he present. I have it under your hand, that you deemed this Dictionary well calculated for land service in India; and this opinion is amply confirmed by a report made on it by a telegraphic committee, consisting of staff officers, in India. An extract from this report is too important to omit here. After approving of the power and simplicity of my telegraphs, we have the following opinion of my Dictionary:—"Having thus secured so great a number of signals, the more arduous task of forming a telegraphic dictionary remained; for this purpose the author appears to have availed himself of every form of speech that industry could collect, or ingenuity devise as useful in rendering this mode of correspondence at once clear and comprehensive. The labour, perseverance, and ability required to select and arrange this vast mass of materials, cannot be too highly appreciated. On inspection, the Dictionary will be found to contain 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences."—"The advantage yielded by the principle of classification, is at a maximum" [as established by Col. Macdonald], "when any required signal can be communicated by two movements of the telegraph, one to indicate the number of the class, and the other, the place which the word to be conveyed holds in that class."

A challenge was given in print, by the author of the dictionary used in the East-India Company's marine service. I took it up, as I felt in it a pointed degree of arrogance directed against my Dictionary. What he wished for, he was indulged in. A quarto page of Hume's *History of England*, was converted into telegraphic signals, by each dictionary; and the result proved in favour of mine by two hundred and forty signals. Again; two communications were converted into signals, by Sir Home Popham's Dictionary, and by mine; when the difference in favour of the latter, was sixty-seven signals, with one hundred and nine flags and pendants fewer, by my mode. These comparative results were laid before the Admiralty and Court of Directors. It is the advantageous manner in which the Dictionary, you at one time so highly praised, is constructed, that has produced such overwhelming comparative results; and it is fair to mention, that I possess letters from all the Governments of Europe, expressive of high approbation of the work, on account of which the King of the Netherlands was graciously pleased, through his ambassador, to offer to me, either a sword, or a magnificent snuff-box. With these remarks, I may safely quit this part of my eclaircissement with you, in justification of a dictionary which you unaccountably endeavoured to depress.

The second part of your attack is hardly worthy of notice. You name three persons, to whom you are pleased to give a preference to me, by name. One of them proposed a telegraph not in use. The second, in this country, has not brought into use either a telegraph or a telegraph; and the third has written a dictionary alluded to above, and which is less used at present than spelling, at the Admiralty. I need not feel as mortified as you kindly meant, by being, by you, put out of competition with these gentlemen, as I stand secure on the ground of public opinion and comparative experiment. You have, at the Admiralty, a letter from me to one of these personages, confuting his twice-told assertion that I borrowed my semaphore from him. To this letter he has made no reply, for obvious reasons, or, in other words, because a single glance at the relative models shewed the fact of the case.

If Mr. Barrow, previously to his inconsiderate attack, had made such comparison as has been stated, he would have found that the methodized collection of useful auxiliary phrases he objects to, in terms quite unqualified, are chiefly subservient in producing the vast superiority manifested experimentally, as the best comparative test. Mere inspection shews sufficiently that many telegraphic movements, and much valuable time, are saved by these serviceable phrases, which are as readily taken out when wanted as any single word. Were I to write a second edition (and only a few volumes of the first remain), I would

I would omit the series of *combinations*, and substitute more of these phrases, much approved of and imitated in other dictionaries. I inserted the combinations to save a telegraphic movement; and if I had omitted them, some kind person or other would readily enough have said I did not understand them. I come now to the most serious part of your attack, and which, on your own account, I really feel concerned to say, proves to be a total misrepresentation, in ascribing to me, what I am to make it appear, I never said. Surely, when Mr. Barrow introduced me to posterity, as he has unfoundedly done, in his *article*, he must have expected a reply from any one so injuriously treated, and in a permanent work too. There is a good Italian proverb, that says, "*Qui la fa, l'aspetta.*" If you had looked at the published letters in the *appendix* of a book I gave you, with many others, you would have found in my account of the present state of Telegraphic Communication, that your allegations are not fact, as you apply them to me.

You exemplify your positions by reference to the comparative visibility of the late six-shutter telegraph, and the present semaphoric wing: and bring me in asserting, that a shutter, of course, *grouped with five others*, would be better, or as well seen, on a telegraphic line, as the semaphoric wing. My argument, on the contrary, referred to the comparison of a *single shutter* compared to a *single wing*; and also to the comparative visibility of *six shutters* in perpendicular and parallel rows, and *six semaphoric wings*; both being displayed to express what all telegraphs must ultimately come to, *viz.* the expression of *any three figures simultaneously*, as in the navy. To shew what I really asserted, and what you ought not to have ascribed to me, I shall lay before you a few extracts from the work in your possession, and in the library at the Admiralty.

Page 10. Dedication to Lord Mulgrave: "Forgetting, my Lord, or rather *avoiding*, the main consideration of conjoining the operation of *full-powered telegraphs* and *dictionaries*, minor matters are made prominent, such as the comparative visibility of the shutter and semaphoric wing: and even of this point a very erroneous view is taken, by comparing an arm of the extraordinary length of nine feet, elevated high in the atmosphere, with a shutter *grouped with five others in a low situation*. My anonymous opponents cannot see that a *proper* semaphore must ultimately have *three* pairs of wings on one mast; and that six wings in action will not be so well seen as one or two. This is, however, the only fair mode of judging; and the experiments recommended will shew the comparative effect of six arms, six feet long by eighteen inches broad, pointing *variously*, and of six shutters, six feet square, closed in on a telegraph of twelve such. *Sit altum silentium*, till this experiment is made on a line not less than eleven or twelve miles."

Page 153. Paragraph of a letter to Lord Melville, 21st January 1819: "Let a semaphore, with three pairs of arms, be placed alongside of a shutter telegraph of twelve shutters, on a line of twelve miles. Let the number 999 be expressed on each. In this case, boards 1 and 3 will be shut-in, on each division of the shutters; and, at the same time, the *six arms* of the semaphore will be *all* in action, and pointing variously. Here a most essential difference will be found between viewing *one* or *two* arms, and the whole *six together*, as must be done. As far as my observations have extended, and unless I am much mistaken, the six-shutters will be seen more distinctly than the six arms, in the ratio of the proportions of area. This experiment alone, my Lord, and not anonymous and gratuitous assertions, can possibly set the subject at rest. It will be an improvement of the shutter-telegraph to place the ranges of boards five feet asunder, and to insulate the shutters, with a space of two feet between."

In a letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, under date the 20th August 1818, will be found, as follows, at page 161:—"Two wings are seen with a certain degree of distinctness. Two shutters (if also used, isolated) would be better seen, on account of their greater area. Now, I will beg your Lordships to recollect, that a semaphore, to be a *proper one*, must, sooner or later, have six arms (*vide* the model at the Admiralty) in three pairs. In expressing any figures beyond the figure 6, the six wings must be in action. In expressing the same on a proper shutter-telegraph, six boards

boards must be closed in. It will be found by experiments on very long lines, that the shutters, on account of greater area and contrast, will be more distinctly discernible than six arms pointing variously from three centres of motion."

As Lord Liverpool introduced me to three successive First Lords of the Admiralty, I felt it a duty to furnish that able nobleman with copies of my telegraphic letters. Bearing on the subject at issue, is the following paragraph from a letter to his Lordship, dated 5th November 1818. *Vide* Page 171: "Your Lordship will be told that the semaphoric wing is better seen than a shutter. Common sense shews that a semaphore must, ultimately, have *three pairs of wings*, or arms. In such case, six arms in action will not be seen so well as six shutters."—*Vide* Page 177: "The writers (and particularly one anonymous one) mention, over and over again, that the shutters were not so well seen as the long wing of above nine feet. It is not stated, as it ought, that the shutter was viewed *as one grouped with five others* in a *much lower situation* than the long wing. The unfairness of this comparison cannot be placed in a stronger light than by taking his own illustration, of seeing a letter better in the middle of a page of white paper than when viewed surrounded by other letters."—"The anonymous writer seems to be aware that there must be *more arms*, by-and-bye, on one mast, as he uses the expression, 'provided those are not too numerous so as to be liable to confusion.'"—*Vide* Page 203: "One of my three-figure telegraphs is erected at Deal. Let a communication be made with a ship on the station by its means, and let the same be also made by means of the single-figure telegraph: let the results be compared. This result will be unexceptionable and decisive. The same experiment made by means of different dictionaries, relatively applied, will lead to farther useful conclusions. A trial of this convincing nature, resisted as it now is, will and must, ultimately, be had recourse to; and I should feel deficient in the duty I owe to the public, were I not repeatedly to recommend resorting to so fair a procedure, alone calculated to elicit truth."

This comparison with dictionaries has recently been made; and the result was communicated to the Admiralty, and Court of Directors, as completely decisive in favour of my dictionary. Attacked unjustly as I am, in a permanent work, by the very man who formerly exceedingly praised this very dictionary, I am compelled, in justice to science and to myself, to state real facts opposed to mere whimsical opinions. I could quote much more to the present purport, but enough has been adduced to shew Mr. Barrow that he has quite misrepresented my positions. I am willing to believe that, injurious as this is, he has done it from inattention, inadvertency, and forgetfulness of what I really wrote and printed. What farther steps I may find it indispensable to take, or the reverse, must depend on his reply. Did I not, as above, rectify your mistakes and gratuitous assertions, it might be supposed I acquiesced in what is so palpably erroneous, to say the least of it: and, putting yourself in my situation, you would have repelled an attack with more tact, point, and ability, than I can pretend to exercise against a formidable opponent. I console myself with the reflection that "*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*" You are known to be very *sensitive*, as an author, and, therefore, you ought not to be so very reckless of the feelings of others.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MACDONALD.

P.S. The shutter telegraph being found liable to warp in India, in the work alluded to, there is a figure and description of a full-powered telegraph, consisting of *six balls sliding on rods*. There is a model of it at the Admiralty, and others have been sent to India. Of all stationary telegraphs this is, by much, the most simple, serviceable, and permanent. It will be better seen than any other description of telegraphs, because the balls are *completely insulated*; and, on account of the simplicity of the machinery, the expense of construction and repairs will be comparatively small, with the advantage of greater durability, and no liability to warping.

Your present weak and expensive semaphore is placed at distances of seven miles: I am willing to place the ball telegraph on lines of nine or ten, to prove that it is, in every

every respect, a better, and much cheaper article; and is readily formed of common materials in cases of emergency. This being a subject relating to the proceedings at the Admiralty, I enclose this letter, under a flying seal, to Lord Melville; and I trust you will shew it to Mr. Croker, who now directs the telegraphic correspondence. My letter to you of the 5th of March, opening this unfortunate subject, you will, as a matter of course, shew to his Lordship, and to the Secretary.

John Barrow, Esq.

(Copy.)

At Lady Chambers's, Putney, March 27, 1826.

My Lord: As your Lordship did me the favour to introduce me to three successive First Lords of the Admiralty, I have always deemed it my duty to communicate to your Lordship some account of such attempts as I have made, during nineteen years, to establish a telegraphic system, founded on comparative experiments, at all times, the best test of physical truth. I make no apology, therefore, for enclosing a copy of two letters, which sufficiently explain the important subject which, it appears, I was unavoidably called on to notice.

When your Lordship has looked over the papers, I will trouble you to give them to Lord Melville, as they may be of future service, should at any time the improvement of the telegraphic science become a subject of farther consideration at the Admiralty. Your Lordship has the volume alluded to in the letters.

A plate and description of my telegraph erected at Deal appeared in my publications; but still, it is thought that the inventor merited some notice on the part of the Admiralty.

My telegraphic Dictionary, having proved on shore as decisive as is stated, is now under trial at sea.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool. JOHN MACDONALD.

ABOU NOAMA KATARY.*

THIS eastern hero was distinguished both as an intrepid warrior, and as one of the best orators and poets of Arabia. He revolted from the authority of Mosab-ebu-Zobeir, when the latter governed Irak, as lieutenant of the Caliph, his brother, in A.H. 66. Katary assumed the title of Caliph, and defended himself successfully for many years. He was defeated and killed by Sofian ben-Abu-el Kalby, A.H. 78.

His courage and contempt of death are discovered in the following verses addressed to his soul, which are preserved in the first chapter of the *Hamasa*:—

"I said to my soul, when ready to break in pieces, how unfortunate art thou, that the aspect of the brave inspires thee with no fear! In vain wouldest thou seek to prolong thy existence one day beyond the term prescribed; remain, then, firm and unshaken in the midst of those dangers which threaten thy days, since to desire immortality is to wish for that which is impossible.

"The coat (*cuflan*) of existence is not a garment of great price; but its constant use is prohibited even to the lazy and pusillanimous. Death is the termination of all living beings; to it all the children of the world are called. Devouring vexation and ignominious old age are the inheritance of a man who does not expose his days to the hazard of battle; and death does not terminate the less his existence on that account. Life offers no advantage to man when he is no longer regarded, but is an instrument of no value."

The classical reader cannot fail to remark the striking analogy between these sentiments and those put by Homer into the mouth of Sarpedon, in his address to Glaucus.

* We are indebted for this fragment of Oriental history to James Grey Jackson, Esq., who has extracted it from the Lives of Illustrious men, by Ben Khilkan.

Review of Books.

A Letter to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, on the State of Ireland, and the general Effects of Colonization. By JOHN WHEATLEY, Esq. Calcutta: printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1824. Pp. 143.

It is an old remark, that there are very few books from the perusal of which some advantage may not be gained. Among the very few from whence nothing can be derived to repay the trouble of reading, the work above quoted may, we think, be safely reckoned. The truths it contains are such manifest *truisms*, that no person capable of understanding can need to be told of them; and whatever is false, is so glaringly false, that it demands no mental effort to perceive the errors. Juvenile learners of Latin may, indeed, amuse themselves in trying to interpret the quotations from that tongue, which are profusely introduced into this pamphlet, by sentences written apparently for no other purpose than to serve as introductions; and those who have never read Gibbon, "the great master of history," may amuse themselves with some fifteen or twenty of his pages in the pamphlet of Mr. Wheatley.

Our attention was directed to the work because of its being printed in India, and because it professed to treat of colonization. As others may be seduced by similar reasons, we think it our duty to give a brief report of its contents.

The author sets out with a disquisition on the agriculture of Ireland, the miserable condition of which he ascribes to over-population; and proposes to reduce the number of people in that country to three millions, by sending out *a colony of four millions* to the back settlements of Canada. He admits that "moving so large a portion of the Irish poor," is apparently a difficult measure; and he therefore suggests that 200,000 be sent out every year till the whole "*exportation*" be completed. This colony is to be supported for five years by the state, at a cost of £2,625,000 per annum; the expense of their conveyance, establishment, &c., would amount to £1,375,000 more. The bogs of Ireland are then to be drained, and the five millions of acres gained thereby are to be divided into 1,250 estates of 4,000 acres each, and 10,000 farms of 500 acres each. These two objects effected, Ireland would present a different scene:—

> Instead of a poorly cultivated country—"*et lamentabile regnum*"—whose ragged aspect spoke volumes of wretchedness, the whole face of the island—"*Gazâ lætus agresti*"—would be covered with substantial farm houses, and buildings that *proclaimed* the ease and comfort of their owners; while here and there a sequestered spot would *betray* the snug, warm, and well-sheltered cottage of the contented labourer, "looking tranquillity."—Then, indeed, might Ireland boast of the perennial green of her *Elysian fields*, where spring ever reigns and happiness never dies,
>
> ——— *Locos lætos, et amœna vireta*
> *Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.*

Mr. Wheatley combats the absurd notion that the non-residence of proprietors of estates in Ireland is productive of injury to that country: "The prosperity of the landed interest of Ireland entirely depends on the prosperity of [what?] the manufacturing towns of *England*, and *their* well-being [*i. e.* the well-being of the landed interest of Ireland] has nothing to do with the establishment of manufacturing towns in Ireland, or with the residence of absentees—

absentees—notwithstanding the common but inconsiderate belief." The measures proposed in Parliament to remedy the miseries of Ireland, such as Catholic emancipation, commutation of tithes, and the establishment of a public system of education, in short any measure that does not decrease population, can be of no more use than "so much waste paper." They are not "the *lapsis oracula rebus* which Ireland requires."

From Ireland (after a digression on the corn laws) the reader is transported, like the poor Irish peasant, whether he will or no, to Canada; from whence Mr. Wheatley moves him to India, from the colonization of which country his "new system of public wealth" would (in his felicitous phraseology) receive nourishment. Fortunately for the Hindoos, he does not threaten them with a flood of Irish paupers. He considers that, "in India, the population is already far too great." Improvements in agriculture and manufactures might, however, he thinks, be introduced by European skill; but "no benefit can arise from any system of colonization (in India) unless permission be given to British subjects to become proprietors of land." The acquisition of land he thinks a measure so necessary as to authorize an act of consummate iniquity. He first speaks of acquisition as arising from purchase; "but," he proceeds, "the acquisition of the land by British subjects, *even without purchase*, could not be considered an act of injustice! According to Hindoo law, the fee simple of the soil of India has always been held to be vested in its government!" He modestly proposes, therefore, to abrogate the permanent settlement in Bengal, which its most determined enemies conceive should be now regarded as a sacred engagement; to turn out the zemindars, and fill their places with English colonists, or British zemindars, as he terms them. After this, he breaks out into a rhapsody of puerile declamation on the effects of this measure, which would, in his opinion, convert the ryots into "such beings as Paul and Virginia;" oblige the "wide waste of waters that now deluge the country" to retire; dispel the gloomy superstitions of the natives, and produce "an age of light and happiness," the mention of which is the prelude to a quotation from Virgil.

The contempt with which Mr. Wheatley speaks of "public instruction," as an expedient to improve the condition of the Irish poor, prepared us for the following dissuasive from attempts at converting the Hindoos:—

> The wealth of a nation, and the temporal happiness of its people, *entirely* depend on the magnitude of its produce, and the comparative smallness of its population; and where the political institutions of a country conduce to this end, the stream of its prosperity will flow regularly onwards, uninfluenced by the ebb and flow of its religious opinions. But where public policy points to an opposite result, and population is great, and produce comparatively small, let the creed of the country be the purest of all the different sects of Christianity, poverty and wretchedness must be the lot of the people. Why our happiness in this life, on which nature impels us to set so much value, which has so earnestly engaged the attention of the best, the ablest, and greatest men of all ages, and which it seems to be so peculiarly the province of benevolence to promote, particularly that of the poor, whose condition is most affected by the spirit of the laws, should have been entirely overlooked by the inspired teachers of our religion, is one of those mysteries which it is impossible for us to explain. It is remarkable, indeed, that so far from their proclaiming any doctrine that would conduce to the happiness of the poor, the indefinite increase and multiplication of mankind, which must have a contrary effect, and lead to their interminable misery, is inculcated, rather than restriction of numbers. It may even be said, that not only were no precepts delivered that indicated a benignant spirit to relieve the world from the ills of poverty, but no disposition was manifested to mitigate the cruelties of the age in which they lived, by any enlarged or liberal views relative to the abolition of slavery, the dereliction of torture, or the forbearance of the frequent infliction of the punishment of death. That benevolent philosophy, which seeks to effect the practical happiness of man by the improvement of his worldly condition, was a stranger to their minds and bosoms, or foreign to the purposes they were destined to fulfil.

Neither were we unprepared (owing to the boldness of his preceding propositions) for a project to take possession of Egypt; although he assigns no other reason to justify this act of aggression on our part than the following: "Not only is she (Egypt) the key to India, and the intermediate connecting point between that country and England, but no territory offers more resources for the augmentation of our wealth, or presents a wider scope—'*tantum campi jacet!*'—to our energy and ambition."

Having got possession of Egypt (for the writer seems to think that to imagine the thing done is to do it), he then insists that we should possess ourselves of the whole continent of Africa, by means of colonization. The reasons for this undertaking, and the ground upon which the occupation of the country by us would be justified, are concisely summed up in the following sentence: "It is for the interest of the natives and for the interest of the civilized world, as well as our own, that we should colonize and convert to a happier fate that interesting tract of country through which the mysterious stream of the Niger flows, and which the adventurous spirit of Parke (Park) and Burkhardt (Burckhardt) has already *virtually* made our own!"

Thus, according to the notions of the selfish class of speculative theorists to which this writer belongs, so long as there is some plausible ground for regarding the end as beneficial to ourselves, we are to indulge no scruple about the means by which it is to be attained.

His description of the present condition of India ("our *maxima cura*," which, blessings on his learning! means, we presume, *chief care*) is as destitute of truth as his projects are devoid of honesty. He says:—

> Though the sarcasm of Burke—"that if we quitted India to-morrow, not a vestige would remain, from any works we had raised, or any improvements we had introduced, of our ever having had possession of the country"—will apply with the same force now, that it did forty years ago, yet we may trust, if the name of England is to have any claim to the esteem of posterity, and the good of mankind is to be an object worthy of the attention and zeal of a British parliament, that it will not be equally applicable forty years hence.

He proceeds to tell us that "all things remain *precisely* as they were before we had footing in the country;" that the "interior navigation is as nature made it;" that "*no* cities, bridges, roads, canals, or public works of any kind are constructed," &c. Such, he adds, must continue to be the state of things, without colonization; which, we have already seen, signifies ejecting the landed proprietors from their estates, and giving them, *without purchase*, to English colonists! But can it be believed, that, in Calcutta, the "city of palaces," three years after the splendid administration of Lord Hastings, during which alone the public works accomplished by Government almost changed the aspect of British India, a writer could venture such a statement as the preceding? Is it possible that an individual could be of so obtuse an intellect as to fancy that even the change in the judicial system of Government which the natives of India have experienced, is no change at all? Or does he think that the amelioration of the moral condition of millions is nothing in comparison with the erection of an useless pyramid, raised perhaps at the expense of thousands of human lives?

The style of this writer, at once pedantic and slovenly, is on a par with his other qualities; of his pedantry ample proofs have already been given; of his slovenliness one example will suffice: he speaks of the people of Canada "breathing a sigh of discontent at the sight of their *corn-fields* rotting on the *ground* for want of *a vent*." A field rotting upon itself must be a sight calculated to provoke a hearty laugh instead of a sigh of discontent, especially when this extraordinary effect is produced by—*want of a vent!*

The mischief occasioned by writers of this character, who treat of Indian affairs, is inconceivable. Their preposterous representations and extravagant assertions too frequently pass current in England (owing to the ignorance and indifference of the people generally respecting the concerns of our eastern empire), even if they are too absurd, as in the present case, to be used and defended by writers in this country, whose private views impel them to take advantage of whatever misrepresentations are propagated respecting the condition of British India. But the most pernicious consequence which these pamphlets produce, is that of misleading writers of respectability on the continent of Europe, who, not suspecting the possibility of publications in England, much less in India, on the politics of our eastern possessions, containing statements inconsistent with the facts, become necessarily the assailants of a system of government, which, if they were well-informed, they, or at least liberal-minded men of all countries, would, under the circumstances of the case, see reason to admire rather than censure or condemn.

Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture chiefly on the Western Side of India. By CAPT. ROBERT MELVILLE GRINDLAY, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Society of Arts, &c. Part I. London, 1826.

IF there has been any foundation for the complaint that the splendid scenery and the gorgeous architecture of India have never yet been adequately pourtrayed by the pencil, it will vanish when this work shall be known, which certainly equals, if it does not transcend, any antecedent production of the graphic art.

Capt. Grindlay tells us, that the subjects of the plates form part of a collection of sketches and drawings made by him in India, whilst he was in the service of the East-India Company; that he possessed peculiar advantages* for collecting materials for such a work as this (tending to illustrate a large portion of the country hitherto undescribed); that he pledges himself to the fidelity of the representations, and that he has spared neither labour nor expense (which we can readily believe) in the execution of the work.

The number of plates in the First Part, now published, is six, besides a superb vignette, representing a Hindoo girl, drawn with surprising taste, and displaying a figure of such exquisite beauty, that every one who looks upon it incurs the danger of Pygmalion's fate.

The first plate represents the "Green," as it is called, at Bombay, an area surrounded by various public buildings; in the centre are divers figures in appropriate costume, such as a Parsee merchant, a Bunneea or Banyan, Hamauls, Coolies, &c.

Plate the second represents the Approach of the Monsoon; the scene is Bombay Harbour and town, taken from a part of Malabar hill, near the Parsee cemetery, which forms a most delightful foreground to a picture of great beauty.

The

* Capt. Grindlay was associated with the late Col. Monier Williams in a survey of an extensive tract of country on the northern and western confines of Guzerat, access to which is very difficult, owing to the superstitious jealousy of the natives.

The third plate possesses a high degree of merit: the subject is the Shaking Minarets of the magnificent mosque erected in Ahmedabad by Sultan Ahmed, whose remains are therein deposited, in a splendid mausoleum. The distinguishing title given to these minarets, or towers, is owing to an architectural phenomenon, as Capt. Grindlay terms it; namely, the vibration produced in them by a slight exertion of force at the arch in the upper gallery, which is communicated from one to another, although there is no perceptible agitation of the part connecting the two on the roof of the building. Col. Monier Williams found that every perfect pair of stone minarets throughout the city of Ahmedabad possessed the same peculiarity.

The rich and highly finished style of architecture exhibited in this structure is displayed in the picture with a beauty and fidelity which could not easily be surpassed.

The subject of the next plate is an ancient temple at Hulwud, in the northern part of Kattyawar. It is perhaps the best of the whole: to acquire a correct idea of the extraordinary success with which the artists employed, namely the drawer (Capt. Grindlay), the painter, the engraver, and the colourer, have represented the singular architecture of the building, the delicate foliage in its vicinity, and the flood of golden light brightening the effect of building, landscape, and figures—the picture must be seen.

The next plate represents the Rajah of Cutch at the head of his vassals, dressed in various costume, of a very gorgeous and imposing character. One of the attendants wears a species of hauberk mail, or chain armour, covering the person entirely.

The subject of the last plate is a picturesque representation of the mountains of Aboo, in Guzerat, with the source of the river Suruswuttee, a mountain-torrent, dashing with impetuosity into a small lake, the Aboo-gurh, a spot held in the highest veneration by the Hindoos, and surrounded by religious edifices of great antiquity. Major Tod states that "there are no temples in India which can for a moment compete with these, whether in costliness of materials or in beauty of design." The lofty mountains in the background, the clouds of foam in the centre, and the romantic scenery in the front, compose a subject which few artists could do equal justice to.

As we have had the gratification of seeing some of the subjects which will compose the succeeding parts of this work, we feel ourselves justified in stating that, in our opinion, the present views, splendid as they are, will be eclipsed by comparison with those which are to follow them. There is no reason, therefore, for apprehending that the work will fall off in its progress; on the contrary, the purchasers will probably find that this too common incident in publications of such a nature as the present, is reversed.

This is a work, in short, which bids fair not merely to establish the fame of Capt. Grindlay, but to do honour to the British arts; and if it meets with but small encouragement, we shall think it disreputable to the public taste, the improvement of which has, tardily, become an object of some solicitude to the state.

VARIETIES;

PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of April 27. Dr. Parthey, who has travelled into Nubia and Egypt, was introduced and admitted as a member of the Society.

M. Hase read a report upon the inscription of an ancient Greek tomb discovered in a valley in the vicinity of Nicomedia, by M. Jouanin, the design of which has been forwarded to the Society.

M. Kunkel read some observations on the "Collection of Arabian Proverbs," by Meidani.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 4th April the following papers were read:—On dichotomous and quinary arrangements in natural history, by Henry Thos. Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

Also a communication by the same author, on *Boswellia*, and certain Indian *Terebinthaceæ*.

On the 18th April, a large collection of the plants of Nepal was presented from the East-India Company. The papers read were a continuation of Mr. Colebrooke's on *Boswellia*, and certain Indian *Terebinthaceæ*—and observations on a species of *Simia*, Linn., now alive in the collection of Exeter Change, allied to, if not identical with, the *Simia Lagothrix* of Baron Humboldt, by Edw. Griffiths, F.L.S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of this Society, held on the 21st April, Dr. Harwood read part of an Essay on the Natural History of the Elephant. It was illustrated by Mr. Deville's enormous cast taken from the head of the late elephant at Exeter Change, by the skull of an African elephant, by various articles used in the capture of elephants, and by numerous smaller preparations, &c., and fine drawings.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Society has been formed for the advancement of zoology, the immediate object of which will be the introduction and exhibition of such subjects of the animal kingdom as may be of utility, and a source of interest and gratification. With this view, a collection of living animals in aviaries, gardens, ponds, enclosures, and buildings, will be formed; to which will be attached a museum and library connected with the subject. An advantageous site has been obtained from his Majesty's government, for this purpose, in the Regent's Park, to which such subordinate establishments will be annexed as circumstances may require. To these establishments members will have access, as a matter of right, and the public in general, on such conditions as may be hereafter arranged. Members will also have a preference in obtaining specimens of such subjects as may be imported. The extent to which these objects can be attained must depend upon the amount of subscriptions; and the most liberal support is therefore solicited. The Society consists of such members as have already subscribed their names, or who shall do so, with the approbation of the council, on or before the 1st of January next; and, subsequently, of such other members as shall be admitted by ballot. The present terms of admission are either the subscription of five pounds, with the annual payment of two pounds on every 1st of January; or a donation of twenty-five pounds or upwards; for it is hoped that the support of those able to give the Society efficient assistance will not be limited to this amount.

Upwards of three hundred members have already joined the Society—and the following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed a council for its management during the first year:

Sir Stamford Raffles, President; His Grace the Duke of Somerset; Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne; Right Hon. the Earl of Darnley; Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont; Right Hon. Viscount Gage; Right Hon. Lord Auckland; Right Hon. Lord Stanley; Sir Everard Home, Bart.; E. Barnard, Esq.; T. E. Bicheno, Esq.; J. G. Children, Esq.; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; Dr. Goodenough; G. B. Greenough, Esq.; Major General Hardwicke; Dr. Thomas Horsfield; Joseph Sabine, Esq., Treasurer; Charles Stokes, Esq.; N. A. Vigors, Esq., Secretary; Baring Wall, Esq.

The presidents of the Royal Society and of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, are ex-officio members of the society and council.

The office of the Society is for the present at No. 4, Regent-street.

The following is an extract from the prospectus of the Society:—

"Zoology, which exhibits the nature and properties of animated beings, their analogies to each other, the wonderful delicacy of their structure, and the fitness of their organs to the peculiar purposes of their existence, must be regarded not only as an interesting and intellectual study, but as a most important branch of natural theology, teaching by the design and wonderful results of organization the wisdom and power of the Creator. In its relation to useful and immediate economical purposes it is no less important. The different races of animals employed in social life, for labour, clothing, food, &c. are the direct objects of its attention; their improvement, the manner in which their number may be increased, the application of their produce, and its connexion with various departments of industry and manufactures, are of the utmost importance to man in every stage of his existence, but most so in proportion as he advances in wealth, civilization, and refinement.

"It has long been a matter of deep regret to the cultivators of natural history, that we possess no great scientific establishments either for teaching or elucidating zoology; and no public menageries or collections of living animals where their nature, properties, and habits may be studied. In almost every other part of Europe, except in the metropolis of the British empire, something of this kind exists: but, though richer than any other country in the extent and variety of our possessions, and having more facilities from our colonies, our fleets, and our varied and constant intercourse with every quarter of the globe, for collecting specimens and introducing living animals, we have as yet attempted little and effected almost nothing; and the student of natural history, or the philosopher, who wishes to examine animated nature, has no other resource but that of visiting and profiting by the magnificent institutions of neighbouring countries.

"In the hope of removing this opprobrium to our age and nation, it is proposed to establish a Society bearing the same relation to zoology that the horticultural does to botany, and upon a similar principle and plan. The great object should be, the introduction of new varieties, breeds, and races of animals for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds, and wastes; with the establishment of a general zoological collection, consisting of prepared specimens in the different classes and orders, so as to afford a correct view of the animal kingdom at large in as complete a series as may be practicable, and, at the same time, point out the analogies between the animals already domesticated, and those which are similar in character upon which the first experiments may be made."

CORAL BANK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: You will oblige me by affording a small space in your popular Journal for the accompanying description (transmitted to me by Capt. Roe) of a coral bank, *recently discovered* in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal, which, although *probably* not so shoal in any part as to render it dangerous for large ships, yet the knowledge of its existence may be acceptable to oriental navigators, more particularly as it is situated in the direct route of ships which trade from Bengal to the Straits of Malacca, Singapore, and other eastern parts: and, considering this bank is situated in a much frequented track, it seems remarkable that it has not been discovered long before the present time.

I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Chart Office, India House,
8th May 1826.

Roe's Coral Bank, in the Bay of Bengal.

July 31st, 1815. In the *Henry*, bound from Penang to Calcutta, at 5 P.M., going at the rate of 2 miles per hour, saw the rocks under the ship's bottom; sounded, and had ground 8½ fathoms, then 10, 12, 15, and 20 fathoms, and afterwards no ground with 80 fathoms of line. I made the bank, by this day's observation, in latitude 9° 59′ north, and in longitude 96° 50′ east, by dead reckoning, having no chronometer on board. Although the evening was clear, and we were in the latitude of the high Island of St. Matthew's, no land was discernible from the mast-head. We were half an hour going over the bank, which makes it about a mile in extent north and south.

Since the period stated above, I have frequently passed hereabout, without being able to re-discover the bank, until the 25th of July 1825, in the ship *Robarts*, bound from Rangoon to Madras, steering S.S.W. about 3 miles per hour, at 7 A.M. saw the rocks under the ship's bottom; immediately put the helm down, and had ground 10 fathoms whilst in stays: in standing back to the northward, to get off the bank, had again 10 fathoms, then no ground with the hand lead; and by the time the deep-sea lead was ready, we were in deep water. By this day's observation at noon, I made the northern edge of the bank in latitude 10° 2′ north, and in longitude 96° 45′ east, by chronometer; but this is probably 5 miles too far to the eastward, and I think this bank lies in latitude 10° 2′ north, longitude 96° 40′ east, or thereabout; and it bears west about 75 miles from the Island of St. Andrew.

(Signed) RICHARD A. J. ROE.

THE NUMBER FIVE.

This number, in China, is highly regarded. The elements, according to the Chinese, are five in number: water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. The relations amongst human beings are five; *viz.* a prince and minister; a father and son; elder

elder and younger brothers; husband and wife; friends. The constant virtues are five: benevolence, justice, propriety, knowledge, and truth. There are five ranks of nobility, denominated *kung, how, pih, tze,* and *nan*. The compass has five divisions: east, south, west, north and centre. The tastes are five: sour, sweet, bitter, acrid, salt. The colours are five: azure, yellow, carnation, white, black. The human viscera consist of five: liver, heart, lungs, kidnies, and stomach. The organs of sense are five, namely, the ears, the eyes, the mouth, the nose, and the *eyebrows*. A Chinese writer has given a humorous dialogue between these organs: the mouth complains of the nose being placed too near it and above it; the nose defends its right by alleging that but for it the mouth might eat ordure; the nose complains of the eyes being placed over it; the eyes reply that but for them the nose might be broken against unseen objects.

The ancient Greeks conceived there was some peculiar mystery in the number *five*. See Plutarch's Dialogue περὶ τοῦ ΕΙ.

INCREASE OF RUSSIA.

The dimensions of the Russian empire were, at the following periods, as under:—

Years.	Number of Souls.	Square Miles.
In 1462	——	 18,494
1505	——	 37,137
1584	——	125,465
1645	——	254,361
1689 .....16,000,000.....		263,900
1725 .....20,000,000.....		273,815
1763 .....25,000,000.....		319,538
1796 .....33,000,000.....		331,830
1825 .....50,000,000.....		367,494

Thus in 363 years, it has become twenty times larger than it was; and in the space of the last century, it has acquired thirty millions of inhabitants and nearly 100,000 square miles of territory, equal to the superficial contents of England and Wales!

EGYPTIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

During his residence at Rome, M. Champollion, jun. edited a catalogue of the Egyptian manuscripts in the Vatican. His work was translated into Italian by M. Angelo Maï: and having been printed by order of the Pope, has just made its appearance under the title of "Catalogo de Papiri Egiziani della Biblioteca Vaticana, etc. Roma, con tipi Vaticani." M. Maï has added some exceedingly interesting notes to the text of the original; and it is greatly to be desired that similar catalogues should be drawn up of all the collections of Egyptian manuscripts.

LOCUSTS.

The Chinese provinces on the sea coast, in lat. from 30° to 37°, are subject to inundations of considerable districts from excessive rains. In a late *Pekin Gazette* it is said, that when the waters are drained off, the spawn of a small fish is found, which, by the heat of the sun, becomes a certain insect called *hwang* (the usual term for locust), and which is extremely destructive to the subsequent crop of grain; so much so, that the Emperor has directed the governors of provinces themselves to attend to it, and requires that the local officers be at the utmost pains to have them swept away and destroyed, to prevent the calamity which would inevitably arise if left exposed to the sun.

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

The unrolling, deciphering, and printing of the Herculaneum MSS. is proceeding with more diligence than heretofore, and the following are in the press, and nearly ready for publication: two Treatises on Rhetoric and one on Ethics, by Philodemus; two on Nature, by Epicurus; and one, by Chrysippus, on Providence. These will be succeeded by one of Camiscus, one of Polistratus, and one of Epicurus. It is not a little remarkable that the celebrated Treatise on Politics, always attributed to Aristotle, is ascribed by Philodemus to Theophrastus.

CHINESE DIVINATION.

The Chinese appeal to the decision of the gods and of departed sages (as Confucius and others) in doubtful cases, by means of the *K'e*. A pencil or reed is suspended above sand, and the invisible being is supposed to give it motion, and form letters in answer to the questions put. The government commonly discourages the practice. In 1814, a deposed officer of the government was condemned to death for publishing an answer, which he declared he had received this way from Confucius. The purport of the answer was, that the Emperor should depute a prince to worship at the tombs of his ancestors, instead of going himself; and that the title of emperor should be taken from the demi-god Kwan-te: ideas which were declared to breathe the most daring impiety.—[*Dr. Morrison.*

THE BHAGARUTTEE AND MATABANGAH.

It must be useful and important to individuals proceeding up the country, and downwards to Calcutta, by these rivers, to be made acquainted with their actual state and practicability for the purposes of navigation; and therefore we gladly avail ourselves of the information which we have just received on the subject. After a careful examination, the superintendent of the rivers in the Nuddea district has recently found the whole course of the Bhagaruttee river, from Nuddea to its junction with the Ganges, so completely obstructed, as to leave no hope whatever of the navigation remaining open longer than to the middle of January, excepting for boats of the smallest description. It appears, that the average depth of water across the head of the Bhagaruttee, and upon the numerous shallows throughout its course, is at present barely two feet, and as the river, every year, generally falls until the end of March or the middle of April about one inch per day, it is evident that many parts of the channel must be perfectly dry in a very short time. These obstructions in the Bhagaruttee are ascribed to the deficiency of water in the Ganges, which, during the past rainy season, was about five feet below its usual height, in consequence of the unprecedented mildness of the monsoon. It is also said that the Ganges has forced a new channel from Hemutgunge to Truteepore, and hence the old course of the Bhagaruttee, passing southward to Bongong, has been rendered unnavigable.

The Matabangah is also very shallow, several parts of its course having been, even in November, little more than three feet, and the greatest depth only four and a half. Mr. May, the superintendent, is however actively employed, with the aid of dredging machines and other resources, in keeping the Jellinghee clear, and there is reason to believe that this river will be continued open throughout the dry season for boats of large burthen, as the depth of water across its head, on the 21st November, was twelve feet, and upon a few shoals within its channel five feet.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

COMET IN THE EAST.

This phenomenon, which appears to have been seen generally throughout India, became visible at this place (Singapore) about the middle of September. It first appeared in *Taurus*, where it continued to shine for about three weeks, when it disappeared altogether. The same, or perhaps another, was discovered in nearly the opposite quarter of the sky.

The appearance of a comet is generally looked upon by the vulgar as the harbinger of some dreadful calamity. On the continent of India a famine is usually apprehended by the natives; and we are told that the Chinese are very superstitious on this subject. On the present occasion, the learned star-gazers of Pekin are so impressed with the certainty of some impending evil to the state, that they have persuaded his celestial majesty to issue an edict, prohibiting the slaughter of pigs, until "the blazing meteor removes itself from the face of heaven." We fear the Chinese porkers will not benefit much by this clement decree of the emperor, and his subjects will no doubt be as expert as usual in evading the laws. The Emperor of Ava has probably got a lesson from the astrologers of *his* court also, as his proposals of peace are coeval with the appearance of the comet.—[*Sing. Chron.*

EGYPTIAN TELEGRAPHS.

M. Pierre Abro, an Armenian, has established a line of telegraphs between Alexandria and Cairo, upon the plan of M. Chappe. At the same time relays of post-horses have been organized for the carriage of such despatches as, from their number or length, cannot be transmitted by post.

TRAVELS IN UPPER ASIA.

The following notice appears in the *Journal Asiatique* for April, from the pen of M. Klaproth.

M. Cosmo de Koros, of Hungarian descent, born in Transylvania, has recently travelled across a large portion of Western Asia, as far as Thibet. He was engaged by the celebrated Moorcroft, to perfect him in the study of the Thibetian tongue. M. de Koros finished his philological and theological studies, between the year 1815 and 1818, at the College of Dehlten, at Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, and at the University of Gottingen.

He left Nagy Enyed in November 1819, crossed the Danube at Ruchtchuck, and joined some Bulgarian merchants of Sophia, who were returning home. He thence proceeded to Philippoli, intending to visit Constantinople. The report of the plague prevailing there, made him change his design; and he went to Enos, whence he embarked for Alexandria. Quitting Egypt, he went by sea to Palestine, and from Latakia, in Syria, he went on foot to Aleppo, which he reached April 13, 1820.

Adopting the Oriental costume, he thence pursued his march on foot, in company with different caravans. He passed Orfa, Merdin, Mosul, and Bagdad. The English resident (the late), Mr. Rich, was then absent from the latter place, in Kurdistan. His secretary, M. Bellino, interested himself warmly in the traveller's behalf, and furnished him with the means of reaching Teheran, where he arrived in October. M. de Koros remained here four months, supported by the generous aid of Mr. Willock, the English resident, and made himself master of Persian. Mr. Willock supplied him with funds for the prosecution of his journey; and he left Teheran in March 1821; he wore the Persian costume, and passed for an Armenian. On his arrival at Meshed, in Khorasan, he found all the country in confusion, and that it was impossible to pass through it. His residence in this city lasted till 20th October; whence he proceeded to Bokhara, where he arrived in November.

November. The false report of the approach of a Russian army drove him away. He went to Balkh, thence to Khulm, and then, by way of Bamiyan, to Cabul, where he arrived in January 1822. He there joined a caravan for Peshawur. At Deckha, he met with two Europeans in the service of Runjeet Singh, with whom he went to Lahore. Thence he went by Djama to Cashmere, which he reached May 14; and from thence he proceeded on foot, with four other travellers, to Ladak, which he entered June 19, 1822.

The design of M. de Koros was to penetrate as far as Yarkand; but the Chinese authorities prevented him. He found some obstacles to a farther residence at Lei, or Ladak, and was on the road to return to Lahore, when he met Mr. Moorcroft, at Himbat, and made himself known to that illustrious traveller, who furnished him afterwards with the means of pursuing his undertaking. Mr. Moorcroft took him back with him to Lei, and left him there to study the Thibetian language. Subsequently, M. de Koros rejoined him at Cashmere; he returned, however, to Lei, provided with funds, and recommendations to the chief minister at Lei, and to the Lama of Tangla. The intrepid Hungarian remained in the establishment of the lama, at Tanskar, in the south-west part of the province of Ladak, till the month of June 1824. During this time he was employed in studying, grammatically, the Thibetian, and he obtained a general knowledge of the contents of a collection of writings in that language, filling 320 volumes. All these works, he was informed, were translated from the Sanscrit; the titles of the originals, the names of the authors and of the translators, are carefully marked in them. M. de Koros has copied the tables of contents of these works; they include also collections of Sanscrit and Thibetian words: he has transcribed the most ample, which occupies 154 pages.

At the beginning of the winter of 1824-25, M. de Koros left Tanskar for Sultanpore; thence he proceeded by Mendi Saketi and Belaspore to Soobat'hoo, where he remained in the month of March 1825.

Burmese War.

London Gazette, Saturday, May 13.

India Board, May 13, 1826.

A despatch, dated the 17th of Jan. 1826, has been this day received at the East-India House, from the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Brig.-Gen. Willoughby Cotton to that Government, of which the following is an extract:—

Patanagoh, January 1, 1826.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, that the pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy was continued from Meaday to Patanagoh, by forced marches, by the Madras division, accompanied by the body guard and a troop of horse-artillery, and the Commander of the Forces; on reaching Neaungla, five miles below this place, we ascertained the enemy had crossed their whole force to the right bank of the river, and that they occupied the position of Malloon, consisting of a series of strong fortified heights and a formidable stockade, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men. It was also ascertained the King's brother-in-law, and most of the men of rank who had assisted at Zeabengaish, were at Malloon; they despatched a woondoole on the 28th, with a flag of truce and a letter, stating it to be the wish of their chiefs to put a period to hostilities, and that a minister had arrived from Ava with full powers to treat and ratify, and requesting a meeting for that purpose. Lieut.-Col. Tidy and Lieut. Smith, of the navy, were accordingly despatched to arrange a conference, to be held in a boat on the centre of the river, moored between Malloon and Patanagoh. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces and the Second Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, attended by myself and most of the brigadiers, met the two Burmese commissioners, Kelien Menjee and the Kee Woonjee, on the 30th ult., and I am most happy to state, that the result of the conferences of that day and yesterday has been a satisfactory adjustment, as far as regards territory and money, between the British and Burmese nations. The ratification, by the commissioners, of the treaty, takes place this day at two o'clock, and the terms of peace are as follow:—

"The four provinces of Arracan to be ceded in perpetuity to the Honourable Company.

"The provinces of Merguí, Tavoi, and Zea, to be ceded to the Honourable Company in perpetuity.

"The Burmese government engage to pay the Honourable Company one crore of rupees, by instalments, the periods for the payment of which are to be settled this day.

"The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cachar, Zeatung, and Munnipore, to be placed under princes to be named by the British Government.

"Residents, with an escort of fifty men, to be at each court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports, to land their cargoes free of duty, not to unship their rudders or land their guns; Burmese ships to have the same privileges in British ports; no person to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war hereafter.

"The Siamese nation to be included in the peace."

Thus, I hope, has terminated a war which has been most expensive in its prosecution, not only in money, but also, by the effects of climate, very destructive to both European and native troops; but I hope the Honourable the Governor in Council will here permit me to express the unanimous grateful feeling of the Madras army for the considerate comforts the Madras Government have, upon every occasion, forwarded to their army here, comforts which have been the means of saving many valuable lives, and which will be ever most gratefully acknowledged by every officer and man.

It will of course take a long period to arrange the move of the troops from hence to Rangoon, with the materiel and stores.

The ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava, and the English prisoners now at Amarapoorah, are to arrive at Patanagoh in fifteen days (15th January), on the receipt of which, we shall immediately retrograde to Prome. The roads across the Arracan mountains present difficulties which will oblige the Bengal army to retire by Rangoon.

P. S. January 3. Owing to prolonged discussions the treaty was not signed until this day, January 3, at four p.m.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 5.

A Special 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* (Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.) was about to submit certain papers to the court, when

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose, and said he hoped he would be allowed, before they proceeded with the business of the day, to make one or two observations, which would lead to a question that he meant to put to the hon. chairman. The answer the hon. chairman might give to that question would regulate his conduct with respect to the subject to which it referred.

The *Chairman* said he conceived it would be more in order if the hon. proprietor postponed asking his question until the business of the day was concluded.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I have no objection to follow whatever course you, as chairman of this Court of Directors, may advise. But I hope, when I feel it necessary to address the court, that I may not be disturbed and interrupted by different members rising unnecessarily to order."

The *Chairman* laid before the court, in conformity with the 19th section of the 6th chapter of the By-Laws, a list of superannuations granted to officers of the Company in England, since the last general court of the 7th ult.

The *Chairman*.—"I have further to acquaint the court, that certain papers, which have been presented to Parliament since the last general court, are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4, of the By-Laws."

The papers were—

An account of the number of writers sent out in each year, from 1821 to 1825, inclusive; distinguishing the number sent to each presidency, and to China, in each year.

An account of the number of cadets sent in each year, from 1821 to 1825, inclusive; distinguishing the number sent in each year to each of the presidencies, and the number educated at Addiscombe.

The *Chairman* stated, that it was ordained by the By-Law, sec 2, cap. 3, that the By-Laws should be read at the first general court after the annual election.

The By-Laws were read short accordingly.

EAST-INDIA NAVAL FORCE BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I am to acquaint the court that it is specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the draft of a bill now before Parliament, "for defraying the expense of any additional naval force to be employed in the East-Indies." The draft of the bill, and the correspondence connected with it, shall now be read."

The bill was then read as follows:—

"Whereas by an act passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter;' provision is made for defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as native, military, artillery and marine, on the establishments in the East-Indies and parts within the limits aforesaid, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores; and whereas it is expedient that similar provisions should be made for payment by the said Company of the expenses of any naval force which now is, or at any time hereafter may be sent to the East-Indies or parts aforesaid, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities with any of the native powers: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, that all the charges and expenses of sending out and employing, in the East-Indies and parts aforesaid, the naval force which hath been lately sent out by his Majesty, upon the representation of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and also all the charges and expenses of any naval force which may hereafter be sent out by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon the representation of the Court of Directors of the said United Company, and with the approbation of the said Commissioners, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against any of the native powers in the East-Indies or parts aforesaid, shall be borne by the said United Company as part of their political charges, and the amount thereof shall from time to time, as the same shall be ascertained, be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, in such manner as the Commissioners of his

his Majesty's treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall direct."

The correspondence was then read, as follows:—

"India Board, 28th Jan. 1826.

"Gentlemen: I lose no time in transmitting to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Melville, concerning the expense of the additional naval force which has been stationed in the East-Indies, in consequence of the application which I made to the Lords of the Admiralty in concert with you, after the receipt of the secret letter of the 31st June 1825, from the Governor-general in Council.

"It is, I am satisfied, unnecessary to dwell upon the policy and expedience of this augmentation. I feel confident that you will concur in the justice of the principle upon which Lord Melville's suggestion is founded, since it seems but reasonable that the revenues of India should defray an increase of charge, rendered necessary solely by an Indian war.

"It will, of course, be understood that this augmentation is to cease with the necessity which gave rise to it, in the same manner as is directed by the 53d Geo. III. with regard to any increase of the King's land forces above the prescribed number.

"I have, &c.

"C. W. W. WYNN."

"The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company."

"Admiralty, 26th Jan. 1826.

"Sir: In consequence of the intimation which I received from you some time ago, that it would be desirable, with a view to the hostilities in which the East-India Company are now engaged with the Burman empire, as well as to the possibility of their being at any time hereafter engaged in operations of a similar description, that the naval force in the East-Indies should be increased to such an extent as to admit of a portion of it being so employed, it has been increased accordingly, in the following proportion, *viz.*

Former Establishment.	Present Establishment.
1 5th-rate.	1 4th-rate.
2 6th do.	4 6th do.
4 sloops of 18 or	8 sloops of 18 or
— 20 guns.	— 20 guns.
7	13
—	—

"As you stated your opinion that the East-India Company ought to defray, and would probably agree to defray the expense of the additional force, inasmuch as it was not deemed necessary for the general protection of the British trade in the Indian sea, but was furnished solely on the ground of its being required for local purposes connected with the territorial possessions of the East-India Company, I have to request that you will take the necessary steps for bringing this matter under the notice of the Court of Directors or the Secret Committee, in order that some arrangement upon it may be concluded. It is desirable that this should be done at as early a period as possible, and before the necessary explanations respecting the navy estimates are submitted to the House of Commons.

"I am, &c.

"MELVILLE."

"Right Hon. C.W.W. Wynn, &c."

"East-India House, 1st Feb. 1826.

"Sir: We have had the honour to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter dated the 28th ultimo, together with the copy of a letter from Lord Melville, concerning the expense of the additional naval force stationed in the East-Indies, in consequence of the application made to the Lords of the Admiralty after the receipt of the letter from the Bengal Government to the Secret Committee, dated the 31st Jan. 1825.

"In reply, we have the honour to state that the Court of Directors, admitting that the Company should bear the cost of maintaining that proportion of the naval force employed in the East-Indies, which may be stationed there in prosecution of any war in which the Company may exclusively be involved, for purposes connected with the protection and defence of their territorial possessions, will agree that the Company shall be charged with the expense of maintaining such number of ships of the royal navy as may be sent to the East-Indies on the requisition of the Court, for the purposes before referred to; it being understood that the charge to the Company, on that account, shall cease so soon as there shall have been sufficient time for the recal and return of the ships, after due notice that their services are no longer required, such notice to be given by the Court of Directors to the Lords of the Admiralty.

"This principle the court consent to adopt, in respect of the additional force lately sent to India at the request of the Secret Committee, arising out of the Burman war; leaving the former naval establishment of seven vessels, which was deemed necessary for the general protection of the British trade in the Indian seas, as well as any additional force that may hereafter be stationed in the East-Indies for commercial purposes, or for purposes not directly connected with the Company's territorial possessions, chargeable, as at present, to Great Britain.

"These arrangements the Court apprehend will require the sanction of the Legislature, and they will be prepared to concur in an application for that purpose.

"The Court think it unnecessary to make any observations regarding the principle upon which the expense of the ships to be paid for by the Company should be computed, until they shall be in possession of the views of the Lords of the Admiralty upon that point.

"We have, &c.

"C. MARJORIBANKS,

"G. A. ROBINSON."

"Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn."

"India Board, 26th April 1826.

"Sir: I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, the copy of a Bill which it is Mr. Williams Wynn's intention to present to the House of Commons in consequence of the communications which have taken place with the chairman and deputy chairman.

"I am, &c.

"T. P. COURTENAY."

"Joseph Dart, Esq."

"East-India House, 26th April 1826.

"Sir: I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, with copy of a Bill, which it is Mr. Williams Wynn's intention to present to the House of Commons, in consequence of the correspondence which has passed regarding the charge of that portion of the royal navy employed in India, which has been or may be sent thither on the requisition of the Court of Directors, for purposes connected with the defence and security of the Company's possessions.

"In reply I am directed to observe, that in consenting that the Company should bear such charge the Court stated to Mr. Williams Wynn, in a letter dated the 1st of February last, that it must be distinctly understood that the charge to the Company 'shall cease so soon as there shall have been sufficient time for the recall and return of the ships after due notice that their services are no longer required, such notice to be given by the Court of Directors to the Lords of the Admiralty.'

"The draft of the Bill contains no provision of this kind. The Court submit that this omission should be supplied.

"With this view, the Court have directed the Company's solicitor to prepare a clause for that purpose; also a clause providing that the rate of computation of charge, which may be agreed upon between the Lords of the Admiralty and the Court, shall be binding and conclusive, and shall include all contingencies whatever connected with this service.

"I have, &c.

"J. DART, Secretary."

"Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, Esq."

"India Board, 4th May 1826.

"Sir: In reply to your letter of the 26th ult., I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, that it does not appear to the Board that any special legislative provision is necessary for securing the Indian revenues against being burthened with the charge of the additional naval force which may be employed in India after the circumstances under which the necessity of it has been represented may have ceased. But the Court may be assured that it is distinctly understood, on the part of his Majesty's government, that the charge is to be discontinued when there shall have been sufficient time for the recall and return of the ships, after due notice that their services are no longer required shall have been given by the Court of Directors to this Board.

"I am further directed to inform you, with regard to the rate of computation of charge, that the Board are of opinion that any rate which may be agreed upon will necessarily be binding and conclusive, and will include all contingencies whatever connected with this service.

"The Board trust that this explanation and assurance will satisfy the Court, and that there is no necessity for making any addition to the bill now in progress.

"I am, &c.

"T. P. COURTENAY."

"Joseph Dart, Esq."

The *Chairman*.—"The correspondence which has been read, will explain to the court the principle on which the present arrangement has been made with the Court of Directors, and on which the bill now in progress through Parliament has been brought in. It cannot, I think, be questioned, that in a measure which is purely and solely calculated for the support of the power and protection of the possessions of the East-India Company, it would be either reasonable or right that Great Britain should be charged with the expense of carrying it into effect. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors having taken that view of the subject, the arrangement which is now before the court has been concluded with his Majesty's government; I have, therefore only to propose, "that this court, adverting to the correspondence which has now been read, concurs in the provisions of the said bill."

The *Deputy Chairman* (the Hon. H. Lindsay) seconded the motion.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped that he would not be interrupted whilst he was addressing the court, as he had been on former occasions. He was determined to express his opinions, and he made this declaration in the outset, lest any attempt should be made to gag him. He felt a desire to speak for the purpose of doing good to the Com-

pany, and no interruption should put him down, or prevent him from taking every proper opportunity to declare his sentiments. They were assembled, he believed, on this occasion, to consider a very important question; and they were supposed to be ready at once to give their assent to this measure, and to make observations on a subject which they had had no opportunity of investigating. He thought they ought to have been allowed half an hour's study, at least, before they were called to express an opinion. There was a room in that house which he believed was called the proprietors' room, and to that apartment he went this morning, in the hope that some document connected with the present motion might have been left there for the perusal of the proprietors, so that any individual who wished to do so, might make himself acquainted with the particulars of this specific subject, if it were necessary. He, however, found no such document there; and he could assure the court, that his talents were not such as to enable him, on the moment, to follow any reader who laid the contents of various papers before the proprietors, unless he had previously a glance at the documents. He was completely disappointed in getting any such information. He asked the individual who attended the room whether any papers had been deposited there, to enable him to understand and to speak like a reasonable man on the subject mentioned in the advertisement: he was answered by that individual that he had no papers. If this were the custom of the hon. Company, he must, of course, be contented with whatever information he received from the chair; but, coming to the court in this unprepared way, he could not make up his mind to approve of, or dissent from, the proposition then before them. In another place, they had what was called the King's opposition; and he conceived that he and others, who sat at that (the left-hand) side of the court, had a right to dub themselves "*the John Company's opposition.*" Though John Company might be elsewhere spoken of as an old wife, yet he gloried in that personage, and was happy to be, for the purposes of good, one of John Company's opposition; in that capacity he should be always ready to stand up for the rights and privileges of the proprietors. He was not very well able to speak on the subject of either naval or military tactics, as his studies had been directed to acquirements of a different nature; he wished, therefore, that some of those who were conversant with those subjects had shewn themselves on their posts this day; he was always on his post, and he thought it was the duty of every proprietor to attend those meetings. Ignorant as he confessed himself to be on this subject, he could not help saying, that it appeared strange to him why the Company's marine at Bombay, which had done good service, had not been employed instead of his Majesty's ships. The Burmese had no seventy-fours as yet; they possessed no maritime force which the Company's marine could not have attacked and defeated. When the Company were at a great expense in keeping up a local marine, he could not see why they should be saddled with an additional burden for sending his Majesty's ships to the East-Indies, against an enemy who had not a vessel that mounted ten guns. He hoped, before the proceedings were finished, that some gentlemen, better able to speak on the subject than he was, would make their appearance and explain this business; particularly as he had had no opportunity to look at a single paper, or to consult any document which could throw the least light on the subject. In the first place, he wished to know, *en passant*, whether the proprietors had not a right to examine papers connected with subjects of this kind in their own room. Had they, or had they not, such a right?

The *Chairman*.—"If the hon. proprietor wishes for an answer to that question, I will state to him, that whenever papers are called for, and directed to be produced by a vote of this court, they are placed in the room to which the hon. proprietor has alluded, for the inspection of the proprietors in general; but it is not customary to place in that room, for the inspection of any proprietor, papers that have not been regularly moved for, and ordered to be laid before the court."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—If they came to a decision on this subject without a perusal of the papers, would they, he demanded, be acting like honest men or rational beings? They were first called on to vote, and afterwards they were to inspect the papers. This was what, in his country, was called "Jedburgh justice;" hang the man first, and try him afterwards. The mode of proceeding now adopted appeared to him to be a little preposterous, to say the least of it. He had seen papers placed in the proprietors' room before, on other occasions, and then gentlemen were enabled to know what was coming forward; but to-day, it was impossible to understand correctly what was laid before the court. As he had before observed, the Company were possessed of the Bombay marine, which was kept up at a very large expense; and he understood that they had lately been expending large sums of money to render that force more efficient; now he should be glad to know, whether they could not, in this case, trust to their own force and to their own servants, especially as they had no European marine, French, Dutch, or any other, to contend against? If the Bombay marine were efficient (and, if it were not, it ought to be made efficient), would it not answer every purpose for which it might be wanted in the Burmese war? They certainly could not expect that government should load the country with expense for the protection of the Company's territories; and, when the Indian government went abroad, as it were, for the purpose of grasping at territories that never belonged to the Company, most assuredly the British nation ought not to bear the expense. (*Hear!*) This additional naval force, as it appeared to him, was to assist the Company in extending their territories, which was one of the greatest evils that could occur in that quarter. Much had been said about Lord Amherst—but perhaps he was not so black as he had been represented; and, for his part, he did not wish to attack a man who had not an opportunity of answering for himself. There was a power greater than that even of the Company, and might not that power have sent out orders which compelled Lord Amherst to go to war, and to prosecute the present unfortunate contest? There was one circumstance connected with Lord Amherst's conduct which placed Lord Amherst's public character in a good point of view, and therefore he would notice it. Nothing gave him more pleasure than, when an individual laboured under a prejudice, to endeavour to remove it; and, in the place of that prejudice, to create an impression in his favour. It appeared that Lord Amherst had lately turned over a new leaf, and began to adopt that liberality of sentiment which so highly distinguished the noble lord who had preceded him in the high office of governor-general. Though his lordship was not a Caledonian, he was happy to find that he had been seized with the *itch* for improvement, and that he was doing a great deal for the natives of India. As he had touched on this topic he would just observe, that to confer benefits and extend information amongst the great body of the people, was infinitely better than sending muskets and bayonets against them. By imparting to them a knowledge of arts and sciences they became good subjects to the Company, whilst a course of severity produced the opposite effect. Perhaps he would be encroaching on their time more than he ought to do, if he read all that it was in his power to read—and that from a government gazette, too—with respect to what Lord Amherst had done for the improvement of the natives. It reflected great credit, both on his head and heart; and, when he got over this unfortunate Burmese war, his conduct, in this respect, would perhaps cover a multitude of sins. In furtherance of the object he had in view, he would read one or two paragraphs, after which he would ask a question, and the answer to that question would shape and regulate his after conduct. In noticing the improvement which had recently been made in society, with a view to the encouragement of the natives, he could not help adverting to the school which was established in 1822, for the instruction of the Hindoos in medical knowledge.

Mr. *Carruthers*.—"I can assure the learned doctor that it is with very great unwillingness I rise to order; but I am not to be deterred from doing my duty by what the learned doctor stated just now; namely, that he would not be put down. I think every member of this court has a right to call another to order (should the hon. chairman not do so), if he conceive that the individual is transgressing a certain boundary. I have been the more unwilling to interrupt the learned doctor because he has said that he would not suffer himself to be gagged, and I should be sorry to do any thing which might appear unnecessarily strict. The word 'gagged' was, I think, incautiously used by the learned doctor; for, so long as I have sat as a proprietor in this court, I never knew any individual to be interrupted who rose to state his opinion fairly."

General *Thornton*.—"I rise to call the hon. proprietor to order. Instead of stating in what point the learned doctor was out of order, the hon. proprietor is commenting on a preceding part of the learned doctor's speech."

Mr. *Carruthers*.—"I will state my reason for rising to order. The cause is this: in the outset of his argument, the learned doctor stated that he did not mean to follow up his observations with a motion."

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I said no such thing; but the reverse. I stated that my future conduct would be regulated by the answer I might receive from the chair. On that answer my conduct will entirely depend."

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope*.—"Gentlemen opposite are in the habit of calling us on this side of the court to order, and I trust we shall be allowed the same privilege. Making use of that privilege, I must say that, in the latter portion of what has fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers), he has neither spoken to the question before the court, nor yet to the question of order."

The *Chairman*.—"In this difference of opinion as to the question of order, the short way will be, I think, for me to pronounce my view of the matter from the chair; and I must say, that the line of argument on which the hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) has entered is entirely out of order with reference to the subject immediately before the court, which is, the naval force of the Company. The observations of the hon. proprietor as to Lord Amherst are perfectly irrelevant."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said those observations were not

not so irrelevant as the hon. chairman seemed to suppose. He connected the subject before the court with the Burmese war; and as Lord Amherst had been much abused about that war, he thought he had a right to shew what that nobleman was doing to improve the situation of the natives, for the purpose of removing any unfavourable impression that might have been excited against his lordship. He wished, therefore, to be allowed to proceed: he would not be troublesome, and he thought that, in the end, the hon. gentlemen behind the bar would be obliged to him. In addressing the court, he had no sinister object to attain—he asked no job from the Court of Directors; he was an independent man, and would always think and speak for himself. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Carruthers) had said that he never knew an attempt made in that court to gag people. He (Dr. Gilchrist) was, in his own person, an instance that attempts had been made to gag people within those walls; he had been obliged to sit down, he had not been allowed to speak, on former occasions, when individuals had unnecessarily called him to order. He would read but one short paragraph from the paper which he held in his hand, and he should then, in fairness, expect an answer to his question. Gentlemen ought to know what he was about to say before they condemned him; let them punish him if he were wrong. He would call on them, in the words of the Great Themistocles, "Strike; but hear me!" The school for imparting instruction to the Hindoos in medical knowledge, and to which he had already referred, was thus spoken of in one of the Indian government papers:—"The management of this institution has been confided to the zealous superintendence of ——; he has formed various classes, and he has also drawn up a number of *theses*, not only for the benefit of the persons under his charge, but to disseminate amongst the natives a useful knowledge of medical science." Now it appeared, from a letter which he had received a few days ago, that the Court of Directors had sent out an order either to crush this institution altogether, or to cripple and confine it to such a degree, that it would never be able to raise its head. He hoped, therefore, that the chairman would answer this fair and candid question: "Have the Court of Directors sent out orders to crush this institution, after it has done a great deal of good?" Lord Amherst declared, and every civil servant thought, that this establisment had been productive of much benefit. He repeated, that to manifest feelings of generosity and kindness towards our native subjects, would work more effectually in our favour than all the bayonets, musket-balls, and powder that could be arrayed against them. He wished the hon. chairman to say whether it was in the contemplation of the Court of Directors to crush this institution in its bud or not.

The *Chairman* said he certainly did not feel himself called on to answer the question of the hon. proprietor, even if he had made up his own mind on the subject; still he could not take on himself to say what resolution the Court of Directors might come to upon it.

Dr. *Gilchrist* thanked the hon. chairman for his explanation. He trusted what he had said would be taken in good part, as coming from a man who had the welfare of the Company as much at heart as any individual in that court.

General *Thornton* said he agreed with the hon. gentleman who spoke last in much of what he had stated relative to the impropriety of calling on the proprietors to agree to a motion, of the nature and foundation of which they knew little or nothing. In his opinion, the papers should have been laid on the table before they were asked to decide the question: he thought such had always been the course; and he recollected, on more trifling occasions, it had been notified in the advertisement that the papers would be open for inspection. If, in such small matters, papers were laid on the table, he could not conceive on what ground they were refused on the present occasion. The motion might be very proper—but he could not agree to it till he was quite sure that it was proper. If his Majesty's ministers thought fit to send an additional naval force to India, it was rather extraordinary that they should call on the proprietors of East-India stock to bear the expense; an expense, it should be observed, which they could but little afford, when the immense cost of the Burmese war, and all the unfortunate circumstances connected with it, were considered. Not only was that an important point to be kept in view, but he believed that the proceedings now under consideration would prevent the public from taking such an interest in the welfare of the East-India Company as they ought to do. At present there seemed to be too little interest taken, with respect to Indian affairs, in the House of Commons; and he did not think that that interest would be increased by this measure. He really could not vote for this motion, because he did not know whether it was proper or not; he had not had any opportunity for considering the question, and the information which ought to have been laid before them had been withheld. With regard to an opposition to the Court of Directors, he must say, that he certainly had never put himself forward in opposition to that body; on the contrary, he assisted and supported them whenever he could. He hoped and believed that all the proprietors, whatever might

might be their ideas on particular subjects, acted for the good of the Company. He was sure that he was always most happy to support the hon. chairman and the Court of Directors in the performance of their duty; but if he thought it necessary to oppose them, he would not scruple to do so. It appeared to him to be doubtful whether the present was a proper measure or not; but he feared, whatever might be its nature or effect, that the Company would be obliged to give way to his Majesty's government. He, for one, would not, however, in the absence of information, support the present motion.

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose to explain. There was one observation which fell from the gallant general which compelled him to say a word or two. When he (Dr. Gilchrist) talked of "*opposition*," could any one imagine that he alluded to a predetermined opposition to the Court of Directors? As well might it be said, that a post put up against a wall to prop it was placed there to oppose that wall. He wished, by his opposition, to prop, not to weaken the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman*.—"If the course pursued, with respect to this bill, were different from that uniformly followed when bills are laid before the court, I should think there might be some weight in the observations which two hon. members have made; but as the present is precisely the same course that has prevailed on all former occasions, I do not think that their objections are well-founded. Not many days have elapsed since this bill was brought into Parliament, and it has been submitted to this court as soon as possible, in the regular way. I must again observe, that it is not usual to lay papers before the proprietors unless they are specially moved for in this court; and the object of laying bills in Parliament before them, never extended further than to give the proprietors an opportunity of petitioning, or of being heard by their counsel before Parliament, against the whole, or any part, of the provisions of any bill affecting the rights of the Company. This court has no power whatever to stop the progress of a bill; at the same time, every necessary information has, I conceive, been given to the Court of Proprietors by the Court of Directors on this occasion. The Court of Directors having proceeded exactly in conformity with the practice adopted on all former occasions of this kind, I think it quite unnecessary for me to say more to justify what has been done." (*Hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* rose to express his entire approbation of the measure now before the court, especially as he understood that it was not meant to interfere with that meritorious body of men who composed the Bombay marine. Of that body he could speak from experience; and he must say, that no set of men were more deserving the attention and consideration of the Court of Directors, and of that court which he addressed, generally. He had the pleasure of being acquainted, for thirty-seven years, with some gentlemen in that service, and he could safely say, that a more meritorious body of men did not exist. They had raised and maintained the respectability of their character all over India. Wherever their services were required, wherever they were employed, their conduct did them credit; and their exertions accomplished objects which obtained for them the approval both of the government abroad and of the Court of Directors at home. With respect to the measure now before the court, he thought nothing could be more reasonable than that the Company should pay the expense of this additional naval force, on the same principle that they maintained any additional troops that might be sent out when there was occasion for them. He regretted that the naval force in India had been reduced so much of late; he conceived it to be bad policy, and he viewed it even as discreditable to the nation, to have allowed the naval force in India to be reduced to the low state in which it was placed eighteen months ago. He thought the naval force ought not to have been withdrawn from India, when the Dutch had taken possession of a settlement of importance, and the French were on the alert. It was his intention to have noticed this subject if the present bill had not been brought in, because he thought it was exceedingly blameable to leave so important a station as the East-Indies without an adequate naval force. He thought the Company's marine should be placed on a more respectable footing than it stood on at present: it ought, in his opinion, to be considerably extended.

The *Chairman*.—"I take this opportunity of assuring the hon bart. and the court in general, that there is nothing in the measure now under consideration that tends, in the smallest degree, to an interference with the Bombay marine. (*Hear!*) This measure did not originate with the Court of Directors; it was the government of India that suggested the necessity for this additional naval force. I am very far from being inattentive to our own naval force in India; on the contrary, there is nothing I wish for more than to see that force placed on a footing the most efficient and the most respectable." (*Hear!*)

Mr *Twining* hoped he would be excused if he said a few words in defence of that unfortunate side of the court which had, for the first time, this day been pointed out as the opposition side of the court. He should think that the observation to which he alluded could not have been meant to apply seriously to those who usually sat at that (the left-hand) side; for he thought that,

that, so far from the gentlemen who generally sat there being distinguished by their opposition, they supported the measures of the Directors as much as any other portion of the proprietors. For his own part, he was always ready to offer his best support to the Court of Directors, when he saw them proposing that which appeared to him to be beneficial to the Company. With respect to the measure immediately under consideration, he would, though sitting on the opposition side of the court, give it his hearty concurrence, because he was persuaded that it had received from the Court of Directors all the attention which the importance of the subject demanded, and because he was convinced that the object was perfectly proper.

Mr. *Carruthers* begged leave to make one remark. The hon. and gallant colonel (Stanhope) seemed to think that, because he (Mr. C.) sat at that (the right-hand) side of the court, he therefore was impelled to rise and call individuals to order who were seated at the other side. He could assure the hon. and gallant colonel that he was mistaken; for, let him be seated wherever he might, he certainly would speak to order when he saw a necessity for his doing so.

Mr. *Weeding* begged to suggest, as the state of the Bombay marine had been alluded to, that it would add considerably to the good of that service if the officers of it were allowed navy rank in India, and had commissions from the Admiralty, in the same way as the Company's military officers are allowed by his Majesty army rank in that country.

Dr. *Gilchrist* wished to make one observation on a remark that had fallen from the hon. chairman, who had told them that the court had no power to stop the progress of a bill in Parliament. Now, he did not ask the court to stop it; but he did think that it was in their power to cause it to be amended. What passed in that court was heard of out of doors by members of Parliament; and some of these suggestions might be adopted: therefore, the proprietors ought to have come to the court prepared to discuss this measure. He would not agree to any proposition without duly considering it, because he would not pin his faith on any man's sleeve. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Twining) had said that "he trusted entirely to the Court of Directors, who, he was sure, had done all that was proper and necessary:" that, however, would not satisfy him (Dr. Gilchrist); he would put no such trust in any man or set of men. Till he had probed a measure to the bottom, and fully ascertained its nature and bearing, he could not vote for it. At present, indeed, he could only speak on a question; he could not, as yet, vote for or against a proposition, but the time was fast approaching when he should enjoy that privilege. The hon. proprietor stated that he placed implicit faith in the Court of Directors, and he disclaimed sitting with him (Dr. Gilchrist) because he had, in joke, adverted to the opposition in the House of Commons. But his (Dr. Gilchrist's) opposition was intended, not to embarrass, but to support the directors, by pointing their attention to any inadvertency which they might chance to fall into. The hon. proprietor had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this measure: for his part, he did not know how the hon. proprietor could decide on it; for he doubted whether the hon. proprietor was present when the papers which related to it were read. He would not, under such circumstances, blindly give up his opinion to any set of men.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

EAST-INDIA WRITERS' BILL.

General *Thornton* said, before the court separated, he had one question to put, with regard to a bill now before Parliament, and which had already been submitted to the proprietors. That bill went to allow writers to proceed to India without having received their education at Haileybury College; and he wished to know whether the manner in which the young men were to be examined was provided for in the bill, or whether the Court of Directors had come to any decision on that point; he was anxious to learn who were to examine the candidates, and what was to be the course of examination.

The *Chairman* said the bill which had passed the House of Commons did not provide for the mode of examination. With respect to the other question, whether the Court of Directors had framed any regulation as to the manner in which the young men were to be examined, it should be recollected that the bill had only passed the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and it would not be a legislative enactment, authorizing the Court of Directors to frame the necessary regulation, until the measure had gone through the Lords, and received the royal assent.

FLOGGING IN INDIA.

The Hon. Col. *L. Stanhope* begged leave to give notice of a motion, for the next court, on the subject of flogging in India; a practice which prevailed almost universally over that country, although it had been deprecated by Sir James Mackintosh and Sir E. West, who had both been judges in India. He intended to move—

1. That by the 5th article of the Hon. Company's regulations (the first of 1814), it is declared lawful for one magistrate of police, upon complaint made by any master or mistress against any servant or hamel, and on such complaint being established by

by the oath of one credible witness, to punish the offender by causing any number of lashes, not exceeding twelve, for each offence, to be inflicted on him or her so offending.

2. That this regulation is utterly illegal; for any power of the petty sessions at Bombay to inflict whipping must be derived from regulations made under the statute 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 79, sec. 18, by which corporal punishment can only be inflicted on conviction before two magistrates.

3. That in defiance of this statute and the admonitions of two high-minded British judges, namely, Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West, many hundreds of men have been fined and flogged without limit, and have been banished and condemned to the condition of galley-slaves; and that this monstrous and unlawful practice is still persevered in by the magistrates of Bombay, and obstinately sanctioned by the grand jury of that settlement.

4. That this court humbly entreat the directors to repeal the fifth article of the regulations (first of 1814) that is opposed to the above-mentioned statute, and to support the King's chief justices in India, and to check the barbarous practice of flogging in that country.

These motions (observed Col. Stanhope) are founded on speeches made by Sir J. Mackintosh and Sir E. West.

The court then adjourned.

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

May 6, 1826.—The general meeting was held this day, at 2 o'clock P.M., Sir A. Johnston, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from Sir G. Staunton; thirty volumes of Official Reports on Subjects connected with Asia.

Capt. P. P. King, R.N.; three models of canoes used by the natives of Australia.

D. R. Lyall; medical evidence on the duration of human pregnancy.

Major E. Moor; six volumes of his own publications.

N. Baxter, Esq.; fifty-two Hindu drawings.

Dr. R. Tytler; four volumes of his own works.

J. J. Ayton, Esq.; his Nepalese Grammar.

Henry Hobhouse, Esq. was elected a member of the Society.

A Description of the Ruins of *Buddha-Gāya* in Behar, by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, was read.

Buddha Gāya was at one time probably the centre of religion in India. The ruins are situated a few hundred yards west of the *Nilájan* river, on a large plain. They are divided into two parts, situated north and south of each other; that to the north is the largest; it is called the *Rájásthán*, or palace. There are traces of a ditch on three sides, and of a wall on the south and west faces. The ruins contain a great number of images, the majority of which have, no doubt, been merely ornamental.

May 20, 1826.—A general meeting took place this day, at the usual hour: the Right Honourable the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Three valuable Persian MSS. were presented by Capt. J. Grant Duff: and the second volume of his *Mélanges Asiatiques*, from M. J. Klaproth.

Sir W. Betham, Kt., was admitted a member of the Society.

Lieut. Col. Martin White was elected a member.

Two papers were read, *viz.*, the first, An authentic Account of Two Females who destroyed themselves on the Funeral Pile of the Rajah of Tanjore; extract of an official despatch from the British Resident at Tanjore to the Chief Secretary at Fort St. George, dated 24th April 1802. The younger female was the legitimate queen, and she was burnt on the pile with the Rajah; a distinction to which the other widow was not entitled, and she was therefore consumed in a pit, which was filled with combustibles.

The other paper is an account of the different festivals observed by the Mahometans in India, drawn up by a Moonshé of the Circuit Court of Chittore, and translated from the Persian by Mr. J. Stokes, of Madras.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RELATIONS WITH CUTCH AND SIND.

Abstract of treaty of alliance with the Cutch government, dated 13th Oct. 1819:

Art. I. Recognizes the articles of the treaty of alliance between the East-India Company and the late Rao Bharmaljee, dated 16th January 1816, and two supplementary articles, dated 18th June 1816, except where altered by the present treaty.

Art. II. The Company, agreeably to the desire of the Jharijee Bhyaut, agree in declaring Bharmaljee to have forfeited the guddee of Cutch, and to be a state prisoner: the sum of 3,600 cowries is to be paid annually for his subsistence by the government of Cutch.

Art. III. The infant son of the late Rao is recognized as lawful sovereign, under the name and title of Maharaja Merza Rao Dessuljee.

Art. IV. A regency of six persons (including the British resident for the time being) to be entrusted with the government of Cutch, till the Rao completes his twentieth year.

Art. V. The Company guarantees the power of the Rao Dessul, and the integrity of his dominions.

Art. VI. The Company, at the desire of the Rao and Jharijee Bhyaut, agrees to leave a British force in Cutch, to be paid by the latter government.

Art. VII. The money for the payment of the troops to be furnished in instalments of four months each.

Art. VIII. The Cutch government stipulates not to allow any Arabs, Sindees, or other foreign mercenaries, to remain in its territories, nor to entertain any soldiers (not natives) without consent of the Company.

Art. IX. Also that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall import arms or military stores into Cutch.

Art. X. The Company engage not to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Rao or of the Kharijee chiefs, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British government shall not be introduced into the territory of Cutch.

Art. XI. Declares that the views of the British government are limited to the reform of the military establishment, the correction of abuses and oppressions on the inhabitants of Cutch, and the limitation of the general expenses of the state.

Art. XII., XIII., and XIV. Give the right of making war, on behalf of Cutch, to the Company.

Art. XV. The British and Cutch ports to be reciprocally free to each other's vessels.

Art. XVI. The British government guarantees the Jharijee chiefs of the Bhyaut, and other Rajpoot chiefs in Cutch and Wagur, in their possessions.

Art. XVII. The Rao engages to abolish infanticide in his own family, and to join heartily with the Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhyaut.

Art. XVIII. The Jharijee Bhyaut to engage in writing, previous to the execution of the deed of guarantee in their favour, to abstain from infanticide, and to submit to punishment if guilty of it.

Art. XIX. The British resident to reside at Bhooj.

Art. XX. Supplies for the use of the Company's troops to pass free of radharee duties.

Art. XXI. "It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharijees and people of Cutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks, should be killed, the hon. Company engages not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Cutch, or to permit, in any way, the religion of the natives to be obstructed."

Copy of a treaty between the East-India Company and the Ameers of Sind, dated 9th Nov. 1820:

Art. I. There shall be perpetual friendship between the British government on the one hand, and Meer Kurreem Ali, and Meer Moorad Ali, on the other.

Art. II. Mutual intercourse, by means of vakeels, shall always continue between the two governments.

Art. III. The Ameers of Sind engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any subjects of either of the two states should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation; and if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish or compel them to quit the country.

Art. IV. The Ameers of Sind engage to restrain the depredations of the Khosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

Abstract of treaty between the East-India Company and the Maharajah of Cutch, dated 21st May 1822:

The British government cedes to that of Cutch, the town and district of Anjar for 88,000 rupees per annum. The British to retain the fort of Bhooj till fit cantonments can be procured for the subsidiary force.

WRITERS AND CADETS.

An Account of the Number of Writers sent out to India, in each of the Years from 1821 to 1825, both inclusive; distinguishing the Number for each Presidency.

Year.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	P. W. Island.	Bencoolen.	Total.
1821	16	8	16	3	—	43
1822	12	5	21	1	1	40
1823	14	4	6	—	—	24
1824	20	9	6	—	—	35
1825	16	11	10	1	—	38

J. C. HUDSON, E. I. Comp. College.

Account of the Number of Writers sent out to China, in each Year from 1821 to 1825.

1821 ..... 1 number.
1822 ..... 1 —
1823 ..... 0 none.
1824 ..... 0 none.
1825 ..... 4 number.

East-India House, 8th April 1826. J. DART, Secretary.

An Account of the Number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, in each of the Years from 1821 to 1825 inclusive; distinguishing the Number to each Presidency, and the Number in each Year that have been sent from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

Year.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Seminary.	Total.
1821	117	127	70	47	361
1822	61	40	28	29	158
1823	180	82	61	28	351
1824	146	60	45	34	285
1825	207	106	41	49	403

East-India House, the 4th April 1826. WM. ABINGTON.

TEA.

An Account of the Quantity of Tea annually Imported into, Exported from, and Retained for Home Consumption in, Great Britain, in each Year since 1805; and the Average of the last Ten Years.

Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback.	Years ending 5th January.	Imported.	Exported.	Deliveries from the Warehouses for Home Consumption, deducting therefrom the Quantities Exported upon Drawback.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1807	22,155,557	3,239,815	20,979,128	1817	36,234,380	3,654,596	21,848,903
1808	12,599,236	3,813,018	19,239,312	1818	31,467,073	3,924,980	20,619,455
1809	35,747,224	4,301,520	20,859,929	1819	20,065,728	4,378,607	21,859,482
1810	21,717,310	4,251,565	19,869,134	1820	23,750,413	4,201,873	22,881.957
1811	19,791,356	3,346,542	19,093,244	1821	30,147,994	3,504,677	22,366,547
1812	21,231,849	4,093,560	20,702,809	1822	30,731,105	4,342,396	22,494,828
1813	23,318,153	4,004,143	20,018,251	1823	27,362,766	4,093,450	23,559,495
1814	30,383,504	3,977,713	20,443,236	1824	29,046,887	3,993,306	23,810,967
1815	26,110,550	8,576,508	19,224,154	1825	31,682,007	4,037,395	23,908,629
1816	25,602,214	5,303,078	22,378,345	1826	29,345,778	4,124,304	24,150,372
Annual average Consumption			20,280,754	Annual average Consumption			22,750,063

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House, London, 8th April 1826.

SILKS.

An Account of all Silk Piece-Goods Imported from Places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, remaining warehoused in Great Britain on the 25th March 1826; distinguishing the Articles, and specifying the Quantities and Value.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Estimate of the Present Value.
	Pieces.	£. s. d.
Bandannoes	181,730	189,302 0 0
China and India Crapes, Gauze, Silk Stuffs, Sattins, Taffaties, Velvets, Moosmos, Handkerchiefs, Crapes, Gown-pieces, Silk Romals and Ribbons, Damasks, Lustrings, Florentines, Corahs, and Sarsnets	27,399	41,098 0 0
Handkerchiefs, Shawls, and Scarfs, single	29,656	25,207 0 0
Sewing Silk, and Floss ditto	*Bdles.* 1,301	650 0 0
Total	£	256,257 0 0

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House,
London, 11th April 1826.

COLONIAL ENQUIRY.

Abstract copy of Instructions given to the Commissioners of Enquiry at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, dated Downing Street, 18th January 1823.

"Gentlemen: It is not my intention to advert to every specific object which, in the wide range over which your commission extends, must pass under your examination; it will be sufficient at present, that I should direct your attention to those points which will form the leading subjects of your enquiry, almost all of which may be comprised under these heads:—The general administration of government, and the immediate control exercised by the governor himself, or in conjunction with a council, in the several departments; the local institutions, establishments, and regulations, civil and military, and more especially those of a judicial and financial character.

"In reporting upon the manner in which the executive and legislative functions are discharged, you will state what degree of assistance may have been afforded, and whether any control may have been exercised by the council in the one case, and the immediate effects and tendency of such an institution; and in the other, whether it might be advantageously introduced under any and what modifications: and you will refer to the manner in which all public acts of authority are framed, issued, promulgated, and recorded. You will report how far the control of the governor extends over the civil and military establishments, its operation in the immediate appointment or recommendation to public offices and employments, and in assigning and regulating the emoluments respectively attached thereto, and whether with or without reference in these respects, for approval in his Majesty's government. You will also ascertain the extent of his control over the funds and resources of the colony, in levying, augmenting, appropriating, or issuing them; and the authority which he exercises as to granting and disposing of lands, with the terms and conditions of such grants, and how far they are subject to the sanction and confirmation of his Majesty; always bearing in mind, in this and similar investigations, that this commission is entrusted to you for the purpose of prospective regulation and practical improvement, founded upon present examination, and upon retrospective enquiry.

"You will not fail to direct your attention to the state of religion, to the support afforded to the church of England, and to other religious institutions; and, as connected with this subject, to all public establishments for education (for charitable purposes in particular), and you will report, whether and in what manner the national system of instruction may be advantageously introduced.

"The judicial enquiry will embrace the whole system and administration of civil and criminal justice, including the conduct and regulation of the police; and the jurisdiction separate and concurrent of the Courts of Admiralty.

"The introduction of the English language in the courts of law, and in all public proceedings, connects itself with this branch of your investigation.

"With respect to complaints which individuals may be disposed to refer to you, against any established authorities in the respective colonies, you will understand, that

that you are not authorized to enter into an examination of such complaints, unless you receive specific instructions to that effect from this department, or unless in very special cases which cannot be anticipated. But it will be a particular and careful object of your enquiry, to ascertain whether any impediments exist to the facility of their redress by the courts of justice within the colony, or in cases where the courts of justice are incompetent to afford the relief required, to the transmission of such complaints to his Majesty's government at home.

"Your financial report will comprehend whatever relates to the existing sources of revenue, either of the crown, or of the colony; their present extent and possible augmentation, and the comparative amount and expense of collection; the annual expenditure fixed and contingent, with the means of providing any local and immediate checks, and the possibility of reducing it within the ordinary resources of the colony; the state and administration of government property, fixed and moveable; the conduct and superintendence of government works; the employment of convicts and slaves; and the improvement of roads, harbours, &c.

"The causes of embarrassment, as produced from the circumstances and commercial relations of the colonies, and from the systems of finance there adopted; the public loans and securities; the banking establishments, their nature and extent; and exposition of the principles upon which they may be rendered more beneficial; the debt of government, and its connexion with the state of the colonial currency, and a reference to the state of exchange.

"The foregoing heads of instruction apply equally to the three colonies, but there remain some points upon which it will be necessary that they should be separately adverted to.

"At the Cape of Good Hope, where it is proposed that your enquiry should commence, you will revert to the alterations lately made in the judicial procedure of the colonial courts, and to the means of introducing a gradual assimilation to the forms and principles of English jurisprudence, more immediately with regard to the British portion of the community. You will fully inform yourselves of the condition of the government slaves, and of that of the apprenticed Africans, their present manner of employment, and the means of their future emancipation and maintenance. The means of opposing an effectual check to the extension of cultivation by slave labour in land recently occupied, and the measures adopted for preventing the illicit introduction of slaves, whether by land or sea. You will attend to the relations of the colonial government with the native tribes, with reference to police or commerce. To the state of the Hottentot population, and the means of encouraging the labour of native free blacks, especially in the frontier districts, where the climate may be less suited to Europeans. The tenures of land will be considered with a view to the assimilation of the old and modern rates of assessment, and to the encouragement of agriculture. And you will particularly enquire into the circumstances connected with the settlements lately formed, and the probability of their success and advancement.

"At Mauritius, a most important part of your duty will be to enquire into the state of slavery, and the condition of the negroes, and the means of relieving them, by encouraging a free labouring population, also by encouraging the substitution of machinery and the labour of animals; the condition of the government slaves, their present employment, and the means of their instruction and future emancipation. The measures which have been adopted for preventing the illicit importation of slaves, and the success of such measures, including the treaties entered into with the native states of Madagascar, and the coast of Eastern Africa.

"You will take into consideration the improvements recommended under the instructions for the new charter of justice.

"In the prosecution of your enquiry at Ceylon, your attention will be directed to the original tenures of land, the expediency of making grants of land, and the conditions on which such grants should be conferred, and the system of cultivation in the Cingalese and Kandyan provinces; to the effects of loans to land-owners, and aids afforded by government; the effects of gratuitous and compulsory services, and means of commuting them; the disposal of the government share of crops; the means of promoting the growth of subsistence; and effects of the introduction of machinery; the state of the pearl and other fisheries; the administration of the law under the revised charter of justice; the judicial establishments in the interior; the laws and regulations respecting slaves, and for effecting the extinction of slavery; effects of the present system of the civil service, with regard to pensions and superannuation, and future alterations and regulations to be adopted upon this point.

(Signed) "BATHURST."

"John Thomas Bigge, Esq., and William M. G. Colebrooke, Esq."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

History of the Mogul Dynasty in India, from its foundation by Tamerlane, in 1399, to the Accession of Aurengzebe, in 1657. Translated from the French of Father François Catrou. Founded on the Memoirs of Signor Manouchi, a Venetian. 8vo. 12s.

Voyages of Discovery, undertaken to complete the Survey of the Western Coast of New Holland, between the Years 1817 and 1822. By P. P. King, R.N. 2. vols. 8vo., with Maps and Plates. £1. 16s.

Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, chiefly on the Western Side of India. By Capt. R. M. Grindlay. Part I.

Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp, a romantic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-Royal Drury Lane, written by Geo. Soane, A.B.

On the Administration of Indian Affairs; in a Letter to Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart., M.P. By a Civil Servant. 8vo.

The Boyne Water, a Tale, by the O'Hara Family, 1826. 3 vols. 12mo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte, and of his Residence on Board H.M.'s Ship Bellerophon. By Capt. Maitland. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The Missionary's Memorial, or Verses on the Death of John Lawson, late Missionary at Calcutta. By Bernard Barton.

In the Press.

Flowers gathered in Exile, by the late Rev. John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta.

Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China, and Residence in Pekin, in the Years 1820 and 1821. By G. Timkowski, with Corrections and Notes, by M. J. Klaproth. 2 vols. 8vo., illustrated by Maps, Plates, &c.

The Narrative of a Voyage in H.M.'s Ship Blonde, Capt. Lord Byron, undertaken for the purpose of conveying to the Sandwich Islands the Bodies of the late King and Queen of those Islands. By R. B. Bloxham, M.A., Chaplain of the Blonde.

A History of the Mahrattas, with Plates, and a Map of the Mahratta Country, chiefly from original and recent Surveys. By J. G. Duff, Capt. 1st or Gr. Regt. of Bombay N.I., and late Political Resident at Sattara. 3 vols. 8vo.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of G. B. Niebuhr. By F. A. Walters, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo.

The New Annual Register for 1825, as formerly published by Stockdale.

GERMANY.

Preparing for Publication.

A Complete Edition of the Hamasa. By Dr. G. W. Freytag, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Bonn.

The learned professor states the following to be his plan in this edition:—

"The Arabic text of these poems, with the dots over the vowels, followed by the Commentary of Tebrizi, will be entirely published. At first I had only intended editing an abridged commentary, omitting every thing that was superfluous; but the more I have studied the Commentary of Tebrizi, the more the execution of this design seemed unjust, as well towards the author as towards the literary world, for it is in this Commentary that the merit of the author manifests itself. The copy of the Arabic text in my possession is taken from a manuscript in the library at Leyden. This manuscript is of great value, as it has been copied from the original of Tebrizi himself, and afterwards collated from beginning to end with the original, and read in the presence of many learned men. For this manuscript I am indebted to the friendship and kindness of Mr. Hamaker, of Leyden, who, by his learned and ingenious labours, does high honour to his country. If the hope I have conceived of the general interest which this enterprize must excite is not fallacious, it is my intention to publish, after the completion of the Arabic text, a Latin translation of the poems, preceded by a general introduction and commentary on the most requisite subject. The whole of the Arabic text will consist of about ninety or a hundred sheets in royal quarto, in six separate parts."

PARIS.

Religions de l'Antiquité, considérées principalement dans leur formes symboliques et mythologiques; ouvrage traduit de l'Allemand du Docteur F. Creutzer, refondu en partie, complété et développé par J. D. Guigniaut. Tome I. en 3 parties.

Resume de l'Histoire des Croisades, par M. Saint-Maurice. 1 vol. 18mo.

Mélanges Asiatiques, ou Choix de Morceaux critiques et Mémoires relatifs aux Religions, aux Sciences, aux Coûtumes, à l'Histoire et à la Géographie des Nations Orientales, par M. Abel Rémusat. Tome I. 8vo.

Le Siége de Damas, poëme en cinq chants; par M. J. B. G. Viennet. 8vo.

Origine Astronomique du jeu des échecs, expliquée par le Calendrier Egyptien; par F. Villot. 8vo.

Relation de Ganat et des Coutumes de ses Habitans, traduite littéralement de l'Arabe, par M. A. Jaubert. 4to.

La Chine; Mœurs, Usages, Costumes, &c., par MM. Deveria, Regner, Schaal, et autres artistes connus; avec des Notices explicatives, et une Introduction, par M. de Malpiere. 4to.

Antiquités de la Nubie, ou Monumens inédits des bords du Nil. 12me livraison. Folio.

Défense de la Poésie Orientale, ou Réplique à un Passage de l'Article que M. Schulz a inséré dans le 40me cahier du Journal Asiatique; par M. Grangeret de la Grange. 8vo.

Conseils aux Mauvais Poëtes, Poeme de Mir Taki, traduit de l'Hindostani, par M. Garcin de Tassy. 8vo.

Magasin Asiatique, ou Revue Géographique et Historique de l'Asie centrale et septentrionale; par Mr. J. Klaproth. No. 2, Le troiseme et le quatrième numéros paraîtront en Juillet et Octobre prochain; formant avec le present et celui publié en Octobre 1825, le tome de la premiere année, 1826.

CALCUTTA.

In the Press.

The Banquet, or the History of Armenia. By Father Michael Chamich; translated from the original Armenian, by Johannes Avdall.

This work is an abridgment of the History of Armenia, from the year of the world 1757, according to the Jewish chronology, or 2663 by the computation of the Septuagint; to the year of Christ 1780; or to the year 1229 of the Armenian era. It contains, in connexion with the events of that once glorious but now degraded country, the most memorable revolutions in the neighbouring kingdoms. To the European literati, and the community at large, it will be both a purely original and highly interesting and entertaining production. It will be printed at the Bishop's College Press, and contain about 600 octavo pages.

A Set of Architectural Drawings and Plans, adapted to the Peculiarities of Climate, and other Circumstances of the three Presidencies of India.

The work is intended to be published in three numbers folio; each of the first two to contain twelve designs and illustrations; and the third, examples of the several most approved orders of architecture.

BOMBAY.

A Grammar of the Mahratta Language, by Mahomed Ibrahum Makba, Moonshee Interpreter in the Supreme Court at Bombay. Revised by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy. 10 Rs.

A Tract entitled Catholic Christianity Independent of Calvinism, Arminianism, and such Points of Doctrine as are not decided by the Word of God. Compiled by a Chaplain of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay establishment. 2 Rs.

The Believer not ashamed of the Gospel, a Sermon preached, on the 3d Nov. 1825, at the formation of a Missionary Union at Bombay. By the Rev. G. Hall, A.M. 1 R.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO NATIVES.

In the charge delivered to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the sessions, 24th October, Sir Anthony Buller, adverting to an address of the Grand Jury in June 1824, respecting the crime of perjury, observed as follows:—

"With respect to the crime of perjury, the Grand Jury, for that as well as the other offences to which their remarks referred, only recommended punishment better suited to the natives of this country, and more likely to diminish the prevalence of those crimes than any this court has the power to inflict. Agreeing entirely in their remarks and suggestions (except indeed that they seem to have considered that a greater discretion was vested in this court than it in fact possesses), I am still myself strongly convinced, that nothing would tend more to the purer administration of justice than a power vested in the court to dispense with the administering of the oath on the Ganges water to the Hindoo part of the population, and enabling it to administer an oath in other forms, which I understand are in use among the natives, or a solemn declaration according to circumstances. The prejudices which the Hindoos have against taking an oath at all in a court of justice, but more particularly when administered on the Ganges water, operate to a very great extent in preventing the rich and most respectable part of the population from giving evidence. By the Mutiny Acts, which have been lately passed, the power to administer a solemn declaration, instead of an oath to the natives of this country, has been entrusted to the courts-martial, and that in all cases, however great and penal in its consequences the crime which they may have to try; and the power has been, I understand, a long time entrusted by the Company's Regulations to the Judges in the Mofussil: while in this court, as well in civil as criminal cases, the court is bound to administer the oath most binding on the conscience. I regret that the former Grand Jury did not, when they took into consideration the adequacy of punishment for perjury, at the same time state the observations which occurred to them on the subject to which I have alluded. In almost all the grand juries of this presidency are to be found many gentlemen who have had much experience in the Mofussil courts, and others who have had long acquaintance with the natives of this capital; and the opinion of a body of men, thus formed, on the practical effects of rejecting evidence in this country, except it is given on oath, must have great weight with the proper authorities at home, in case any alterations in the law are resolved on."

The Grand Jury, in their address to the Judge, entered very particularly into this subject. After quoting the well-known description given by Sir Wm. Jones of the habits of perjury in Calcutta, and of the little regard paid by natives to the obligation of an oath, and adding that "the picture continues to be an equally faithful representation of the metropolis of India to the present hour," they proceed as follows:—

"We need not detain your Lordship by entering into a detail of facts to shew that this picture, frightful as it is, is free from exaggeration. To us indeed it appears, that, if we consider the almost total absence amongst Hindoos of these restraints which in Christian countries set some bounds to the proneness of human nature to falsehood, or check its career in the pursuit of criminal objects, the actual state of society we have attempted to delineate is precisely such as might naturally be anticipated. It is scarcely necessary to rehearse the often-quoted texts of Munoo,* to shew the laxity of the chief religious authority in denouncing the sinful nature of falsehood, because, however heinous his offence, the Hindoo has such easy access to absolution, that the sinfulness of an action, to whatever degree it may, according to his own actual faith, be deserving of divine wrath, is a matter of little concern; books prescribing the forms of penance for each particular sin are in constant use, and priests are easily found ready to expound and assist in the performance of the ordained ceremonies. Bathing in the Ganges is sufficient in most cases; but if, under extra-

* "In some cases, a giver of false evidence, from a pious motive, even though he know the truth, shall not lose a seat in heaven; such evidence wise men call the speech of the Gods."

"Whenever the death of a man [*who had not been a grievous offender*] either of the servile, the commercial, the military, or sacerdotal class, would be occasioned by true evidence [*from the known rigour of the king, even though the fault arose from inadvertence or error*], falsehood may be spoken, it is even preferable to truth."

[The passages in italics are the documents which are incorporated in the text of the Sacred law, collectively denominated Dherma Sastra. They are not included in the quotations by the grand jury.—*Ed. A. J.*]

extraordinary circumstances, further rites of purification be required, these may be accomplished at the expense of a few cahoons of couries. Superstitious dread of temporal calamity, either to person or property, or to some dear relation, has, amongst the vulgar and illiterate of India, as well as amongst the poor and ignorant of many parts of Europe, an influence on the conduct more powerful than the terrors of a future state. What the general diffusion of knowledge has effected amongst ourselves, in the removal of such apprehensions of the immediate manifestation of the divine pleasure, experience, more powerful than precept, has in a great measure succeeded in bringing about in the minds of the natives of this country. The frequency of oaths on every trifling occasion, the absolute want of solemnity in the mode of administering them, the perpetual instances of their violation with impunity, as by the native officers in every court of justice, and the worldly prosperity even of those who make perjury a trade, have gone far to dispel an illusion beneficial in its effects, without the substitution of more enlightened moral principles to serve the same purpose.

"The reluctance of the respectable native to come forward as a witness arises from feelings of a mixed nature.

"It is discreditable to be instrumental in depriving another man even justly of property, liberty, or life; painful to have his own character exposed to further dishonourable suspicion, by the counter evidence of others; and to appear as a witness at all is like infringing on a profession reputed infamous, however frequently resorted to for aid. He dreads disgrace rather from taking an oath at all, than from its violation when taken; and the odium of having rashly appealed to, and thus virtually abused, the sacred object by which the oath is administered, forms by far the principal consideration in the objection of an unpractised or respectable Hindoo to swear in the present form.

"Powerless and inert to check evil as we have described the religious, the superstitious, and the moral or social principle of the Hindoos of the present day, we shall in vain look to find in the practical terrors of the law, as hitherto administered, an effectual substitute.

"Though the frequency of the crime under consideration has been unanimously testified by every judge who has sat on an Indian bench, although scarcely a judicial proceeding passes that does not exhibit an instance of its commission; yet, on the criminal records of this court for the last thirty-three years, the clerk of the crown has been able to dicover only thirty-six instances of conviction and punishment, a rarity that, compared with the vast mass of impunity continually before their eyes, can have had at best but a slight and occasional effect in deterring the offenders by dread of punishment."

After confirming the statement of Sir Wm. Jones, that the Toolsee leaf and the water of the Ganges (ceremonies which, he says, many Brahmans, as well as other Hindoos of rank, would rather perish than submit to) are not the most binding forms, within the meaning of the legislature, the grand jury observe:—

"Besides the consecrated fire suggested by him, and which it would at the present day be difficult, perhaps impossible, to procure in Bengal; the Salgram, or sacred stone, is by some more revered than even the Ganges and Toolsee; but many who would treat lightly all those forms of swearing, would shrink from a false oath taken on the head of their child. It is impossible then to prescribe any form that will be the most binding in every case; we know that oaths, in whatever form administered, seldom bind at all, and that we must rather rely on the respectability of the individual witness than on the solemnity of the oath administered. It has been all along notorious, that in forcing a Hindoo of any of the superior classes to swear, we inflict on him a disgrace in his own opinion and in the eyes of his fellow citizens which the legislature never contemplated, and that this dread has afforded to evil designing persons a powerful encouragement to fraud and extortion. We, therefore, most cordially concur in uniting our voice with your Lordship's in representing not merely the uselessness, but the oppressive cruelty that has been the unforeseen result of the enactment of the charter on this head; and to pray that the same privilege, which has been long enjoyed by the Mofussil or country courts, and now by courts-martial, may be extended to H.M 's courts of justice at the other presidencies; that they may be vested with a discretionary power to substitute a solemn declaration, adjuration, or warning to Hindoos required to give their testimony, instead of any form of oath whatever. Several of the present grand jury can testify, from their own experience, the beneficial effects of this practice in the country courts, not only as diminishing the temptation to subornation, but as bringing within reach of the judge evidence on which he can place reliance, but from which he would otherwise be effectually excluded."

They conclude with the following remark:—

"So long as the inferior assistants of your Lordships' officers continue to be natives, the duties entrusted to them will be liable to be perverted by corruption, which the vigilance of their superiors can scarcely check; but unless your Lordships continue to watch, with your wonted care and attention, the mode in which the business

business of the court is conducted in the inferior offices, indolence or misplaced confidence, on the part of their superintendants, will be apt to make them relax the reins, and corruption must gradually pervert your own institutions till the forms of British law are made auxiliary to the fostering of every crime."

EDUCATION.

LADIES' SOCIETY FOR NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subject of native female education in this country is becoming increasingly popular among all ranks of society, and is evidently gaining rapid accessions of strength, both from the wisdom and zeal with which its plans are executed, and from the amazing increase of its funds, which are annually augmented by the generous contributions of Europeans and native gentlemen.

On Friday morning, Dec. 23, the fourth public examination of the girls was held in the Old Church Room, in the presence of the Right Hon. Lady Amherst, patroness of the Society, the Hon. Miss Amherst, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, Mrs. Harington, the Venerable the Archdeacons of Calcutta and Bombay, several of the clergy, ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, together with the Rajahs Bidenauth Roy and Shibkishen, and a large body of native gentlemen. The children were examined in suitable school-books, which give an account of the fall of man and his redemption, of the Commandments, of the Lord's Prayer, &c. &c. Several of them repeated Bengalee hymns, others read part of the New Testament, and gave the meaning of the passages; afterwards they read and repeated a portion of geography, with which they appeared familiar. The Lord Bishop, with his accustomed condescension and kindness, questioned them in Hindostanee respecting the different parts of the world, several of which places they could point out to his lordship on the Bengalee map. Afterwards, specimens of their sewing were exhibited; a sampler of needle-work was presented to the Lady Patroness, as a mark of gratitude for the zeal she has manifested in the cause. A pair of bands were presented to the Lord Bishop, and another pair to Archdeacon Corrie, as specimens of the children's progress. During the examination, Rajah Bidenauth came forward in the noble spirit of liberality and gave a donation of twenty thousand sicca rupees, to forward the cause of native female education in the erection of a central school. The ladies having been apprized of his intention, had prepared an elegant sampler, in which were marked, "*May every blessing attend the generous Rajah Bidenauth!*" The sampler was presented to the rajah by the Lord Bishop. After the examination the friends proceeded to inspect a large and elegant assortment of fancy articles, which had been presented by ladies in Calcutta and the Upper Provinces, for sale, to assist the funds of this great and good cause. The conduct of the ladies who have so zealously aided the work, is indeed highly praiseworthy; for no less than eight hundred rupees have been realized on this occasion for articles which have been prepared by ladies in and near Calcutta during the past year. It may, no doubt, be expected that the noble example which the native gentlemen in Calcutta have before them, in the splendid donation of Rajah Bidenauth, will soon produce its proper effect in leading others to appropriate a portion of their immense wealth, either to the same object, or to the support of other useful institutions which have in view the good of their fellow-men.

After the examination a collection was made, amounting to 500 rupees, which, added to the sum realized by articles sold, and the noble donation of Rajah Bidenauth, amounted to 21,300 sicca rupees.—[*Cal. John Bull, Dec.* 27.

CALCUTTA CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of this Association was held in the Old Church Room, on Friday evening, the 9th inst. The Lord Bishop in the chair.

On a motion of J. Pattle, Esq., seconded by W. Money, Esq., it was resolved,

That this meeting congratulates the friends of the Association in the continued prosperity of their schools, which so greatly tend not only to improve the powers of the mind, but also by familiarizing native youths with scripture facts and scripture language, prepare them for an intelligent decision on the great subjects of religion in more mature years.

On a motion of the Rev. M. Goode, seconded by the Rev. M. Doran, it was resolved,

That this meeting also congratulates the friends of the Association on the progress made in preaching to the natives, and would earnestly recommend the support of the proposed chapel for regular Christian worship, as well as for more extended labours in the native town.

After the meeting, the sum of 2,100 rupees was collected, of which the Lord Bishop gave a donation of 1,000, for the intended episcopal chapel at Mirzapore.—[*Ben. Hurk., Dec.* 15.

DURRUMTOLLAH ACADEMY.

The annual examination of this academy took place on Saturday last, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bryce and Mr. Adam,

Adam, and the members of the Kirk sessions of St. Andrew's Church, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assembly. The manner in which the different classes went through their exercises, reflected the greatest credit on the teachers in every department; and we were particularly pleased with the progress in English and Latin literature, displayed by several Hindu youths. The number of native scholars attending the Durrumtollah Academy is every day increasing, and indicates, beyond a doubt, that the advantages of an education after the European mode are becoming more and more justly appreciated, while the prejudices that formerly stood in the way of their receiving this education at our seminaries are rapidly subsiding.—[*Cal. John Bull, Dec.* 19.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Friday, the 22d Dec., the children in the school belonging to this Institution, in the Loll Bazar, were examined by the secretary, Dr. Marshman, in the presence of a pretty numerous attendance, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Lushington.

The boys were examined as usual, in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, in all of which they acquitted themselves highly to the satisfaction of those present. In the intervals several pieces were recited from memory, among which, one by three Bengalee youths, and another by a Chinese boy, born in Calcutta, evinced a correctness of pronunciation seldom attained by foreign youth. The elder boys then read from the New Testament, in Bengalee, with great clearness and propriety.

The progress of the girls in reading and writing afforded great pleasure; but their progresss in needle-work was such as to fill the mind with delight, when connected with the fact, that this acquisition is such as almost to secure these poor girls a comfortable support from their own labour hereafter.

The whole was closed with a hymn, sung by the children, and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, missionary from Ceylon, The children present included seventy boys and seventy-five girls.—[*Ben. Hurk.*

MARINE SCHOOL.

The Calcutta Apprenticing Society has published a scheme for establishing a marine school, on the model of the Marine Society of London, for the reception of India-born youth, in order that they may be educated as seamen. They have purchased the *Ernest* of 400 tons, and propose to fit it up as the school ship, provided the mercantile body of insurance offices (so commonly interested in such a project, from the increasing degeneracy of the native seamen and the villanies of the Ghaut Serangs) favour the undertaking. The following is the outline of their plan and establishment:

The ship will be moored off the Esplanade, a little above the fort. She will be fitted up to accommodate about 150 boys, and completely rigged on a light scale, in order that the boys may be practised in exercises aloft.

The funds of the Society are sufficient to fit out the ship with every requisite for her establishment: the monthly support of government and the insurance offices, to meet the monthly disbursements (estimated at 1,200 rupees), is all that is required for the present.

The routine of duty will be settled by the most competent judges. The cool part of the morning and the last hour of the evening will be devoted to bodily exercise aloft, on deck, and in boat, the other parts of the day to employments requiring less exposure and exertion—to religious duties, to reading, writing, arithmetic, and, if found desirable, a class for navigation. The boys will be instructed in all the various duties of seamen, *viz.* handing, reefing, bending, and unbending sails, rigging, knotting, splicing, sail-making, &c., with rowing and management of boats under sail, &c.

The entire duties of the ship will be performed by the European seamen, assisted by the boys, who are not to be above sweeping and swabbing the decks, or any other work required from British seamen on board merchant vessels.

After a preliminary education, not to exceed two years, the boys will be transferred to the pilot vessels for such farther probationary period as may be deemed sufficient to qualify them as ordinary or able seamen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DURBAR.

The right hon. the Governor-general held a durbar at the government house, on Saturday the 24th Dec. A detachment of H.M.'s 31st regt., with the Governor-general's band, attended on the occasion. His lordship entered the state apartments at 10 o'clock, accompanied by his staff, when the several vakeels of foreign states, and native gentlemen in attendance, were presented successively by the Persian Secretary, Mr. Stirling.

Khelaats were conferred as follows: on Mohummed Saeed Khan, son of Golaum Mohummud Khan deceased, on the occasion of his first introduction; Baboo Budenath Raee, son of the late Maha Raja Sookmy, on the occasion of his receiving the titles of Raja and Behadoor from the British government; Koonwur Rajnarain Raee, son of the late Maha Raja Ramchunder Raee, a khelaat of condolence on the death of his father; Sheikh Abdoollah, agent of the Pasha of Egypt, on the occasion of his presenting a letter and presents to the Governor-general from his highness Mohummud Ali Pacha; Omacanth Opadhia, vakeel of the Rajah of Nepaul, a khelaat of congratulation on the occasion of the Maha Raja's marriage; Rooplaul Mullick, son of the Gohur Mullick, eldest brother of Neemoo Mullick, deceased, on the occasion of his presentation; Kashoo Lochun, vakeel of the Nuwab of Dacca, on his appointment; Baboo Gooroopershad Bhose, on his presentation; Hooseyn, captain commander of the ship belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, on his presentation; Moorleydhur Tewarray, deputy of the vakeel of the rajah of Nepaul, occasion the same as above; Moulvee Futteh Ali, fourth preceptor of the mudrissa, on the same occasion; Moonshee Seraujood Deen Amed, vakeel of Maha Raja Mitterjeet Sing, on his appointment.

At this durbar, a gold medal was presented to Rajah Budenath Raee, by the right hon. the Governor-general, in testimony of the sense which government entertains of the public spirit, liberality, and philanthropy, displayed by him in his munificent subscriptions for the support of various benevolent and charitable institutions at the Presidency. We understand that the Rajah has lately appropriated one lac of rupees to the above purposes, of which Sa. Rs. 50,000 have been placed at the disposal of the general committee of public instruction; and 30,000 at that of the governors of the native hospital.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

NAUTCHES.

A correspondent in the *Bengal Hurkaru* states as follows:—Those who have been residing in Calcutta for the last twenty years, and have witnessed all the grand nautches that have been given by the rich native gentlemen, in and near the city, will I think readily allow, that a very considerable improvement has taken place, in the usefulness and elegance of the houses and furniture. Every year has produced some house, more elegantly fitted up than the last; but of all the houses that have yet been seen, I think that of Baboo Pronkissen Holdor, at Chinsurah, now open, will be allowed to be the most splendid. This house, which is situated on the bank of the river, is built entirely in the European fashion, and the proprietor has spared no expense in fitting it up in the most superb manner. I received an invitation to his nautch, which began yesterday (Oct. 6), and will continue to the 20th; and being on the river, I went the first night and was much gratified. On entering the large saloon, about seventy-five feet long by forty wide, I was struck by the magnificence of the furniture, and the beauty of the Brussels carpet on the floor, the most superb lustres, girandoles, &c. which cast a brilliancy on the whole, that formed a *coup-d'œil* scarcely to be equalled. Other rooms were prepared with tables, spread with the choicest viands of the season, and a profusion of wines of the first quality for the refreshment of the guests. Neither expense nor trouble was spared, to insure the amusement and comfort of the visitors, and many of the best sets of singing and dancing girls have been secured that could be got at Calcutta, Moorshedabad, or Benares, with different accomplishments, from the soft melodious notes and tender steps of Neikee, to the more loud sonorous tone and Curwa dance of Bunnoo. There are also some very good native jesters, and some excellent jugglers, who perform most astonishing tricks and deceptions. The company was small (owing to its being the first night), and the evening passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. I would advise all gentlemen, who wish to see a Bengal nautch in perfection, to visit Baboo Pronkissen Holdor, and can safely promise them great satisfaction in the amusements of the evening, and the affable and polite attention of the worthy host.

THE STRAND.

We are happy to observe that fine promenade, the Strand, becoming more and more fashionable. The road now extends considerably beyond the new mint, forming a most pleasant evening's drive, rendered more agreeable than the course can possibly be, by the cool air of the river and the more picturesque character of the landscape, with the expanse of the river, the shipping, boats, and groups of sailors, &c. &c.—[*Ind. Gaz., Oct.* 11.

THE SECOND GRENADIERS.

Letters from Teek Naaf of the 13th Dec., give a distressing account of disasters that have befallen the 2d grenadiers. This division left Chittagong on the 15th ult., with a levy of recruits for the 26th, 42d, 49th, and 62d N.I., consisting of nearly eight hundred men. On reaching Coxe's Bazaar, the order for the recruits not to proceed arrived, their corps in Arracan having been relieved. The officer in command received an order to proceed by the new road, as it is called, or the road explored some time ago by the late Capt. Fergusson. This was pronounced by a committee of survey to be impracticable; and the flat-bottomed boats arrived for the conveyance of the troops by water. These boats arrived on the 5th inst.,

inst., and on the 12th the grenadiers were twelve miles below Teek Naaf. They had encountered extremely bad weather; the sea breaking over the boats and drenching the troops thoroughly. One boat, having Capt. Pringle with half his company on board, was wrecked on a desert island, where he was soon after joined by Capt. Lane, with a few of his company. At the date of our letters the fate of the rest had not been exactly ascertained, nor the damage done by the gale to the boats. The new road turns out to be no road at all, or at least, in the present state, deserving only of the name of a track; and goes over mountains, winding in some places, it is said, to the height of 5,000 feet. It was by this road that Gardner's horse were sent from Arracan. One of the troopers came into Chittagong on the 16th inst., and reports the corps at a stand-still 170 miles from Chittagong. Provisions and assistance have been sent off to them.—[*Cal. John Bull, Dec.* 22.

UNITARIANISM IN INDIA.

A pamphlet recently circulated in Calcutta, entitled "Brief Memoir respecting the establishment of an Unitarian Mission in Bengal," contains the following passage:—In Calcutta, the most promising field of operation for such a mission, a committee, composed both of European and native gentlemen, has existed for the last three years, and has steadily and successfully employed itself in calling the attention of the Christian public in India, England, and America, to this important subject; an Anglo-Hindoo school, that is, a school for the instruction of from 60 to 80 Hindoo boys in English learning on the principles already described, as far as the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers would permit, has been in operation during the same period, at an expense of 300 rupees monthly; subscriptions for a chapel have been obtained amounting to upwards of 12,000 rupees, with which ground has been purchased in an eligible part of the city, and vested in trustees; and a library has been formed, denominated "The Calcutta Theological Library," open to the gratuitous perusal of all, under such restrictions only as are required for the purpose of preservation, already comprehending, by donation or purchase, many very valuable works, and designed, with a view to facilitate the most extended comparisons and references, to include the standard theological works of the religions and sects of all nations and ages.

In England, the subscriptions for a chapel to be erected in Calcutta amount to £800, which it is expected will soon be remitted to this country; and a society has lately been formed denominated "The British and Foreign Unitarian Association," one of the objects of which is, with especial reference to British India, to employ or assist missionaries in foreign countries, as opportunity and the means of the association may afford, and in the mean time to maintain correspondence and general co-operation.

INDIGO.

Comparative Statement of the Exportation of Indigo, for the years 1825-26 *and* 1824-25.

	1825-26 to Dec. 20. F. Mds.	1824-25 to Dec. 20. F. Mds.
Gt. Britain	14,496	20,965
Foreign Europe	2,946	3,552
America	1,632	657
Gulph	7,266	2,832
Total	26,340	28,006

Crop.

1825-26, Imported up to 27th Dec. F. Mds.	73,718
1824-25, Imported up to 28th Dec. F. Mds.	67,388
Increase F. Mds.	6,330

The purchasers for foreign Europe and the Gulph are beginning to disappear from the market, which has become very languid. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that the crop will not fall short of the early estimate we noticed, and the concurrence of sellers, which a heavy stock must occasion, may probably give a more steady tone to the market than it has yet acquired. —[*Cal. Price Current, Dec.* 29.

THE TURF.

Calcutta, 2d December Meeting, 1825. *First day, Monday, 26th Dec.*—The running this morning was very close and pretty. The horses were all brought well together, and there was a good deal of science displayed both in the riding and matching. We were delighted to see the father of the turf teaching "the young idea how to shoot," but he took special care not to allow his pupil to shoot before him, and won his race as a soldier and sportsman should always do, in gallant style. Mr. James's St. Patrick proved good amongst bad ones; the time was deplorably bad, and he undoubtedly owed the third heat to the circumstance of Ribs breaking down. Pilgrim was beat quite easily by Jilt. She is properly named, being as sharp and quick as lightning, and will no doubt deceive all those who may venture in her train. She seems to possess the happy knack of making them fain to follow her; poor Emigrant, seeing how ill she had behaved to his friend the Pilgrim, very wisely declined having any thing further to say to her. The race between Billy

Billy Button and Whiskey was very short and close from end to end, and won by about half a neck; the Buckle of the East was on Whiskey, and certainly made the most of him—but Button's strength, combined with excellent horsemanship on the part of his rider (who we understand comes from Madras), won the race in a pretty style. Of Surprise we can say little; he appears to be a fine powerful horse, and a strong good goer,—and he won his race with tolerable ease; but we cannot fancy him a blood-horse or a first-rate race-horse, although we are informed that, like Emigrant, he ran well at the Cape.

Second day, Wednesday, 28th Dec.—We are sorry we cannot give a very good report of this morning's sport. Much does not seem to have been expected, and the company was consequently thinner than usual. Emigrant was nearly distanced and beat in a canter by Master Edward, who, if we mistake not, is quite as good as ever, and we should like to see his up-country opponents take the field against him here; his condition does credit to the gentleman who has charge of him, and we have no doubt he would give a good account of Cassandra, should she venture to meet him on this turf under his present management. Paragon won his race with great ease, and appears to us to be much the best Arab that has started this season. The Buggy sweepstakes being for gentlemen riders, excited more interest amongst our fair friends in the stand than any other race, and we were glad to see Mr. Alexander's grey buggy mare come in first, and in good style.

Third day, Friday, 30th Dec.—The vast superiority of the horses bred in India over those hitherto produced at the Cape was strikingly exhibited this morning, in the race between Master Edward and Surprise, when the former gave the latter two stone, and beat him very easily two miles. Our friend Master Edward is well-known in the sporting world, but Surprise is a stranger; and it will no doubt surprise many to learn that he was considered by far the best horse at the Cape, having beat every thing that he started against there. It cannot be said that he has not had time to recover from the effects of the voyage, or that he is wanting in condition: on the contrary, we think we never saw a horse brought to the post in finer order; but he could not go the pace, and was beat before he had run a mile. Master Edward took the lead at starting, and maintained it throughout with a heavy pull upon him. Billy Button and Whiskey were neck and neck the whole way till within fifty yards of the winning post, when Whiskey took the lead and won in pretty style; he is undoubtedly seven pounds better than when he last ran. We understand there will be some interesting matches run on Monday next.

ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL.

This vessel has departed for Rangoon in the service of Government. The following account of her departure appears in the *John Bull* of Jan. 12:—

She passed the floating-light vessel on the 7th, at 3 P.M., having left the Coolie Bazar at daylight of the 6th. She anchored off Mud Point about five hours, waiting for water to cross; and afterwards, on weighing at Kedgeree, was again obliged to anchor till 9 A.M.: so that she would have effected the passage in twenty-four hours, but from this unavoidable necessity; and as she was to anchor during the night, she was only under weigh about twelve hours out of the twenty-four, as at present without aid of sails. She thus passed the light vessels in the thirty-three hours from quitting Calcutta; and some idea of the benefit she is likely to afford to speedy communication, may be gathered from the fact of the *David Clark* having lately taken ten days to get clear of the pilot; and the *Hero of Maloun*, seven. The last ship that arrived at Rangoon was thirty-two days from Calcutta, having been eight days in quitting the pilot. It is after getting off Cape Negrais that the *Enterprize* will gain on the sea-voyage; and we doubt not that she will arrive off Rangoon in eight or ten days, at farthest, from Calcutta; and that her passage back, if she steams up the eastern coast of the bay, will be even less.

The Government transmitted the following letter to Capt. Johnstone, on the arrival of the *Enterprize* at Calcutta:—

To Capt. Johnstone, &c.

General Department.

Sir: The Right. Hon. the Governor-General in Council cannot allow the arrival of the first steam-vessel which has achieved the voyage from England to India to pass unmarked by some public notice on the part of the Supreme Government; I am directed, therefore, to convey to you, as her commander, the congratulations of the Government on the happy result of your perseverance and enterprize, anticipating the most beneficial consequences to the state and to the commercial world from the active prosecution of the new system of navigation which you have introduced into these distant seas. His Lordship in Council looks forward with confidence to the time when matured success shall still more fully evince the value of your spirited and patriotic example.

The marine authorities have been desired to remit the usual port duties and charges

charges for pilotage in favour of the vessel under your command.

I am, &c.

C. LUSHINGTON, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Council Chamber,
15 Dec. 1825.

MR. MOORCROFT.

The death of this gentleman, we regret to find, from the following paragraph in the Calcutta *Gazette*, is confirmed:—

"Capt. Wade, the political assistant at Loodianah, has received a letter from Mr. G. Trebeck, dated Balkh, 6th Sept., which states that Mr. Moorcroft, on leaving Bokhara, had separated from the rest of his party, for the purpose of proceeding to the district of Meimuna in search of horses, and that on his arrival at Andkho he was attacked by a fever, which terminated his existence, at the latter place, on or about the 25th August. Mr. Trebeck himself had been labouring under severe sickness, but recent accounts from Caubul mention that he had entirely recovered his health, and intended to join a cafila on his return to Hindostan."

BHURTPORE.

The following official details are from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*.

To the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the engineers having reported to me that they were prepared for commencing operations against the town of Bhurtpore, I this morning advanced a force into the jungle, and took possession of the small places called Kuddum Kundee and Buldeo Singh's Garden, which afford cover for the troops, and on being joined by a covered way, will form the first parallel, at a distance from the fort of about 800 yards. I expect that this parallel, with a mortar battery of twenty pieces at the garden, and a gun-battery of six 18-pounders at Kuddum Kundee, will be prepared by to-morrow morning, when we shall return their fire.

I have inclosed, for your Lordship's information, a sketch of the country round Bhurtpore, shewing the encampment of the troops, and I hope to-morrow to be enabled to forward a plan of the intended works; in the mean time, I beg to observe, that our operations will, in the first instance, be directed against the north-east angle of the town.

The return of casualties in the army this day has not yet been received; but no loss was experienced in taking possession of the gound this morning, and though the enemy have kept up a constant fire during the day, it has been by no means injurious.

A return of casualties, since the 14th inst. is herewith transmitted: our loss, at present, has been confined to a few casual shot from the fort at our reconnoitring parties, and some trifling skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry outside of the fort, who have endeavoured to harass our foraging parties.

Being desirous of saving the women and children in the fort from the horrors of a siege, I addressed a letter, on the 21st inst., to Doorjun Sall, calling upon him to send them out of the fort, promising them a safe conduct through our camp, and allowing him twenty-four hours' for the purpose. Having received an evasive reply, I have again sent to him, allowing him a further extension of the time for twelve hours: to this letter I have not yet received an answer, though he must have received it yesterday afternoon.

I have, &c. COMBERMERE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore,
20d Dec. 1825.

Return of Casualties in the 2d Division of the Army, under the command of Maj. Gen. Nicolls, on the 15th Dec. 1825.

Corps.	Distribution.	Sepoys.	Remarks.
11th Regt. N.I.	Killed	0	
	Wounded	3	Two severely, one slightly, the leg of one man amputated.
	Missing	2	Supposed to be killed while skirmishing.
31st Ditto	Killed	0	
	Wounded	1	Severely.
	Missing	0	
	Total	6	

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the out-lying picquet of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, and a foraging party of the 4th Light Cavalry, on the 20th and 21st Dec. 1825.

Corps.	Distribution.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals and Naicks.	Troopers and Privates.	Horses.
H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons	Killed	0	0	0	0	0
	Wounded	1*	0	0	2	4
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
4th Regt. Lt. Cavalry	Killed	0	0	0	0	0
	Wounded	0	0	1	2	4
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	1	4	8

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore,
Dec. 26, 1825.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, Gov. Gen., &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that since my despatch of the 23d inst. the works against the town of Bhurtpore have proceeded as regularly as I could have expected, and with very little opposition from the enemy, except on the night of the 24th, when the working parties were a good deal annoyed by the enemy's matchlock men.

On the morning of the 24th, a battery of eight 18-pounders, in front of Kuddum Kundee, and one 6-mortar, which in the course of the day was increased to fifteen, in front of Buldeo Singh's garden, were opened; and this morning the advanced battery, between these positions, as shown in the sketch sent to your Lordship, was completed with five 18-pounders and five 24-pounders, at a distance from the north-east angle of about 250 yards; by means of which the defences on the east face of the work, as far as the large projecting bastion, have been, in a great measure, destroyed.

The approach from Buldeo Singh's garden towards the north face of the town will be commenced this night.

I beg to enclose a return of casualties to the 24th inst., inclusive. I fear that I shall be for some time deprived of the very efficient services of Capt. Smith, of the engineers, who has unfortunately received a severe contusion on the left shoulder, from a spent shot from a jingal.

I likewise transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my second letter to Doorjun Sal, with his reply, by which your Lordship will perceive that my endeavours to save the unfortunate women and children have failed. Several ryots, with their families, have, however, escaped from the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in the Army before Bhurtpore, from the 23d to the 25th of Dec. 1825, inclusive.

Camp, Dec. 26, 1825.

Horse artillery—wounded, 2 men.
4th regt. light cavalry—killed, 1 sepoy.

* Lieut. Wymer, slightly wounded.

Skinner's horse—killed, 1 sepoy.
Foot artillery—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 sepoy.
Sappers and miners, and engineers—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 captain, 2 naicks, and 13 sepoys.
Pioneers—killed, 2 sepoys; wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 naick, and 11 sepoys.
H. M.'s 14th foot—wounded, 1 private.
6th regt. N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 sepoys.
21st regt. N.I.—wounded, 3 sepoys.*
23d regt. N.I.—wounded, 1 havildar and 4 sepoys.
35th regt. N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 sepoys.
60th regt. N.I.—wounded, 1 ensign.
Names of the officers wounded—Capt. Smith, engineers; and Ens. Geils.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Bhurtpore,
Dec. 29, 1825.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord: I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the engineers were employed from the night of the 26th inst. (the date of my last despatch) until the morning of the 28th, in forming the approach to and constructing a battery bearing on the north face of the north-east angle of the town, at a distance of about 250 yards from the walls; and on the same afternoon the battery was armed with four 18-pounders and eight 24-pounders; last night a second parallel, connecting the two advanced batteries, was commenced, and is now completed.

The next work intended is to run a trench to the southward, and construct a battery, bearing on the curtain to the southward of the large northern bastion.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that on the evening of the 26th, a small party of the enemy's horse effected their escape from the west of the town. An attempt having been again made by about 200 horsemen, on the night of the 27th, they were attacked by our picquets, and nearly all either killed or taken prisoners. I regret to observe, that three officers were wounded on this occasion, though, otherwise, our loss was trivial.

Enclosed I transmit, for your Lordship's information, Brigadier General Sleigh's report of the affair.

I have likewise the honour to inclose a return of the casualties in this army since the 26th inst., inclusive.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COMBERMERE.

General Return of Casualties in the Army before Bhurtpore, from the 26th to 29th Dec. 1825, inclusive.

Camp, 30th Dec. 1825.

Horse artillery—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded 1 private.
H. M.'s 16th lancers—wounded, 3 privates; missing, 1 private.
9th regt. light cavalry—wounded, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 sepoy.
Skinner's horse—wounded, 1 havildar.
Foot artillery—killed, 1 private, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 sepoy.
Sappers and miners—wounded, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 7 sepoys.
H. M.'s 59th regt.—wounded, 1 serjeant, 1 private.
21st N.I.—wounded, 3 sepoys.
31st N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy.
32d N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 2 naicks, 5 sepoys.
37th N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded 3 sepoys.
58th N.I.—wounded, 2 sepoys.
63d N.I.—killed, 1 sepoy; wounded, 1 naick, 4 sepoys.
Sirmoor detach.—wounded, 1 sepoy.

Names of Officers wounded.

9th regt. L.C.—Capt. Chambers, slightly; Capt. Palmer, severely; Lieut. Brooke, slightly.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

To Lieut. Col. Watson, Adjutant-General.

Camp, Murowara, 28th Dec. 1825.

Sir: For the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, I have the honour to report, that about 220 of the enemy's horse left the Futtell fund between eight and nine o'clock last night; and after feeling the picquets on Arrah road, fell back under the walls of the fort until eleven o'clock, when they endeavoured to force their way by the Koombeer road, and between the villages of Murwarra and Bussie. They were obliged to retire in the direction of the fort, with the loss of 30 or 40 men killed, 15 wounded, and 107 prisoners. Ten or twelve succeeded in forcing their way through a part of the camp.

I regret to add, Capt. Chambers, commanding the 9th light cavalry, with Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Brooke, have been wounded; Capt. Palmer severely, by sabre cuts on the arm and leg.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. W. SLEIGH, Brig. Gen. commanding Cav.

The following additional particulars respecting the siege are from the Madras Courier of January 24:—

We are sorry to perceive that a sergeant, named Herbert, of the artillery, deserted to the enemy on the 27th, and that the effects of his treachery were very apparent on the following day, in the superior practice of the enemy's guns: he was twice seen pointing the guns of the fort against the post occupied by the Commander-in-chief's head-quarters. One of the shots struck a tree under which his Lordship's breakfast tent was pitched: and others killed two or three Europeans and some natives, who were standing close to the tent. Sergeant Herbert is described as an intrepid, clever man; and it is said he directs the enemy's guns, and does a great deal of mischief; but as he exposes himself greatly on the walls, it is hoped that some of the matchlock-men, who are on the look-out for him, will soon deprive the enemy of his very able assistance. We shall, however, be sorry if the rascal is killed by our shot—such a death is far too good for him.

Private letters of the 31st ult. describe the rapid progress of our approaches and batteries: forty, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders had opened on the north-east curtain, and two mortar batteries on the citadel and palace. The enemy's works have been found to be exceedingly strong, and the walls are so solid, that they require an immense deal of battering.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated the 31st ult., giving the latest intelligence which has been received from Bhurtpore. It gives the exact state of our batteries, and of the situation of the enemy:—"The place cannot be taken with so much facility as was expected, so it has been found necessary to send to Agra for more heavy guns."

Following is also a letter from Allahabad, giving some valuable information. Our contemporary of the *Hurkaru*, to whom the latter letter is addressed, has much faith in the opinion of his correspondent, and anticipates tougher work than he had any idea of before:—

"*Allahabad, Jan.* 3, 1826.—You are under a very great mistake in stating that Bhurtpore will be easily taken, as the opinion of the best engineers is, that it is

is stronger than any place yet attacked in India; and it has more cannon, and well served also, on the enemy's side. It is expected they will defend themselves to the last. The army consists of 8,000 cavalry and 24,000 infantry. The artillery in camp, on the 23d ult., consisted of sixteen 24-pounders, twenty 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, twelve 8-inch howitzers, two 13-inch mortars, twelve 10-inch ditto, forty-six 8-inch ditto, thirty-four horse-artillery guns, and sixteen foot ditto. Ten more 18-pounders were sent for from Agra, on the 23d ult."

A very fortunate capture of grain, belonging to the Rajah, had been made, which had greatly reduced the price of that article in the camp. We are glad to learn that both Captains Forbes and Smith, of the engineers, are fast recovering.

*** We have inserted in our present number a sketch of the place, and of the positions of the different corps (referred to in the first of the preceding despatches from Lord Combermere), from a lithographic print executed in India.—*Ed. A. J.*

Just as this sheet was passing the press, a despatch from Bombay, dated February 4, brought by the *Lonach*, was received at the East-India House, announcing the fall of this fortress. It was taken by storm on the 18th January: the citadel surrendered at discretion the same evening. The usurper, Doorjun Sal, and his son, were prisoners, with the whole of their army. The official despatch contains no details of the loss sustained by the British troops; report states that it amounted to 500 men and 18 officers: but this must be mere conjecture, as the despatch, which appears to have been sent off in a hurry, includes no particulars beyond those above given.

The military operations against this celebrated fortress have thus occupied little more than five weeks since the British army appeared before it; and only twenty-five days since our artillery opened upon the walls.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 12. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. C. T. Wild, of a son.

19. At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. A. B. Benoist, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Joseph Oliver, Senior, sub-assist. on the great trigonometrical survey, of a son.

Dec. 21. Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a daughter.

— Mrs. P. M. David, of a daughter.

22. The lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq., of Barasut, of a daughter.

29. Mrs. J. D'Cruz, of a son.

30. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Barrowes, 45th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At Bareilly, H. S. Boulderson, Esq., civil service, to Amelia, eldest daughter of W. Cowell, Esq., civil service.

19. At Berhampore, Capt. C. D. Wilkinson, 28th regt. N.I., to Miss Beaty, only daughter of the late F. Beaty, Esq., R.N.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. D. Thomson, junior assistant in the lithographic press, and only son of D. Thomson, Esq., to Miss M. Farmer, of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. Kallonas to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. Battye, Esq., civil service.

— At Dacca, J. Cachick, Esq., to Miss D. C. Sarkies.

27. D. Batter, Esq., M.D., assist.surg. H.C.'s service, to Miss E. T. Morrison.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. White, of the ship Sherbarne, to Miss E. D. Adams.

DEATHS.

Dec. 10. At Kurnaul, Mr. M. Campbell, a native of Dublin, overseer of the Delhi canal.

12. At Meerut, F. M. Goad, daughter of the late M. T. Whish, Esq., civil service, aged four years.

— At Arracan, Assist.surg. Harrison, in medical charge of H.M.'s 54th regt.

15. At Hameerpore, Fortnam Herbert, infant son of Lieut.-Col. G. H. Gall, commanding 8th L.C.

22. The infant daughter of Mr. J. B. Cornelius.

23. At Moonghyr, the infant son of Mr. G. Colliss, aged 11 months.

24. At Dinga Banga, Mr. D. A. Thomson, aged 24.

28. Mrs. L. Carrow, relict of the late Capt. Jean Carrow.

31. Mrs. Rosalie Linstedt, widow of the late Lieut. W. Lindstedt, Bengal military establishment.

Jan. 1. In Chowringhee, H. M. Elliot, Esq., fourth son of the Right Hon. H. Elliot, late Governor of Fort St. George.

2. Mrs. R. H. Money, relict of the late H. W. Money, Esq., aged 25.

Lately, At Bencoolen, Mrs. Banks, aged 45.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

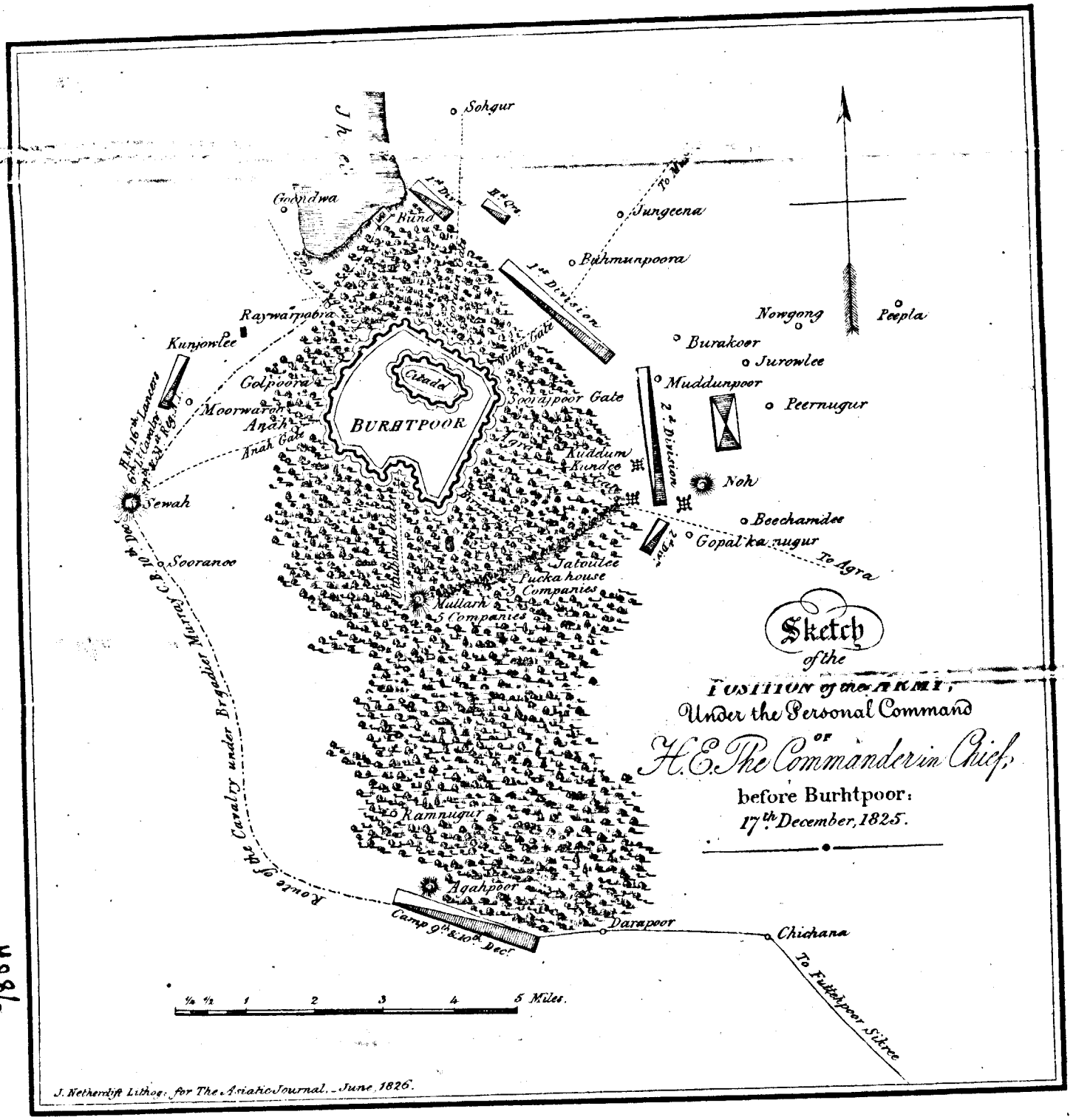
DRIVERS AND DRAUGHT BULLOCKS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Sept. 23, 1825.—The hon. the Governor in Council has resolved that eight companies or karkanahs of drivers and draught bullocks, consisting of one darogah, four chowdries, eighty drivers, and one hundred and sixty draught bullocks each, shall be raised for the service of the European foot artillery under this presidency.

The drivers to be raised and organized under instructions which the commandant of artillery will receive from head-quarters; their height not being under five feet four inches, nor their age below 18 nor above 28 years.

The drivers and cattle to be under the general control of the senior officer of artillery wherever they may be stationed; but in special charge of the officers commanding the companies of foot artillery, to which they may be attached.

The drivers to be subject to the rules of military discipline, and to the articles of war;



Sketch of the POSITION of the ARMY, Under the Personal Command OF H.E. The Commander in Chief, before Burhtpoor: 17th December, 1825.

J. Netherclift Lithog. for The Asiatic Journal, June 1826.

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war; and are not to be discharged from the service but under authority from head-quarters. Those who may be disabled in the execution of their duty, or wounded in action, to be eligible to the pension list; and the families of drivers killed in action will be entitled to pensions, the same as the heirs of sepoys.

INTEREST ON ESTATES OF PERSONS DECEASED.

Fort St. George, Dec. 19, 1825.—Notice is hereby given, that no interest will be allowed, as heretofore, on cash deposited henceforward in the Hon. Company's treasury at Fort St. George, by order of the Supreme Court, on account of suits or the estates of persons who have died intestate.

Also, that from and after the 30th day of April 1826, interest will cease to be paid on all cash now so deposited on account of suits, excepting only such sums as it shall be certified to government by the Supreme Court at the expiration of that period cannot be invested without loss to the parties interested therein; on which sums the present rate of interest will continue to be allowed till they shall be repaid to the parties entitled to receive them.

The present rate of interest will also continue to be paid on all cash now deposited by order of the Supreme Court, on account of the estates of persons who have died intestate, until the same shall be paid out.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 2, 1826.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that four extra regiments of native infantry shall be raised for the service of this presidency, is pleased to request that the officer commanding the army in chief will give the necessary orders for their immediate formation.

Each regiment to consist of ten companies of the same strength and establishments in all respects (excepting the European officers and subidar major) as a regiment of native infantry of the line.

Each regiment will be commanded by a captain commandant, with one adjutant, one quarter-master, interpreter, and pay-master, being subaltern officers.

The extra regiments will be raised at the following stations, viz. 1st extra regt. at Palamcottah; 2d extra regt. at Bangalore; 3d extra regt. at Cuddapah; 4th extra regt. at Ellore.

The Hon. the Governor in Council also directs, that the extra regts. shall be paid, clothed, and equipped in the same manner as the regular regts. of this establishment, and that the commanding officers and staff shall draw the same staff pay and allowances as the officer commanding and the regimental commissioned staff of a regular regt. of native infantry.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all the regts. of native infantry (not on foreign service), including the four extra regts., shall be immediately recruited five additional men per company, making the establishment of those regts., each 950 privates.

The Hon. the Governor in Council also authorizes an addition of ten men and horses, with saddles and horse appointments complete, to the establishment of each troop of the 1st regt. of Light Cavalry, together with a further addition of 100 men and horses, with saddles and horse appointments complete, to be borne as supernumeraries on the strength of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to supply casualties in the squadrons of that regt. employed in Ava. These new levies to be recruited, trained, and organized with the detachment of the 1st regt. of Cavalry at Arcot, and to be borne on the strength of the troops composing that detachment until further orders.

LIEUT. GEN. BOWSER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 16, 1825.—It is with feelings of attachment and regret, cheered by the pride of honourable recollections, that Lieut. Gen. Bowser, for the last time, addresses the army of Fort St. George.

The ties of more than half a century, during which he has had the honour of being associated in the interests of the officers and soldiers of that army, must necessarily be strong; and, in offering them the tribute of his sincere admiration, and the gage of his perfect regard and esteem, he can temper the painful feeling of permanent separation by the knowledge and recollection alone, that this gallant and distinguished army is at the very zenith of its glory and reputation, and that the same army which aided the exploits of a Coote, and witnessed the dawn of a Wellington's career, should, at this epoch, be proving itself equally zealous, devoted, and efficient in a new and unusual service, wherein the strong ties of caste, and prejudices of habits and customs, have vanished beneath the touch of discipline and attachment to the service, and that valour, which had hitherto been almost limited to the narrow confines of a country, has proved itself of general application wherever required or directed. With the proud consciousness of having shared the dangers and honours of such an army, and being the oldest soldier serving in India, Lieut. Gen. Bowser now bids his comrades a last, a heartfelt, and an affectionate farewell! acknowledging, with a grateful recollection, the zeal, ability, and public spirit by which

which he has been aided in his duties by all the staff and departments, who are alike distinguished for a high military pride and ambition to maintain the distinguished reputation of the army in all its branches.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 10. Mr. J. C. Scott, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

17. Mr. J. A. Casamaijor, to officiate as resident in Mysore.

24. Mr. R. Paternoster, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

Dec. 15. Mr. E. Gordon, sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Jan. 12. Mr. J. Dacre, third judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for centre division.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, third member of Board of Revenue.

Mr. G. J. Waters, judge and criminal judge of Chittore.

Mr. J. M. Macleod, Tamil translator to government.

Mr. James Thomas, deputy accountant general 1 Military department.

Mr. F. Lascelles, register to Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for western division.

Mr. C. P. Brown, register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. Goldingham, deputy Tamil translator to government.

Mr. A. Freese, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate in northern division of Arcot.

19. Mr. J. Clulow, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. H. Williams, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

Mr. S. Crawford, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1825.—*2d Europ. Regt.* Lieut. J. P. Puget to be adj., v. Stewart prom.

Oct. 4.—Maj. Gen. Sewell permitted to resign command of Mysore div. of army from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Oct. 7.—Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 32d N.I., to be town maj. of Fort St. George, v. Scott admitted to off-reckoning fund;—also to officiate as government agent at Chepauk.

Oct. 11.—*Cavalry.* Sen. Maj. T. H. S. Conway, from 6th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Macleod dec.; 22d May.

11th N.I. Sen. Ens. S. Carr to be lieut., v. Biscoe dec.; 26th Nov.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 30.—Assist.surg. G. B. Macdonell app. to 50th N.I., and Assist.surg. A. Ewart directed to place himself under gar. surg. of Bangalore.

Oct. 1.—Ens. T. G. Silver, 20th, removed at his own request to 16th N.I.

Oct. 4.—Surg. Sir T. Sevestre removed from 1st N.I. to 4th Bat. Artil.; and Assist.surg. T. Thomson from 29th to 1st N.I.

Oct. 9.—*Removals.* Col. Maj. Gen. H. Webber from 43d to 33d N.I., and Lieut. Col. Com. M. L. Pereira from latter to former. Lieut. Col. T. Stewart from 43d to 32d N.I., and Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor, from latter to former. Lieut. Col. T. Webster from 1st to 16th N.I., and Lieut. Col. J. Nixon from latter to former.

Oct. 14.—*5th Madras Brigade* (1st and 32d regt. N.I. under embarkation from Ava), Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 3d N.I., to command; Capt. H. Wiggins, 36th N.I., doing duty in Ava, to be brig. maj.; and Capt. H. Smith, 1st N.I., to act as brig. maj. until Capt. Wiggins joins.

Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st, Lieut. J. Drever, 19th, and Ens. J. W. Rickards, 21st, to join and embark with left wing of 32d N.I.

Assist.surg. P. Miller directed to place himself under orders of staff surgeon with field force in Dooab.

Oct. 17.—Brev. Capt. F. H. M. Wheeler, 30th N.I., to be 2d in comm and of 1st bat. pioneers, v. Shaw resigned.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. J. Hutchings, 33d N.I., app. to 1st bat. pioneers.

Fort St. George, Oct. 14.—*6th L.C.* Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Logan to be capt., and Sen. Corn. W. P. Deas to be lieut., v. Woolf dec.; 30th Sept.

Artillery. Sen. 1st-Lieut. F. Blundell to be capt., v. Lamb dec.; 21st Aug.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. J. Johnstone, 3d N.I., to be a temp. sub-assist. com. gen.

4th L.C. Sen. Capt. J. J. Meredith to be maj., from 17th Feb., in suc. to Gillespie prom.; Sen. Lieut. D. Macleod to be capt., and Sen. Corn. E. W. Ravenscroft to be lieut. from 20th May, v. Bridges dec.

Infantry. Sen. Maj. G. Maunsell, from 5th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., v. Wissett dec.; 4th Oct.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. R. Guille to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (Br. Capt.) J. G. Mitford to be capt.; and Sen. Ens. A. Mackenzie to be lieut., in suc. to Maunsell prom.; 4th Oct.

Oct. 21.—Mr. E. N. Freeman admitted to inf., and prom. to ensign.

Oct. 25.—Maj. Gen. Sir T. Pritzler to command Mysore division of army.

Oct. 28.—Lieut. D. Babington to be adj. to 17th N.I., v. Fullerton resigned.

Lieut. J. A. Russell to be adj. to 32d N.I., v. Rowlandson permitted to return to Europe.

Assist.surg. W. K. Hay to be gar. assist. surg. of Vellore, v. Wilson dec.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 23.—Capt. J. C. Stedman, 34th, to do duty with 32d N.I. under orders for foreign service.

Oct. 24.—Lieut. A. M'Leod, 5th, to do duty with 1st L.C., under orders for foreign service; Lieut. J. C. Glover, 13th, to do duty with 12th N.I., ditto; Lieut. T. Stockwell, 28th, to do duty with 32d N.I., ditto; and Ens. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th, to do duty with 32d N.I., ditto.

Nov. 1.—Ens. C. J. Farran to do duty 33d N.I.

Fort St. George, Nov. 1.—Lieut. W. Milnes, 7th L.C., to be adj. to hon. Governor's Body Guard.

Assist. Commissary E. Atkinson to be a dep. com. of ordnance.

Capt. J. Dalgairns, 19th N.I., permitted to enter service of Rajah of Nagpoor as commandant of Nagpoor Brigade.

Assist.surg. Thornton permitted to accept employment in service of Rajah of Nagpoor.

Capt. H. W. White, 7th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. gen.; and Capt. J. Ker, 33d N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Madras troops in Ava; from 31st March.

Nov. 4.—Capt. J. Chisholme, of artil., to be dep. com. of stores with light field div. of Hyderabad Subsid. Force at Jaulnah, v. Whynyates, resigned.

23d L. Inf. Lieut. W. D. Barclay to be qu. mast., interp., and paymast., from 30th Sept., v. Gibb permitted to return to Europe. Lieut. D. Kinlock to be adj. from 30th Sept., v. Barclay.

Cadets admitted. Messrs. T. Maclean, M. R. Taynton, E. Wardroper, and J. T. Philpot, for inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I., to be an assist. surveyor of 2d class.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, of Inf., permitted to place his service at disposal of government of Fort Cornwallis.

Nov. 11.—Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d L.C., to act as brigade maj. to troops in northern div. of army, during absence of Capt. Jones.

3d L.C. Lieut. B. A. Langley to act as adj. during employment of Lieut. Brodie on other duty.

4th L.C. Lieut. W. Sinclair to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Macleod prom. Lieut. T. Anderson to be adj., v. Sinclair.

24th N.I. Ens. J. Gordon to be adj., v. Boldero resigned.

31st N.I. Lieut. O. St. John to be qu. mast., interp. and paym., v. Ruddiman resigned.

Ordnance Dep. Assist. Com. D. Hooker to be dep. com. at Quilon, v. Bredin dec. Dep. Assist. Com. G. Gibson to be Assist. com., and attached to arsenal of Fort St. George, v. Hooker.—Tr. Qu. Mast. B. Henderson, 1st brig. Horse Artil., to be dep. assist. com. at Vizagapatam, v. Gibson.

Lieut. Col. G. Cadell, of Inf., to be dep. adj. gen. of army, v. Snow; Capt. B. R. Hitchins, 7th N.I., to be assist. adj. gen. of army, v. Cadell; and Capt. H. P. Keighly, 3d L.C., to act as assist. adj. gen. during absence of Capt. Hitchins.—Lieut. T. Thomson, 36th N.I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. during employment of Capt. Keighley.—Lieut. E. Dyer, 46th N.I., to be assist. in adj. gen.'s departm., v. Hitchins.

Capt. J. Wallace, 46th N.I., to be post-master to field force in Dooab.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. C. Herbert to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. J. H. Winbolt to be capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Beaver to be lieut., in suc. to Mansell prom.; 4th Oct.

Surg. J. Macleod to have medical charge of Male Asylum and of Police.—Assist.surg. Lawder to have medical charge of Black Town and gaols, and of Nat. Inf.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 8.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* G. Maunsell (late prom.), to 10th N.I.; A. Fair, from 10th to 16th do.; T. Webster, from 16th to 5th do.; and H. Durand, from 5th to 39th do.

Nov. 9.—*Removals and Postings of Assist. Surgs.* J. R. Alexander from 45th N.I., to B. troop 1st brig. horse artil.; D. Falconer from 1st brig. horse artil., to C. troop 2d brig. ditto; W. M. Sutherland to 48th N.I.; A. Warrand to 21st do.; Q. Jamieson to 6th do.; P. Miller to 5th do.; G. W. Scheniman to 45th do.; W. G. Owen to 24th do.; T. Taplin to 36th do.

Cavalry. Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir T. Dallas removed from 4th to 5th regt.; and Maj. Gen. and Col. Sir J. Doveton from latter to former.—Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway (late prom.) posted to 5th L.C.

Fort St. George, Nov. 15.—Lieut. T. B. Chalon, 33d N.I., to be qu. mast., interp., and paym. to inf. Recruiting Depôt at Wallajahbad, v. Woodfall proceeding on foreign service.

Maj. Gen. Jasper Nicolls to command northern division of army.—Lieut. Col. D. C. Kenny to command northern division until further orders, v. Hawker.

Nov. 22.—Capt. W. T. Drewry, of eng., to be superintend. engineer with Nagpoor Subsid. Force.—Lieut. C. E. Faber to officiate as superintend. engineer at Jaulnah under directions of Capt. Drewry.

36th N.I. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym., during absence of Lieut. Thomson on other duty.—T. R. Barton to act as adj.

Capt. R. Butler, 21st N.I., incapacitated for resuming his place in regular army until pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known, he not having reported his return until more than five years from date of his furlough.

Artillery. Sen. Capt. J. G. Bonner to be maj., and Sen. 1st-Lieut. J. Wynch to be capt., v. Wilkinson dec.; 12th Nov.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 14.—*Cadets appointed to do duty.* Ens. T. Maclean, E. N. Freeman, and M. R. Taynton, with 33d N.I.; E. Wardroper with 21st do.; and J. T. Philpot with 24th do.

Nov. 23.—Ens. J. Dickson, *50th* N.I., app. to rifle corps.

Removals and postings in Artillery. Maj. W. Morison from 1st horse brig. to 1st bat. artil.; Maj. W. Cullen from 2d do. to 3d do., Maj. J. H. Frith from 3d bat. artil. to 2d horse brig.; Maj. J. G. Bonner (late prom.) to 1st do.; Capt. J. Wynch (do.), 4th bat. artil.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25.—*22d N.I.* Sen. Ens. A. T. Bridge to be lieut., v. Whitlock dec.; 18th Oct.

40th N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Br. Capt.) J. Wright to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. P. Cameron to be lieut., v. Cazalet dec.; 14th Nov.

To be Brev. Capts. Lieuts. J. Macartney, 20th, and J. Kerr, 33d N.I.

Mr. C. Jameson admitted an assist. surg.

Assist.surg. J. Smith app. to Zillah of Combaconum, v. Stevenson dec.

Nov. 29.—*10th N.I.* Sen. Ens. J. Sinclair to be lieut., v. Brett dec.; 25th Oct.

Dec. 2.—*7th L.C.* Lieut. A. W. Lawrence to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Watkins resigned.

15th N.I. Lieut. C. A. Browne to be adj., v. Bishop permitted to return to Europe; and Lieut. J. E. Chauvel to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Browne.

Lieut. F. W. Fairbrass, 17th N.I., to be adj. to inf. Recruiting Depôt, v. Browne.

40th N.I. Lieut. C. Wilford to be qu. mast., interp., and paym., v. Wright prom.; and Lieut. G. H. Harper to be adj., v. Wilford.

Lieut. Yalland, of artil., permitted to place his services at disposal of resident of Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 5.—Capt. D. Walker removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and Capt. R. J. Marr from latter to former.

Removals in Artillery. Maj. Gen. and Col. R. Bell from 2d horse brigade to 4th bat., and Col. Sir J. Sinclair from latter to former; Capt. W. T. Brett from 4th to 2d bat.; Capt. A. Crawford from 2d to 3d bat; Capt. H. Gregory from 3d to 2d bat.; Capt. F. Blundell from 2d to 3d bat.; 1st-Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe from 3d to 2d horse brig.; and 2d-Lieut. J. Maitland from 2d bat. to first horse brigade.

Dec. 6.—Assist.surgs. W. M. Sutherland removed from 48th to 30th N.I., and T. Taplin from latter to former.

Fort St. George, Dec. 6.—Capt. J. Nash, 42d N.I., to act as brig. maj. to centre div. of army, v. Shawe proceeding on foreign service.

Dec. 9.—*5th N.I.* Lieut. T. Perrier to be adj., v. Winbolt prom.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. J. C. Paterson, of artil., readmitted on estab. from 18th Nov.

Dec. 16.—Capt. J. T. Hammond, 22d Nov., to be a surveyor of 1st class in survey branch of qu. mast. gen.'s dep. with Madras troops in Ava, from 1st Nov.

Engineers. Sen. Maj. W. Gerrard to be lieut. col., and Sen. Capt. R. E. Milbourne to be maj., v. Cleghorn dec., 7th June. Sen. 1st-Lieut. A. Lawe to be capt., v. Proby dec.; 9th Aug.

Dec. 20.—*23d N.I.* Sen. Ens. H. T. Ogilvie to be lieut., v. Perks dec.; 16th Dec.

29th N.I. Sen. Ens. C. A. Roberts to be lieut., v. Memardiere discharged; 9th Dec.

Capt. D. Allan, 2d L.C., transf. to inv. estab.

Corn. G. T. Rishworth, 5th L.C., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

His Majesty's Brevet. Maj. Gens. Sir T. Dallas, A. Cuppage, A. Dyer, C. Corner, T. Clarke, J. Cuppage, and C. Rumley, to be lieut. generals.—Cols. J. Leith, F. Pierce, and W. H. Hewitt, to maj. gens.—Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell to be col.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9.—Ens. F. W. Hoffinan removed from 12th to 10th N.I.; and Ens. J. F. Elliot from 17th to 10th N.I.

Dec. 14.—Lieut.-Col. V. Blacker removed from 7th to 5th L.C., and Lieut.-Col. W. Dickson posted to 7th L.C.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. J. P. Woodward, 9th N.I., app. to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Milne proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. J. Aldritt removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery.

Dec. 24.—Capt. D. Allan app. to 2d nat. vet. bat. at Cuddalore.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26.—Maj. R. E. Milbourne, of eng., to be acting chief engineer with a seat at Military Board.

Capt. D. Sim, of eng., to be inspector general of civil estimates.

Dec. 23.—Maj. Gen. Hall to have command of southern division of army.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Hewitt, placed on general staff of army of Fort St. George, and appointed to command troops in ceded districts.

Lieut. Col. J. Nixon, of inf., to be judge adv. gen. of army, v. Leith prom.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart, of inf. to act as judge adv. gen. during absence of Lieut. Col. Nixon on foreign service.

Artil. Lieut. J. Aldritt to be qu. mast. interp. and paym. to 1st bat., v. Blundell prom. Lieut. J. G. B. Bell to be adj. to 2d bat., v. Aldritt. Lieut. G. Middlecoat to act as adj. to 2d bat. during absence of Lieut. Bell on foreign service.

Capt. F. Blundell, of artil., to act as commissary of stores at Cannanore, during absence of Capt. Brett.

25th N.I. Lieut. J. Mann to be adj., v. Sparrow permitted to return to Europe.

2d L.C. Sen. Lieut. Brev. Capt. J. Morison to be capt., and Sen. Corn. W. T. Boddam to be lieut., v. Allan inval. 21st Dec.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie to be lieut. col. com., v. Macdowall killed in action; 17th Nov. Sen. Maj. J. Ford, from 2d regt., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Mackenzie prom.; date 17th Nov.

2d N.I. Sen. Capt. E. Osborn to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. W. Prescott to be capt.; and Sen. Ens. J. H. B. Cougdon, to be lieut. in suc. to Ford prom.; 17th Nov.

35th N.I. Sen. Ens. P. Oliphant to be lieut., v. Rankin dead; 18th Nov.

48th N.I. Sen. Lieut. A. A. Mussita to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Gordon to be lieut., v. Tagg dec.; 14th Dec.

Capt. J. A. Condell, 31st L. Inf., re-admitted on estab. from 20th Oct.

Lieut. W. D. Harington, 3d L.C., and Lieut. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., permitted to place their services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 2.—Artillery. Sen. First Lieut. W. Brooke to be capt., v. Lewis dec.; 12th Dec.

10th N.I. Sen. Ens. J. R. Fennel to be lieut., v. Tranchell dec.; 5th Dec.

Sen. Ens. F. W. Hoffman and J. F. Elliot to be lieuts., to complete establishment, v. Pitcairn and Wight dec.; 9th Dec.

Lieut. W. Carruthers, 8th N.I., transf. to inv. estab.

Lieut. C. Leslie, 31st L.Inf., placed on pension estab.

Capt. J. Smith, 2d L.C., re-admitted on estab. from 10th Nov.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 4. Maj. C. Elphinstone, 20th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Scott, 43d N.I., for health.—5. Lieut. Col. T. Webster, 1st N.I., for health.—11. Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, 43d N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. W. Nicolay, 28th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., for health.—Surg. W. Horsman, superintend. surg., centre div., for health.—25. Assist. surg. J. B. Preston, for health (via Bombay).—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. J. Mackenzie, of inf., on furlough.—Lieut. A. Grant, 5th L.C., for health.—22. Ens. J. Sinclair 16th N.I., for health.—29. Lieut. T. Sewell, 50th N.I., for health.—Lieut. H. A. Bishop, 15th N.I., on furlough.—Dec. 6. Capt. W. Greaves, 8th L.C., for health (via Bombay).—Lieut. F. A. Clarke, 6th N.I., for health.—9. Maj. W. B. Sprye, 41st N.I., for health.—Capt. T. R. C. Mantell, 48th N.I., for health.—13. Assist. surg. J. Shuter, for health.—20. Assist. surg. J. Brown, for health.—Lieut. A. Milne, 9th N.I., for health.—Jan. 2. Corn. H. Welsh, attached to 1st L.C., for health.—Ens. J. D. Oliver, 6th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. Hunter, 28th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 18. Assist. surg. Hazlewood, for two months.—28. Lieut. Armstrong, Sub. Assist. Com. Gen., for twelve months, for health (eventually to Cape of Good Hope).—Dec. 2. Capt. W. T. Brett, com. of stores at Cannanore, for six months, for health.—23. Lieut. G. Hammond, 30th N.I., for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 7. Maj. R. Parker, 3d L.C., for twelve months, for health (via Bombay).

Cancelled.—Col. T. Boles, to Europe.—Maj. R. Parker to Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIETIES.

The Turf.—The race dinner will be given on Monday the 16th instant; the ageing and measuring of the horses, and entering for the first and second maidens, will take place at sun-rise, at the race-stand, on the same day. The races commence on Thursday the 12th. The weather is delightful, and the stand will no doubt be visited by a large proportion of the society, to witness the cheering and busy scene always presented on these occasions. The other days of running will be, Monday the 23d instant; Thursday the 26th; Monday the 30th; and Thursday the 2d of February. The race ball will take place on Friday the 3d of February.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 12.

Monthly Subscription Assembly.—Notwithstanding the extreme wetness of Monday evening, the Public Rooms were crowded with nearly all the beauty and fashion of Madras, the Mount, and Palaveram. The amusements of the evening were enjoyed as usual with great vivacity, and the dancers were so numerous that the ball-room was insufficient to afford space for the movements of the various quadrille sets that were formed in the early part of the evening—an extra set was therefore formed in the receiving-room. The happy party did not separate until past two o'clock the following morning.—[*Mad. Cour. Dec.* 9.

The Public Assembly on Monday evening, though not so crowded as usual, was very well attended; and the dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 12.

THE GOVERNOR.

We understand that the Governor, Lady Munro and family, intend going to Guindy this evening, to reside there some time. The Governor will be at the Government House to breakfast on Tuesdays and Fridays; but will be happy to see gentlemen who may choose to go up to Guindy on any other day, the same as formerly.—[*Ibid. Jan.* 10.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Letters have been received from Calcutta, stating that the Lord Bishop was expected to embark for this place in the ship *Bussorah Merchant* about the 15th of January; and that his lordship would hold a confirmation and visitation on the 14th and 16th of February.—[*Ibid.*

TEMPER OF THE SEPOYS.

The following letter appears in the Madras *Government Gazette*, January 10. Several of the private communications from Bhurtpore, which appear in other papers,

papers, contain similar tributes to the zeal and ardour of the sepoys.

"I am this moment arrived from Palaveram, and trust this will reach you in sufficient time for insertion in your next paper. I have perused with delight the accounts descriptive of the enterprizing feeling manifested by our gallant sepoys at this momentous period; but till within the last few days I have never witnessed the military enthusiasm, the ardour for glory, or the zeal for honour, which native troops about to embark for foreign service exhibit. I was happily present when the* — regt. (which has lately reached the above station) received intimation of its destined embarkation for Rangoon, and it was truly gratifying to my feelings to observe the simultaneous expression of heartfelt satisfaction from every rank on the corps being selected to add to the intrepid army now employed against the Burmese; not a dissenting voice attempted to impede the orders or wishes of the authority which nominated them for service; every man appeared anxious to acquire fame, and to support that character which the regiment has already obtained. The possession of such feelings must be a guarantee for the most exemplary conduct, and must tend to make the whole corps tenacious of preserving its unsullied reputation.

"A CORRESPONDENT."

"Madras, 3d Jan. 1826."

* The 36th must be the regiment alluded to by our correspondent.

MADRAS RACES.

The horses for the Maidens on Thursday are:

First Maiden.

Mr. George's G. A. H. *Schoolboy.*
Mr. Vernon's G. A. H. *Dolphin.*
Mr. Fox's . . . . B. A. H. *Wandering Willie.*

Second Maiden.

Capt. R. Hugh's B. A. H. *Envoy.*
Mr. Vernon's . . G. A. H. *Dapple.*
Capt. Looney's . . B. A. H. *Sinbad.*
Mr. Fox's . . . . BR. A. H. *Stingo.*
Mr. Seymour's . . B. A H. *Sly Boots.*

Both these purses are likely to be well contested.

There are three challengers of the *Abercromby Cup* this year. The best horses on the course will contend for it: the famous *Orelio*, who won the second maiden in 1823 in such gallant style, will it is understood start for the cup; but he is advised to look well after our old acquaintance *Andrew*—who perhaps will be found still to have a gallop left in him. The cup is challenged by Capt. O'Neil, Col. O'Kelly, and Capt. R. Hugh.

It will be seen by the following notice, that besides an addition to the third day, a sixth day of running has been added to the sport, and that the race ball has in consequence been postponed to Monday, the 6th of February.

Madras Spring Meeting.—The committee for the management of the races have pleasure in announcing the following additional sport for the spring meeting:

Third day, Thursday, 26th Jan.—A plate of 400 rupees from the fund, with 50 rupees each subscriber P. P. to be added, for Arab and country bred horses, mares, and geldings, untrained, and that have not been exercised on any course, or in any way put in training before the first day of the meeting. Once round the course, carrying nine stone. A free course. No allowance to mares and geldings. Four subscribers or no race.

Sixth day, Saturday, 4th Feb.—A sweepstakes for all Arab horses, 500 rupees each subscriber, P. P. Two miles. Winners before the meeting of 1826 to carry 8st. 12lbs. Horses that never won before 1826 to carry 8st. 6lbs. To close on the 18th January.

A sweepstakes for all Arab horses, excepting Andrew and Orelio. 500 rupees each subscriber. Half forfeit. Once round the course and a distance, carrying 8st. 5lbs. To close on the 18th January.

In consequence of the arrangement for an extra or sixth day's sport, the committee request to notify to the subscribers to the races, that the race-ball is postponed till Monday evening, the 6th Feb.—[*Madras Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 17.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Gholam Mahomed Ghous, only son of his late Highness Auzum Jah Behauder, was on the 23d Dec. proclaimed successor to his deceased father in the rank and title of Nabob Subahdar of the Carnatic.

During the minority of the Nabob, the affairs of the Durbar will be conducted by His Highness Azeem Jah Bahauder, brother of the late Nabob, with the title of Naib-i-Mooktar.

THE WEATHER.

According to a Register published in the *Madras Gazette*, the greatest height of the thermometer in August, on the Neelgherry Hills, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, was 63°; the least 54°. In September the greatest height was 62°, and the least 49°. The fall of rain in August having been 12,5 inches; in Sept. 3,4.

At Madras, the greatest height of the thermometer in August was 95°, the least 80°; and fall of rain 7,7 inches. In September the greatest height was 94,8°, the least 81°, and fall of rain 3,5 inches.

ACCOM-

ACCOMMODATION FOR INVALIDS ON THE NEELGHERRIES.

We are happy to have it in our power to state (and the information is derived from good authority) that Government has the providing of quarters on the Neelgherry Hills, on a limited scale, for the accommodation of invalids, in contemplation; and we hope at no distant period to be enabled to congratulate our readers on the realization of this desired event.—[*Mad. Gaz. Jan.* 19.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Norfolk*, Greig, from Port Jackson.—31. *David Scott*, Thornhill, from Calcutta.—*Jan.* 11. *Mellish*, Cole, and *Guildford*, Johnson, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Jan. 7. *Woodford*, Chapman, for London.—8. *Norfolk*, Greig, for Calcutta.—9. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for London.—17. *Mellish*, Cole, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Wright, 40th N.I., of a daughter.
29. At Madura, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq., of a daughter.
30. At Bangalore, the lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Dec. 7. The lady of W. S. Binny, Esq., of a son.
— At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.
13. At Vellore, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., of the civil service, of a daughter.
19. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Codrington, 46th N.I., of a daughter.
24. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I., of a daughter.
27. The lady of Capt. Moberly, dep. sec. mil. board, of a son.
Jan. 1. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dods, of a daughter.
2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brigade Maj. Macneill, of a son.
9. Mrs. Wm. F. Gepp, of a still-born child.
12. At Negapatam, the lady of Mr. J. M. Muhldorff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19. At St. George's Church, Capt. R. S. Wilson, fort adj. of Fort St. George, to Catherine Alicia, fourth daughter of J. Ewart, Esq.
20. At Palamcottah, Ens. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., to Miss J. A. Lutter.
27. At Vellore, Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th regt. N.I., to Harriet Thompson, fourth daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq., of the Medical Board.
Jan. 5. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. Middlecoat, artillery, to Miss Hampton.
9. At Mysore, Mr. W. King, of the Residency Office, to Arabella Jane, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Fermier, of the Revenue Board.
13. At the Scotch Church, Mr. R. H. Kerr to Miss Frances Leary.
Lately. At Pulicat, the Rev. Mr. Winclair to Miss C. Obdam, daughter of M. Obdam, Esq., late resident of that station.

DEATHS.

Oct. 17. At Prome, Lieut. C. J. Whitlock, aged 23.
Nov. 11. At Paungull, on the road to Hyderabad, Major Johnson Wilkinson, of the 1st bat. art.
Dec. 8. At Palamcottah, Theodosia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rhenius, aged one year.
12. At Arracan, Assist.surg. Harrison, in medical charge of H.M.'s 54th regt.
13. At Kamptee, Capt. James Tagg, 48th regt. M.N.I., aged 43.
16. At Wallajahbad, John Anthony, infant son of Lieut. G. Brady, 33d N.I.
18. At Royapooram, Harriet Lydia, daughter of the Rev. J. Kindlenger.
20. At Anantapoor, G. R. Gosling, Esq., acting head assist. to collector and magistrate of Bellary.
21. At Belgaum, George Richards, infant son of Capt. John Taylor, 4th L.C.
28. At Bangalore, Assist.surg. A. Ewart.
— In Black Town, Mr. B. Careless, aged 64.
29. At Colapore, in the southern Mahratta country, Lieut. W. Lewis, 4th regt. L.C.
Jan. 1. At Cochin, of dropsy, George Miles, Esq., of Surrey, formerly a captain in the Travancore service.
3. At New Town, aged 74, Mrs. Jane Case.
6. At Vizagapatam, Capt. T. Bennet, of the Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.
Lately. At the Residency, Hyderabad, Lieut. F. Kelso, H.M.'s 13th regt. light drags., youngest son of Col. Kelso, of Dalkeith, in Ayrshire.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 1825.—It having been deemed expedient to revise the Orders of Government, under dates the 14th September and 1st March last, relative to the pay and allowances of the army, with reference to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors on that subject, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that officers under the rank of Colonel-commandant in command of corps, shall not be considered entitled to full batta, except on field service, at a field station, or when sanctioned by the regulations for the officers and men immediately under their command.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been also pleased to resolve, that when officers in command of corps are detached from them on duty, they shall not be entitled to the regimental staff allowance during their absence, it appearing to be the intention of the Hon. Court that this allowance shall be received by the officer only who is in the actual command.

The case of an officer who may be specially selected for any particular duty, and who, under the above order, forfeits the regimental staff allowance, will of course be taken into the consideration of government.

The 22d article of the Government Orders of the 28th of August 1823, in as far as it relates to officers in command of corps, is hereby annulled.

These orders to have effect from the end of the present month.

MUTINIES ON BOARD FREE-TRADERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 24, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish

publish the following copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of H. M.'s forces, and is pleased to direct that the rules therein prescribed be considered applicable in cases of the embarkation of invalids of the Hon. Company's service, in common with those of his Majesty's service. The arms and ammunition in charge of the Hon. Company's invalids will be made over on their arrival in England to the orders of the hon. Court of Directors.

"*Horse Guards, 23d June* 1825.

"Sir: It having been represented to the Commander-in-chief that considerable inconvenience as well as danger has arisen from the frequent occurrence of mutinies on board the free-traders coming from India to this country, I have received his Royal Highness's commands to direct that on all future occasions, when invalids are embarked on board of these vessels for England, that each man should be provided with a pistol and sabre for defence, and that the requisite quantity of pistol ammunition should be embarked at the same time.

"It will be understood that the charge of this ammunition will be confided to the immediate care of the captain of the ships, with instructions to secure it where it shall be inaccessible to any of the crew; so that upon a mutiny breaking out, it will be easy to protect the magazine with the sabres, and to serve out a sufficient portion to each invalid.

"Care will be taken that the arms furnished on these occasions are received into stores on the arrival of the ships in this country, and returned to Bombay by the first detachment proceeding to that Presidency. I have, &c.

(Signed) "H. TORRENS, A. G.

"To General Officer commanding at Bombay."

CLERICAL DUTIES.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 9, 1825.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that whenever European troops are employed, either on field service or at stations, where there may be no chaplain, commanding officers are to direct the brigade major, or other staff officers of each brigade or station, or the officer of the day with each European corps, to perform clerical duties when requisite, without any separate or distinct appointment being made.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 15, 1825.—With the view to relieve the estates of deceased officers from the loss to which they are liable in the remittance of the proceeds thereof from subordinate stations to the presidency by private bills, the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the G. O. by Government of 19th July last, to authorize such remittances being made through the military paymaster, by a bill on the military accountant; the estates in question being of course liable to the fixed exchange on the local currencies as issued to the troops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In a former number we adverted to the timely precautions that had been adopted by Government to mitigate the threatened distress from want of water, of which the state of the public wells and tanks, caused by an almost total failure of the last monsoon, justified alarming apprehensions. In the measures which were sanctioned for the attainment of that object, the views of the Government were not confined to the relief of the immediate exigency, but were prospectively extended to an ascertainment of what were the resources of the island, and in guarding against the recurrence of a scarcity of water, by enlarging and deepening the different reservoirs. Three-fifths of the public wells, and all the tanks, had become dry before the month of April, all of which were deepened and improved, and about thirty wells, that had been filled up for years past, from not being required in ordinary seasons, and from being incommodiously situated, were reopened. Temporary wells were also sunk, and new permanent ones constructed in various parts of the island, and, in fact, every measure was adopted that was likely to assist in securing the community from a failure of one of the most necessary articles of life; and we firmly believe that had Government not taken the timely steps that were pursued, much distress and misery would have prevailed.

Out of those works, which have been nearly completed at the expense of government, it may be noticed, that few of the old, and most of the new, Esplanade wells alone continued to afford a supply of water during the latter part of the fair season,—to these, and these only, the inhabitants of the town resorted in crowds, by night as well as by day, for water for almost all purposes, which caused the price of this article (at all times a vendible commodity throughout the greater part of the city) to rise from eight to twenty-four reas per chatty of about five gallons; the unbuilt wells in more distant situations having afforded to the last a supply that went greatly to relieve the distress elsewhere experienced.

To the liberality of Government the public is also indebted for a contribution last year of 20,000 rupees, for completing on

on an enlarged scale the Byculla tank, in which there is, for the first time, a body of water apparently sufficient, not only for supplying the increased demands about to be made on it in that neighbourhood, but to justify the expectation that this central and spacious reservoir may be rendered subservient to more extended purposes of general amelioration.

The less useful from their situation, though more costly works of a like nature, that have been constructed within the same period, by the liberality of private individuals, are, the Breach and Sion tanks, the former a charitable donation by Toolsidass Gopalldass, upon which he has expended 60,000 rupees; the latter by Toolsidass Callianjee, on which he has expended 20,000 rupees; in the advantages of which, however, from the dhurrumsallas with which they are to be surrounded, it is to be apprehended, that the Hindoo portion of the community will chiefly, if not exclusively, participate. One point has been satisfactorily put to rest by the experience of last season, which is, that though distress may be felt from a failure of the monsoon, from the distance to which individuals must resort to obtain water, yet the esplanade may be depended upon as an inexhaustible source of supply, good water being found at the depth of ten feet. Independent of that resource, many of the families laid in a stock of water, and supplied themselves from the islands in the harbour of Bombay.—[*Bom. Cour.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the friends of the Church Missionary Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. Sir C. H. Chambers took the chair, and the business commenced with the reading of a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, expressing his cordial approbation of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, and the gratification he had felt in witnessing the labours of its missionaries, in different parts of India, and in the Island of Ceylon.

Sir C. H. Chambers then gave some account of the early exertions of the friends of missions, in India, in which some nearly related to himself had taken a warm interest. He stated his knowledge of the cordial attachment to the Church of England felt by those with whom the Society originated, and by whom its affairs are conducted.

The report of the corresponding committee of the society was then read, from which it appeared that the society has supported several schools, in which natives are taught to read the Scriptures, together with other branches of useful knowledge.

The institution has received considerable support from the liberality of the society of this presidency. This support had afforded considerable assistance in defraying the expenses incurred in Bombay, but the contributions of the liberal individuals of this presidency are earnestly solicited, as two missionaries are expected from the parent society. The society hope that in a little time an intelligent and pious female will be sent out to undertake the education of native females; and should this be the case, there is no doubt that the ladies of this presidency will support such a benevolent work, with as much zeal and liberality as has been evinced by the ladies of Calcutta.

The affairs of the society have hitherto been conducted by a corresponding committee, but they now, of course, pass into the hands of the newly organized institution.—[*Bom. Cour. Dec.* 3.

PERSIAN EMBASSY.

By a native correspondent we have been informed that an embassy is in progress from the Persian court to our supreme government. The person appointed is said to be the king's brother-in-law, Mahommed Mehedy Khan Mazenderance, with a suit of three hundred attendants. From the rank and consequence attached to this mission, it is conjectured to be on matters of great importance.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec.* 28.

NEW LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

On Tuesday last, the anniversary of St. John, a lodge of freemasons was opened in due form here, under a regular warrant of constitution from the grand lodge of England. After the business of the evening was finished, the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Cressleman, the tavern-keeper, and the evening was spent with that harmony and hilarity ever attendant on the meetings of the fraternity.—[*Ibid. Dec.* 31.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In beginning a register of 1826, we beg to remind our readers, that some eight or ten months since, we ventured to prognosticate a rapid improvement in the opulence and importance of this our goodly island—subsequent appearances have amply answered our expectations, and to the utmost that time could permit, have fulfilled the prophecy. The population has increased, as though Cadmus had scattered dragons' teeth—mercantile houses have multiplied—charities have been founded, and each succeeding day has produced something towards convenience or ornament. The public tanks have been enlarged so as to ensure a constant supply of water; the ways into the fort have been elegantly lighted; the esplanade has been levelled and cleared; roads have been made, and edifices have risen, designed with

with architectural taste, and executed with masonic skill, which perhaps is the strongest evidence of a flourishing state. From the earliest periods, of which the ravaging hand of time has left us any trace, masonry has marked the rise of prosperity, in every country where it has been enjoyed—without it, men would have remained, as to comforts, on a level with the beasts of the field, history little better than traditionary romance; the peaceful arts from which commerce has risen, could scarcely have existed, and the fame of conquest, must have perished with the leaf which crowned it, or on which it was registered. So sensible have the wisest potentates and legislators been, of the great importance attached to this invaluable science, that masons have ever been honoured and encouraged, as the indispensable agents of prosperity and the recorders of virtue. We therefore congratulate the inhabitants of Bombay, not only on the improvement of buildings, but also on a union of a zealous masonic fraternity, in establishing the Benevolent lodge on the 27th of December, when with the usual solemnities, a number of friends to this highly respectable and ancient society were admitted *free and accepted masons;* after which, mirth presided at the cheerful board while a brother remained to hail the coming morn.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan.* 4.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The reports lately in circulation, regarding Runjeet Singh, appear to have been correct as to warlike preparations, but far otherwise with respect to his intentions and the destination of his army, for which, by the latest accounts, it seems he had marked out a route towards the west, by the construction of a bridge over the Indus, the camp being at Rotas, a place on the east side of that river, and to the N.N.W. of Lahore. Particulars are not stated, nor is the immediate object mentioned, but from some proceedings on the part of Persia, there is little doubt that the Raja of the Punjab finds active operations necessary for the support of his friendly neighbours, and the security of his own interests on the western frontier.

The town of Herat, a place of considerable wealth and importance, which stands on the high road from Persia to Hindoostan, has long been viewed, by the government of that country, as a desirable object for conquest; and by the Calcutta *Gazette*, from which we have extracted the intelligence, it appears, success has attended a late attempt, under the conduct of a Persian prince, who governed part of Khorassan.* Such a grasp of territory must of course create no small alarm, and the clashing of counter-interests amongst the surrounding petty states, have probably given rise to jealousies, that may afford Runjeet ample employment for his political and martial abilities, the first of which, we never suspected to be at so low an ebb, as to venture his reputation for the latter, in a contest with the English. —[*Bom. Gaz. Dec.* 28.

* See our last Number, p. 652.

COLAPORE.

By the latest accounts we have seen, from Colapore, it does not appear that any final arrangement had been made, or that our troops would speedily return, though nothing hostile had interrupted the friendly intercourse between the townspeople and our soldiers, who were encamped within a short distance of the Rajah's palace. The town is described as being well built, and situated in a valley between a curved range of hills which protect it on three sides, and mountains at the distance of seven miles. The fort does not appear to be very strong, and depends more on the ditch for its security than any other part of the defences, which are by no means sufficient to prevent an enemy from marching directly up to the counterscarp. Two forts, which are said to be strong, and perhaps are so from situation, stand on the range of mountains which shuts in the valley, but all communication between them and the town might be cut off with ease. It was reported that measures were taking to supply the garrison with provisions, and the removal of valuable property. The weather was particularly cool and the camp healthy.—[*Bom. Gaz. Jan.* 4.

By a letter of the 3d Jan., which we received yesterday from camp, twelve miles from Colapore, we find the force was waiting for the ratification of the treaty with the rajah; after which it was expected they would be ordered to return to quarters. We are concerned to find that the cholera had been very prevalent in camp, and in many instances fatal.—[*Mad. Gov. Jan.* 12.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 20. *Alacrity*, Findlay, from London.—*Jan.* 2. *Lonach*, Driscoll, from New South Wales.

Departures.

Jan. 3. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Bengal.—5. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Bhewndy, the lady of Maj. Room, of a daughter.

31. At Colabah, the lady of J. Morley, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 11. At Bhooj, R. Martin, Esq., assist.surg 16th N.I.

Dec. 1. At Dapoolee, Southern Concan, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th N.I.

16. At sea, on her passage from Rutnagherrie to Bombay, Caroline, wife of R. T. Webb, Esq., civil service.

17. At Broach, Lieut. H. W. Hardie, regt. of artillery, aged 21.

20. Mrs. R. D. Pinto, third daughter of Sir Roger de Faria.

23. At Kundallah, Mr. G. Mount, clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 30.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 10. Chas. Scott, Esq., provincial judge of district of Galle and Matura, in room of C. E. Layard, Esq., removed.

J. A. Farrell, Esq., ditto of Colombo, in room of W. H. Hooper, Esq. proceeding to Engand on leave.

H. Wright, Esq., ditto of district of Jaffnapatam, v. J. G. Forbes, Esq.

J. G. Forbes, Esq., collector of Chilaw, and provincial judge of Calpentyn, v. J. Farrell, Esq.

C. Brownrigg, Esq., collector of Jaffnapatam, v. C. Scott, Esq.

H. Pennell, Esq., collector of Trincomalee, v. C. Brownrigg, Esq.

J. Price, Esq., provincial judge of district of Batticaloa.

J. Barnett, Esq., agent of government in Seven Korles, v. H. Wright, Esq.

J. Bone, Esq., assistant to collector of Colombo and sitting magistrate at Negombo.

R. Atherton, Esq., superintendent of stud, and sitting magistrate in Island of Delft, in room of E. Nolan, Esq., who retires.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Point de Galle, the lady of T. Dawson, Esq., of the ordnance department, of a son.

20. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 26. At Trincomalee, Capt. R. Brown, of H.M.'s 16th regt., to Harriet, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Johnstone, of Cross Michael, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Nov. 8. At Colombo, Mr. P. J. Vanderstaaten, late a proctor in the Supreme Court in Ceylon.

19. At Jaffna, Nancy, fifth daughter of F. M. Herft, aged three years.

24. At Tillipally, Jaffna, Mrs. L. M. Woodward, wife of the Rev. W. Woodward, American missionary, aged 30.

26. At Mapey, Jaffna, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. L. Spaulding, American missionary, aged five years.

30. At Colombo, Mr. J. J. Phillipsz, third son of the late Rev. G. Phillipsz, aged 29.

— At the same place, Harriet Maria, daughter of the Rev. M. Winslow, American missionary, aged three years.

Penang.

CONQUERED BURMESE PROVINCES.

By the return of the Hon. Company's hired brig *Minerva* to Penang, we have been made acquainted with the arrival at Mergui and Tavoy of Mr. Maingy, the commissioner deputed from hence to assume the civil and political administration of those provinces.

The following is a copy of the proclamation issued by the commissioner, dated at Mergui the 29th September, and Tavoy the 14th October. By private letters from that quarter, we understand that the most lively sensations were excited by this paper, and that the natives are delighted at the idea of being now under a fixed and settled government. The letters also state, that they apprehend, with the utmost dread, a return to their former masters; and with still greater horror, the idea of being transferred to the Siamese, between whom and them the most inveterate enmity exists.

By all accounts, the success which formerly attended Mr. Maingy, when superintendent of Province Wellesley, bids fair to be again realized. Every encouragement has been held out to the inhabitants to work the rich and valuable tin-mines of Tavoy, and they have already commenced. The commissioner has also devoted his attention to every branch of trade formerly carried on there, and we are happy to state, that the natives cheerfully enter into his views.

We are also happy to learn that the commissioner has adopted measures for re-establishing the former communication between Tavoy, Mergui, and Bankok.—[*Penang Gazette.*

Proclamation.

Inhabitants of Tavoi and Mergui: The King of Ava, by his unprovoked aggressions and extravagant pretensions, having forced the British Government to invade his dominions, one of its first acts was to take possession of these provinces. But it is against the King and his arrogant ministers, and not against the people of Ava, that the English nation is at war; and in proof of this fact, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of British India has resolved upon affording to you, the inhabitants of these provinces, the benefits of a civil government, under the superintendence and direction of the Hon. the Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

I hasten then to acquaint you, that I am deputed from Prince of Wales's Island, with instructions to assume charge of these provinces, and to provide them with a civil and political administration, on the most liberal and equitable principles.

Inhabitants of Tavoi and Mergui: Rest assured that your wives and children shall be defended against all foreign and domestic enemies; that life and property shall enjoy every liberty and protection; and that your religion shall be respected, and your priests and religious edifices secured from every insult and injury. Proper measures shall be immediately adopted for administering justice to you accord-

according to your own established laws, as far as they do not militate against the principles of humanity and natural equity. In respect to revenue, and all other subjects, your own customs and local usages shall be taken into consideration, but the most free and unrestricted internal and external commerce will be established and promoted.

All that is required from you is to aid me towards giving you peace, order, and happiness, by each inhabitant returning to his usual occupation, by your respecting and cheerfully obeying all such as may be placed in authority over you, and by your discountenancing and pointing out, wherever necessary, the seditious and evil-disposed, and the enemies of the British Government.

Lastly, I wish it to be clearly understood, that access at all hours, and at all places, will be afforded by me to any, even to the poorest inhabitants, who may desire to see me upon business.

(Signed) AR D. MAINGY.

BIRTH.

Dec. 24. The lady of E. Presgrave, Esq., H.C.'s civil service, of a death.

DEATHS.

Nov. 19. At sea, on his passage to Penang, Capt. H. B. Scarborough, of the country service.

Oct. 12. J. R. Cuppage, Esq., of the civil service, aged 22, son of Maj. Gen. Cuppage, Royal Artillery.

Dec. 13. W. Henderson, Esq., of the H.C. medical service, in his 32d year.

Lately. On board the H.C.'s ship Windsor, three days after quitting Penang, D. Brown, Esq., of this settlement.

Netherlands India.

WAR IN JAVA.

Under this title, the *Singapore Chronicle* of Nov. 19, has some remarks, which, coming from a writer so near the scene of action, and so competent to speak upon this subject, are valuable: later advices than those referred to have appeared in this journal; but the insurrection appears far from being extinguished.

We have received accounts from Batavia down to the 29th of October. The insurrection is not only not quelled but has greatly extended itself, and the whole of the Eastern provinces from Pakalougan to Basuki, a distance of little less than 300 miles, embracing the finest parts of the island, are more or less in a state of insubordination, and in correspondence with, or influenced by, the insurgent chiefs. Rembang, Gressie, Japan, Blora, Surabaya, Passaroean, Malang, and Basuki, are mentioned as the most disaffected of the European provinces. The Prince Dipo Nagoro has proclaimed himself sultan of Mataram, and his sister, a Javanese heroine, heads the insurgents of Japan, who are numerous and well armed. All the preparation made by the commander-in-chief, General de Kock has literally ended in nothing. The Javanese, with a prudence scarcely to be expected, have constantly declined coming to a general action with the Dutch troops, and the latter have been harassed and exhausted to no purpose in attempting to follow them. No action of any moment has been fought, and we hear of no casualty of any consequence, saving a report that the Raden Shukur, son of the chief of Surabaya, one of the youths educated at Calcutta, had been mortally wounded. The rainy season has already set in—the game for the present is given up, and the hopes of the Dutch government rest upon the reinforcements which they expect from Europe. Upon the whole we are inclined to consider that the present is not only the most formidable and general insurrection against the European authority in Java which has ever taken place, but even as the most widespread combination against European domination which the annals of India have hitherto afforded. The hopes of the Netherlands government it is clear must rest solely upon the probable quarrels and disunion of the natives amongst themselves, and not upon an European force however numerous and well disciplined, for what can they do against five millions of people resolved upon resistance and tolerably united, fighting for their independence among the woods, marshes, mountains, and defiles of a country containing an area of 40,000 square miles?

The military discipline inflicted upon the English merchants and others, continues with little interruption. The only mitigation is a reduction of the drills from thrice or twice a week, but on the other hand they are now compelled to keep guard at unhealthy stations where even European soldiers were never employed before. Several of the European gentlemen had caught violent and dangerous fevers in consequence, and we may fairly predict, that if the same rigorous and illegal system is persevered in during the season of the rains, the lives of half our countrymen will be sacrificed. We have not a moment's hesitation in pronouncing that the whole proceeding of compelling resident strangers to perform military service is contrary to the law of nations, and of an arbitrary and illegal character. According to Vattel and Grotius, and to common sense, a still more respectable authority, persons residing under a foreign government cannot be called upon to serve as soldiers in a civil war, but ought to contribute with their pecuniary means to the defence of the government which gives them protection. This is the utmost

length to which the Netherlands government is justified in demanding the service of the English, American, or other foreign residents, and we think it would be impossible, under the most despotic government in Europe, to shew a case in which further aid was exacted. How untenable such a doctrine is, may be shewn by a single example. What would the Dutch and English merchants of the suburb of Pera and their respective governments say, were the Grand Seignor, in consideration of the protection afforded to the said merchants, to call upon them to take arms against the Greeks? We think the conduct of the Grand Seignor would be considered unjustifiable even in a Turk; yet the Greeks have been the subjects of the Sublime Porte for more than three centuries, and the people of Mataram, with whom the Dutch government are at war, are not the subjects of the Netherlands government—only their allies, or at best their tributaries; and the governments of of the resident European merchants have certainly no cause of quarrel with them. Should this be considered an extreme case, on account of the *difference of complexion*, an unphilosophical objection, by the bye, then we may quote the conduct of one of the worst governments of Europe—that of Spain, which, in her recent contest with her colonies, never for a moment thought of insisting upon foreign merchants taking part in her quarrel by bearing arms.—[*Sing. Chron. Nov.* 19.

STATE OF HOSTILITIES.

By the *Buitenzorg*, which left Batavia on the 4th Dec. private letters have been received conveying important intelligence. General de Kock is reported to have beaten the insurgents again, and gained a complete victory. But their victories appear to be no more than the dispersion of the native force into their fastnesses, which are impenetrable to regular troops, unless greatly outnumbering those which the Dutch have in the field. The war consequently makes little progress, the insurgents keeping to that system of warfare most harassing to their enemy, and best suited to their own undisciplined troops.—[*Beng. Hurk. Jan.* 7.

Batavia Dec. 14.—We learn from Samarang, that his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, had arrived there on his return to Batavia. His excellency is accompanied by three Pangerangs of Socrakarta, viz. Poerbojo, Mataram, and Digbey.

From Djocjocarta no particular news has been received, only a report from Major Sollewyn, respecting an expedition which he undertook on the 6th of this month from Djocjocarta towards Megiri, with a view to accompany and support a Tommongong, who was sent by his highness the Sultan of Socrakarta to reinforce the garrison of that place, and the better to protect the sepulchres of the princes, which are at Megiri, and are now profaned by the rebels. On the way the major's detachment met a body of the enemy, supposed to be about five hundred strong, commanded by Tio Mongolo, which was soon dispersed, with the loss of fifteen killed. The enemy having again assembled near Bangin, was again dispersed. Near the Dessa of Banarang, a second band of rebels was met, about three or four hundred strong, who were dispersed like the first. From this place to Megiri nothing farther occurred. Major Sollewyn, returning to Djocjocarta the next day, met with no opposition except at Bantoc, where Tio Mongolo had again assembled some of his men, who were dispersed by our detachment, with the loss of five killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleerens attacked on the 2d, with his whole force, the hostile Pangerangs, Notto Bronto and Congo Rongo, at two points, and carried by storm two strong positions, so that the enemy fled in all directions, chiefly towards Romo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleerens writes from Sigatoe, Dec. 5, that he would march the following day to Banjor, there to join Lieut.-Col. Dieu, and then to take the necessary measures to protect Banjoe Maas. On his approaching to Sigatoe, four Demangs of that place came to meet him, assuring him that it was only to save their lives that they had found themselves obliged to follow the rebel chiefs, but that, if they were only duly supported, they were inclined to be faithful to the government. In all the other Eastern residences tranquillity is undisturbed.—[*Dutch Paper.*

PORTS OF BATAVIA OPENED.

By the *Bengal*, Capt. Gallop, arrived from Batavia, from whence she sailed the 26th of January, news has been received, that, by order of the Dutch government, all the Ports of Batavia are to be declared free to the trade of all nations, and the import duty on goods is to be reduced.—[*London Paper.*

China.

ROYAL GEORGE.

The sale of the hull and stores of the Hon. Company's late ship Royal George took place at Canton on the 2d January: the hull sold for 10,400 dollars; stores, 7,300. Total, 17,700 dollars.

OPIUM.

OPIUM.

Stock at Lintin, Nov. 1. Patna and Benares.....1,983 Chests.
Malwa.....2,757

4,740

Prices, Nov. 12. Patna.....955 dollars
Benares.....925
Malwa.....780

A large and extensive opium dealer, named Acqui, has recently died.

Persia.

EARTHQUAKE AT SHIRAUZ.

We are sorry to learn that another dreadful earthquake has been experienced at Shirauz. The following letter communicates the particulars of this calamity.

Bushire, Nov. 10, 1825.—"I am sorry to inform you, that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Shirauz at the end of last month, almost equal to that of last year. A great number of buildings have been thrown down, and much property destroyed; I am however happy to say, that few have lost their lives on this dreadful occasion. If you should ever revisit Shirauz, the changes that these dreadful visitations have made in it will fill you with grief and astonishment. The tombs of Hafiz and Saadi, the boast and glory of Shirauz, are now heaps of ruins. If these great men were now to rise from their graves, they would afford ample subject for the employment of their pens in the spectacle of the almost entire ruin of that city, whose former magnificence they have sung in numbers, destined never to be forgotten."—*Madras Courier.*

Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Papers to November 4, contain accounts of the testimonies of respect shown to Sir Thomas Brisbane, who is about to leave the government of the colony. Some schisms, however, have taken place on the occasion. The official persons, the Archdeacon, Attorney-General, and Commissary-General, declined to attend the dinner given to him, because (as far as we can discover) some persons were invited whom those gentlemen did not approve of.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Private letters, dated in September last, received from Hobart Town, contain the following information:—

"The resources of the colony have now begun to shew themselves. Besides the wool, which is improving, and a quantity of which was sent by the Cumberland, they have the bark of the mimosa tree, and an extract made from it, both of which appear to go down well with the London tanners, and to yield large profits, and the bays and adjacent islands furnish constant supplies of oil and sealskins; so that, although it will take some time, little doubt is entertained but this will be a valuable appendage to the mother country. The means to bring these resources into play are, however, scanty, the emigrants having no more than keep soul and body together. "If government would be liberal towards us, and make us independent of Sydney, which, it is rumoured here, is likely to be the case, and send us an efficient governor, a spirit of enterprize would be awakened, that would make Tasmania at least a valuable colony—great it can never be, as it has neither extent nor a sufficient quantity of level or arable land." Great complaints are made against the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Arthur, who is represented as well-meaning, but quite unfit for the command of such a place. The police is in a wretched state; money is wanted to pay free constables, and troops to assist them. In an island, about the size of Ireland, and inhabited by the outcasts of the prisons of Britain, the settlers have to protect them only about one hundred and fifty troops in all. The consequence is, that there are above a hundred prisoners in the Bush, who commit robbery, murder, and all sorts of depredations, and rob carts within two or three miles of town in open day, so that it is unsafe to travel in any direction. The quarterly criminal court had just closed its sittings, and there were above 200 felons in jail. Even during the sittings, prisoners were taken faster than they could be disposed of. Three men had been executed for murder committed under circumstances of the most atrocious nature. One of the letters says emphatically, "This place is *regularly done up*, and I see no chance of matters mending."—*London Paper.*

St. Helena.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Letters have been received by the Mary, from St. Helena, which give a very pleasing view of the state of that little community. The present governor is the active and judicious friend of improvement, and seems to know the difference between the useful and the useless arts of life. Sir Hudson Lowe, who preceded him, threw a sort of gloom upon the

the place, which he vainly endeavoured to dissipate by regular attendance on the dumb shew and noise of a very foolish theatre. Brigadier-General Walker is happy in being the kind friend of his fellow-subjects—the promoter of arts and sciences among his people, and the *sincere* patron of amelioration in the condition of the slaves. He seems also to enjoy the approbation of a good conscience.—*South African Adv., Oct.* 12.

The great expense of board and lodging at the Island of St. Helena to strangers, on their way from this country to England, has been long a subject of complaint. The case is, however, we understand, now much altered. A Mr. Carrol, a respectable merchant of that place, has been lately encouraged by Government to establish a house of entertainment for the accommodation of strangers who may happen to visit the island, and his terms of board and lodging, which include every reasonable comfort, are no more than eighteen shillings a-day, while at the other houses nearly double this sum was formerly charged; but a general reduction had begun to take place. We have thought it but right to give the above for the information of persons in India who are likely to call at St. Helena on their way home, more particularly as accounts have reached Bombay which speak much in praise of Mr. Carrol's establishment.—*Bom. Cour., Dec.* 24.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY AND BOTANY.

Proclamation.—The Honourable Court of Directors have evinced another strong proof of their attention to the welfare of this island. They have appointed the Medical Superintendent to give a Course of Chemical and Botanical Lectures, by which means a new source of information and knowledge is opened to the inhabitants. Their children will receive a branch of education and of scientific instruction which could only be obtained hitherto at a great expense, and by a voyage to the mother country.

The lectures will afford an insight to many things highly useful in the practice of the affairs of life, and particularly in farming.

They will be attractive to other classes, whose aim is chiefly amusement, or that species of instruction which does not require intense study and application. Every person will feel that an hour cannot be better spent than in the contemplation of the principles which have been developed by the ingenuity of man, which regulate the nature of many of our arts, and which give at the same time such incontestable proofs of the kindness and wisdom of the Creator of the universe.

These lectures will therefore be open to every person of a respectable character: the ladies and gentlemen are especially invited to attend, and parents to send their young people, of both sexes, who may have arrived at an age capable of understanding discourses of this nature.

It is proposed that the Medical Superintendent shall deliver a lecture every Thursday—to commence at 10 o'clock, and to occupy not more than one hour and a-half. The library is chosen as the most appropriate place for the purpose.

The first lecture will be delivered on the 11th instant, and be continued every Thursday in succession.

By Order of the Governor and Council,

St. Helena, CHAS. BLAKE,
1st August 1825. Dep. Sec.

THEATRICALS.

The theatre at this place has for a considerable time been the only place of public amusement, and as at the Cape, the performers being amateurs, it would perhaps be unfair to criticise.

The performances are about once a month; but do not meet with such great encouragement as when Napoleon was alive. Sir Hudson and Lady Lowe, with the numerous staff, as well as the several admirals and their followers, were invariably present whenever the theatre was opened. Our present governor is more domestic, and turns his mind so much to agriculture, and the cultivation of the more useful employments of life, that only twice for a period of nearly three years has he honoured the theatre with his presence. The concern has in consequence considerably failed, and scarcely one night in ten pays the expenses: and the public here, as well as at home, appears to have all caught the infection for theatrical show and pageantry, that nothing but the most expensive pieces in getting up will draw a house. This was evinced lately in the production of the romance of the "Forty Thieves," and the novelty of introducing real horses; and the last scene, in which cascades of real water were introduced, pleased so much that it was repeated a few nights after to a good audience, although no ships were in the Roads. Indeed, the piece was altogether well got up, and it is said would not have disgraced some of the English provincial theatres. The new scenery was painted by Mr. Julio, a native of the island, and a panoramic view near Constantinople was very much applauded. Reynolds' comedy of "Speculation" has since this been performed, for the first time here, to a very thin audience, there not being more than £17 in the house; while the first time the Forty Thieves was played there was near £60, and the second time near

near £40, although the comedy, from its allusion to present times, particularly to agriculture, was far more worthy a better house. It went off remarkably well, and *Alderman Amble's* hits told admirably. In the 4th act, *Tanjou* drank, "To the speedy and total abolition of slavery," which was well received by the audience; and "The most comfortable place at St. Helena, the Pay Office," drew down thunders of applause.

About three months since a young gentleman named Dring, only fourteen years of age, performed "Douglas" before the Governor, and was highly applauded, as were also the other gentlemen who performed in the piece.

St. Helena, N. L.
Sept. 15, 1825.

[*South Afric. Adv.*

Cape of Good Hope.

LORD SOMERSET.

Previous to the departure of Lord C. Somerset for England, two public dinners were given to him, on the 24th and 28th February. At the former, given by the heads of departments, the chair was taken by Sir John Truter, the Chief Justice; who, in proposing his Excellency's health, spoke to the following effect:—"It has at all times been an undeniable truth, that benefits are never more strongly felt than after we have been deprived of them. So, my Lord, the good of your administration will then only be adequately valued, when your Lordship shall be no more in the colony. The hope of your Lordship's speedy return will then be cherished; then, I feel confident, will be fully acknowledged what now by some is undervalued. And, under this impression, the least of our wishes ought to be, that your Lordship may safely reach your native shores, and there meet with that justice which your upright and paternal conduct, in the administration of the colony, truly and justly deserves."

In reply, his Lordship observed: "He received the encomiums which the Chief Justice had just done him the honour to pass upon his public conduct, but which he feared were unmerited, with peculiar satisfaction, as he trusted he might regard them as a testimony of their favourable disposition towards him, and as an assurance that the strenuous exertions of his calumniators had not been successful in depriving him of their good opinion; he was, notwithstanding, free to confess, that the sensations excited in his breast at that moment, were not unmixed with pain and regret, as the occasion brought forcibly to his mind that he was on the eve of quitting a place to which he was attached by the strongest ties. He had spent, he said, some of the happiest days of his life here; and he left behind him many on whose friendship, esteem, and regard he set the highest value; but, however painful this temporary separation might be to him, he felt confident that his friends would approve his determination when he told them, that he considered it the most direct and dignified mode he could adopt to protect that which was dearer to him than his life—his honour. His Lordship was most anxious, be said, to assure them that the welfare and prosperity of this colony would ever be the first objects of his heart; that his utmost endeavours should, at all times and in all places, be exerted to promote those objects, and that his attachment to the colony could never terminate but with his life."

Sir Richard Plasket, in his speech, observed:—"I have not been a very long time in this colony, but quite long enough to have witnessed the gross exaggerations and misrepresentations which have been circulated here, as well as in England, relative to the public acts of his Lordship's government. Such misrepresentations shew but too plainly the spirit of malignity and of personal hostility by which his Lordship's accusers are actuated; and I therefore think his Lordship has adopted the wisest course he could pursue, and, indeed, in my opinion, the only satisfactory one for himself, of proceeding to England to meet in person all the charges that may be brought against him; and I have no doubt that, on an impartial investigation of his Lordship's public acts, and on a fair and candid consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which his Lordship has been placed, the mass of accusations which have been publicly brought forward against him in England will fall to the ground. I allude particularly to the situation in which his Lordship stands here, because it appears to us that justice has not been done to him in England in that respect.

"His Lordship acts here, and he is bound so to act by his commission and instructions, under Dutch colonial law, under Colonial regulations, and Colonial practice—whereas it appears to me that his acts have been judged with reference to British law, to British practice, and to British feelings."

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

THE arrival of the ship *Marquis of Hastings*, which left Calcutta February 3d, has furnished us with the Calcutta *Gazettes* to the 29th January, which contain the following important intelligence:

ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

Political Department, Jan. 20, 1826. Captain Dawkins, A.D.C., arrived early this morning, bearing a despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, a copy of which is published for general information.

"Head-Quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan. 19.

To the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Governor-General, &c. &c.

"My Lord: I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the town and citadel of Bhurtpore fell yesterday morning, to the British army under my command.

"Since my despatch of the 11th inst. the whole attention of the engineers was directed towards the completion of the mines under the projecting bastion on the left, and the north-east angle on the right.

"On the 14th inst. a mine, under the bastion on the left, was precipitately exploded, and failed in its object. I, therefore, directed two more mines to be driven into that bastion, which were blown on the 16th, and, with the aid of a day's battering, an excellent breach was made.

"The explosion of the mine under the north-east angle, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, was the signal for the storm, when the columns, composed of Brig.-gen. M'Combe's brigade on the right, and Brig.-gen. Edward's brigade on the left, advanced with the greatest order, gallantry, and steadiness, and, notwithstanding a determined opposition on the part of the enemy, carried the breaches. In the course of two hours, though vigorously and bravely defended at every gateway and bastion, the whole rampart surrounding the town, together with the command of the gates of the citadel, were in our possession; Maj.-gen. Nicolls having moved his column to the left, until he met a detachment of his Majesty's 14th foot, commanded by Major Everard, at the Kombheer Gate. The citadel was surrendered at about four o'clock.

"I regret to state, that the mine, having exploded in an unexpected direction, several men of his Majesty's 14th foot, at the head of the column of attack, lost their lives; and Brig.-gen. M'Combe, Brig. Patton, and Capt. Irvine, Major of brigade of engineers, received severe contusions.

"Having directed Brig.-gen. Sleigh, commanding the cavalry, to prevent the escape of the enemy's troops after the assault, I am happy to say that he made such a disposition of his forces, that he succeeded in securing Doorjun Sal, who, with his wife, two sons, and a hundred and sixty chosen horse, attempted to force a passage through the eighth light cavalry.

"I cannot compute the loss of the enemy at less than four thousand killed, and, owing to the disposition of the cavalry, hardly a man, bearing arms, escaped; consequently, as by the surrender of the town, all the stores, arms, and ammunition, are in our possession, I may say, that the whole military power of the Bhurtpore state has been annihilated. The prisoners, after having been disarmed, were set free.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that the conduct of every one engaged was marked by a degree of zeal which calls for my unqualified approbation; but I must particularly remark the behaviour of H. M.'s 14th regt., commanded by Major Everard, and the 59th, commanded by Major Fuller; these corps having led the column of assault, by their steadiness and determination, decided the events of the day. Two companies of the 1st European regt., leading a small column under Lieut.-Col. Wilson, co-operating with Major-Gen. Nicolls's attack, behaved with equal gallantry. The 6th regt. N. I., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Pepper, one wing of the 41st, by Major Hunter, the 23d, by Lieut.-Col. Nation, the 31st by Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, the 60th by Lieut.-Col. Bowyer, the Grenadier Company of the 35th, and Light Company of the 37th, which corps followed the Europeans in the assault, proved themselves worthy of the distinguished places they held, as did the Sirmoor battalions, which covered the advance.

"I beg to acquaint your lordship, that since I assumed the command of this army, I have received the most effectual support and assistance from Major-Gens. Reynell and Nicolls. The excellent dispositions made by them for the attack, as well as the manner in which they conducted it, entitle them to my warmest thanks, and I therefore beg most strongly to recommend them to your lordship's notice.

"Brigadier McLeod, C.B., commanding the artillery, Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, as well as every officer and private of

of the artillery, performed their arduous and fatiguing duties throughout the siege in the most exemplary manner, and will, I trust, meet with your lordship's approbation.

"Brigadier Anbury, C.B., and the engineer officers, as also the native officers and privates of that valuable corps, the sappers and miners, and the pioneer corps, performed the harassing duties allotted to them with a cheerfulness, courage, and zeal, which demand my acknowledgments, and I beg to recommend them to your lordship accordingly. The result of our operations proves the efficiency of the brigadier's plans.

"The services rendered by Brig. Gen. Sleigh, C. B., commanding the cavalry during the whole siege, have been most important, and I beg to recommend him, as well as Brigadiers Childers and Murray, C.B., to your Lordship's notice; and I cannot pass over in silence the general, good, and active conduct of the cavalry, and the spirited manner in which they volunteered their services when I conceived (before the arrival of the first European Regiment) that it might have been expedient to employ them in the storm.

"I must also bring under your Lordship's particular notice Lieut. Col. Skinner, and the two regts. of native regular cavalry under his command, who have performed every service that has been required of them, in a manner which merits my entire approbation.

"To Brig.-Gens. Adams, C.B., Mac Combe, and Edwards; Brigadiers Whitehead, Patton, C.B., and Fagan, my acknowledgments are due, for the manner in which they have so ably conducted the duties assigned to them, and I therefore recommend them to your Lordship's favourable notice.

"I received every assistance from Major-Gen. Sir Stamford Whittingham, and Lieut.-Col. MacGregor, quarter-master gen., and acting-adj.-gen. of the King's troops.

"The eminent and zealous services of Lieut.-Col. Watson and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, adj.-gen. and quarter-master gen. of the army, demand my warmest thanks, and I beg particularly to bring them under your Lordship's notice, as also the officers of their respective departments.

"The arrangements made by Lieut.-Col. Cunliffe, commissary general, for the supply of the army, were most efficient, and I have much pleasure in recommending him to your Lordship.

"I also request to bring to your Lordship's notice Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Finch, my military secretary and the officers composing my personal Staff, from whom I received every aid.

"The situations in which Lieut.-Col. Delamaine, 58th N.I., Lieut.-Col. Wilson, commanding a detachment, Majors Hunter, 41st N. I.; Everard, H. M. 14th, Fuller, H. M. 59th, and Bisshopp, of H. M. 14th, were placed, gave them opportunities for distinguishing themselves, of which they took every advantage. Capt. Irvine, major of brigade of engineers, also brought himself under my particular observation during the course of the siege.

"Major-Gens. Reynell and Nicolls, and Brig.-Gen. Sleigh, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the assistance they received from the officers of their general and personal staff.

"The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received, but I am happy to be able to state that they are few, considering the service on which the troops have been employed. I, however, transmit a return of the officers who have been reported. I regret that the service has lost three valuable officers in Capt. Armstrong, H. M.'s 14th, Capt. Pitman, H. M.'s 59th, and Capt. Brown, of the 31st. regt. N.I., who fell leading their men on the ramparts. Brig.-Gen. Edwards, who was wounded gallantly leading his brigade, is also, I fear, past recovery.

"I have sent this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Dawkins, who will also take two of the enemy's standards, of which I request your Lordship's acceptance; and in referring to Capt. Dawkins for any further information which your Lordship may require, I beg to recommend him to your protection.

I have, &c. &c.

COMBERMERE.

"List of officers killed and wounded in the assault of Bhurtpore Jan. 18, 1826.

"Killed—Capt. Armstrong, H. M.'s 14th Foot; Capt. Pitman, H. M.'s 59th; and Capt. Brown, 31st N.I.

"Wounded — Staff: Brig.-General M'Combe, commanding 1st brigade; Brig.-Gen. Edwards, commanding 2d brigade, dangerously; Brig. R. Patton, C.B., commanding 5th brigade; Major Beatson, D.A. G.; and Capt. Campbell, M.B.

"Engineers—Capt. Colvin and Capt. Irvine, M.B.

"Artillery—Lieut. M'Gregor.

"14th Foot—Lieut. Stack and Lieut. Daly.

"59th Foot—Lieut. Long, Lieut. Hoctor, Lieut. Pittman, and Mr. Wright, volunteer.

1st European Reg.—Capt. Davidson, Lieut. Warren, and Lieut. Candy.

"23d N.I., Lieut. S. Nation—31st N.I., Capt. Heptinstall—41st N.I., Major G. Hunter—58th N.I., Capt. J. Hunter, Lieut. Turner, and Lieut. Lumsdaine.

"N.B. This is from private information, no return having been received.

"W. L. WATSON, A.G."

PEACE WITH THE BURMESE.

The *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of January 20th contains the following particulars respecting the termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the transactions which preceded that event.

Demi-Official.

Fort William, January 20, 1826.—Despatches have been received from Brigadier Smelt, by the H C.'s steam vessel *Enterprize*, which left Rangoon on the 13th inst., containing the following highly important intelligence:—

It appears that the sloop of war *Champion* sailed on the 9th instant, for Calcutta, with Capt. Snodgrass on board, bearing despatches which announce that Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell reached Patanagoh on the 27th ult., and that negociations were opened by the Burmese chiefs on the 30th. A treaty of peace was agreed to according to the terms dictated by the British commissioners, and signed on the 3d inst. The principal articles are stated to be, the cession of Assam, and its dependencies; of the four districts of Arracan; and the provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, *viz.* Yé, Tavoy, and Mergui, to the Hon. Company; Munnipore to be given to Raja Gumbheer Sing; and one crore of rupees to be paid. Stipulations also have been made for the security of the Peguers, who may have joined or assisted us during the war. It was stipulated that the treaty should be ratified by the King of Ava, and returned to the commissioners at Maloun, with all the European prisoners in Ava, and an instalment of three lacs of rupees, on or before the 18th inst. It was expected that Col. Tidy would reach Rangoon with the ratified treaty about the 24th inst., and his Majesty's ship *Alligator* was under orders for bringing on the despatches.

Brigadier Smelt reports also that Col. Pepper's column marched from Pegu on the 23d ult., and arrived at Shoeegem on the 3d inst., which place he found evacuated, and had succeeded in getting back the inhabitants with their families. On the 7th inst. he detached Lieut. Col. Conry, with the 3d Madras N.I., to take possession of Zittoun, where a small force of the enemy was said to be stationed. They proved, however, to be very numerous and strongly stockaded, and after a most gallant attempt to carry the work by escalade, the detachment was obliged to retire with loss, Lieut. Col. Conry and Lieut. Adams being killed, and two officers wounded; with twelve sipahees killed, and twenty-one wounded. Col. Pepper was expected to arrive at Zittoun on the following day, and recommence the attack with his whole force, unless he should, in the mean time, receive the orders, informing him of the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Patanagoh, and directing his return to Pegu.

We copy the following from the *John Bull* extra of this morning, and are happy to add, that there is every reason to believe in the correctness of this satisfactory intelligence, although its confirmation must await the arrival of the official despatches. The ratified treaty was expected at Rangoon on the 24th. We understand the *Enterprize* is to return thither immediately.

Peace with the Burmese.—The H. C. steam vessel *Enterprize* has returned from Rangoon; arrived at that place on the 12th inst. at night, and left on the 14th at one P. M.

After the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 5th, Sir Archibald Campbell moved on to Tatnagoe, 120 miles in advance of Prome, through a country fortified with the strongest stockades, but which had been deserted; the enemy had suffered severe loss by the cholera, and the ground was strewed with dead, in groupes of twenty and forty. Immediately on the arrival of Sir Archibald at Tatnagoe, he was met by the first minister of the Lootoo, sent expressly from Ava to sue for peace; and after several conferences, this boon was granted to him on the following terms, *viz.* The cession of Mergui, Tavoy, Yea, and Arracan, to the British; Ava to receive a Resident, and at Rangoon a Consul; together with the payment of one crore of rupees. The preliminary treaty was granted the 3d, and fifteen days were allowed for the ratification to arrive from Ava.

When the army advanced from Prome, Sir James Brisbane, in the *Diana*, moved up with the flotilla, and passed several batteries, mounting fifteen to twenty guns, of heavy calibre, without molestation; so great was the dread of provoking further vengeance.

The Supplement to the Calcutta *Gazette* of January 19, contains likewise the following details:—

The immediate effects of our success in the early part of December were, to oblige the enemy to call in all his flanking parties, and fall back with such part of his force as could be kept together, upon Meaday and Maloun. Since that period the navigation of the Irrawaddy as far as Prome has been completely free and open. Our troops, it appears, did not return to Prome after the action. Sir A. Campbell marched from his encampment on the Nowain river, on the 9th ult. by the route of Watigaon, intending to make a detour inland, so as to turn Meaday; whilst Gen. Cotton, with the Madras division, advanced direct upon Puloh. The movement of the latter division

sion was delayed for a short time, by a heavy fall of rain, but it appears, that on the 15th, it was at Meeoung on the Irrawaddy River, and expected to reach Bolay on the following day. It is said that the Suda Woon, who is a great favourite with the king, and formerly defended Ky Kuloo and the White Pagoda at Donabew, was sent off express to the court immediately after the affair of the 5th.

CALCUTTA BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Bankeepore, Mrs. M. Ward, wife of Mr. F. Ward, assistant in the office of the Central Board of Revenue, of a son and heir.

Dec. 1. At Saugor, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, of a daughter.

Jan. 10. At Fort William, the lady of the late Capt. D. Thomas, superintendant of government cadets, of a daughter.

12. At Bishop's College, the lady of Professor Holmes, of a daughter.

14. At Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Com. J. A. P. MacGregor, deputy military auditor general, of a son.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of Dr. W. P. Bermingham, H.M.'s 87th foot, of a son.

18. The lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. F. Angelo, 7th L. C., to Miss C. A. Anderson.

Jan. 7. Mr. R. J. Sherburne, to Miss M. C. Aystep.

9. At the Cathedral, the Rev. John Hawtayne, Archdeacon of Bombay, to Margaret Franks, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Franks.

DEATHS.

Dec. 24. The infant daughter of Dr. Urquhart.

Jan. 11. At Dum-Dum, Henry Hamilton, infant son of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of Gorruckpore.

15. The infant son of Mr. A. Fleming.

16. Mr. John Dubois, a native of Cochin.

17. At Kedgeree, W. A. Chalmer, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, aged 40.

— Mr. T. Hutt, aged 30.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 23 8	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	22 8 Prem.
Disc. 1 8	Five per ct. Loan	2 8 Disc.
Ditto 0 12	New Five per ct. Loan..	1 8 ditto.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sicca Rupee—to sell 2s. to 2s. 1d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 98 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Rs. 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... .... 5 1 ditto.
Loans on Deposit ..... 6 0 ditto.

Madras, Jan. 24, 1826.

Government Securities.

6 per cent. paper.....26 per cent. prem.
Old 5 ditto ditto..... 3 per cent. discount.
New 5 ditto ditto..... 2 ditto ditto.
Exchange on England 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.

Bombay, Jan. 11, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per Rupee, and looking up.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 28.

East-India Writers Bill.—On the motion for the commitment of this bill,

Mr. Denman opposed the bill, as a departure from a great principle long established. It was well known that the incapacity of persons sent out by patronage to govern India had been the cause of all the mischiefs of which that country had had to complain. The college at Haileybury had been instituted to afford some remedy for the evil, by giving the persons so sent out a suitable education; and he had understood that the experiment had been in a great measure successful. Not that he pretended to say the institution was free from blame, but he would contend that it had in a great measure attained the object for which it was established. The clause now intended to be repealed was that which enacted that no writer going out to India should be employed, unless he brought a certificate of his having received an appropriate education in England. If the necessity existed for repealing this security, he still could not but regret that the rules and regulations of the college had not been incorporated in the bill, instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Col. Trant said, that, so far as his experience went, the young men who went to India before the establishment of the college, were not inferior in education to those who had gone out since. He would remind the hon. and learned gentleman, that, from the school in which they studied together, many well-educated young men had gone to India, as well as from all the great schools of the country, since our first establishment in India. He took the liberty to say, that the abuses did not take place in India for want of education in those who administered the system; but the system was very different now to what it then was. It was to the

system, and not to the education of the person administering it, that he attributed the abuses which had prevailed. He thought the Civil Service in India had been but little improved by the establishment of the college. He should support the measure now before the House, as he knew there was a necessity for it.

Mr. Canning observed, that, although England had, before the establishment of Haileybury College, possessed many great men in India, yet the college had produced several officers who had greatly contributed to the service of the country. He agreed with Mr. Denman, in thinking that the country had a right to expect a security for the competent education of persons who went out to fill important offices in India: at the same time he entirely agreed with Colonel Trant, that if there could be a security for a general education in those persons, he should certainly prefer it to the more limited education acquired at the college; for he thought the general education given to an English gentleman more suited than any other of which the world could boast for qualifying them to fill with propriety every situation to which they might be called. There might be some things of which to complain in the college; but the examinations were a test quite necessary, and for that purpose a separate institution was required. Under all the disadvantages to which the college had been subjected, it had been conducted with great credit to the professors, and with manifest advantage to those who had been placed under their care. Instead of the college being placed in a corner of a barren heath, he should have preferred it in a situation where the students could have an opportunity of associating with others; and also if the college had been placed under the superintendance of one of the universities, instead of the visitors to which it was at present subjected. Still the institution, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its constitution and insulated situation, had been conducted with great credit, and with partial success. He was therefore sorry that the supply of young men from that college was not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the service, and that there was a necessity for suspending the operation of the act. In giving his consent to the measure, he begged to be understood as doing it under a pledge that no attempt would be made to get rid of the institution altogether, but that it would again be reverted to as soon as the present necessity should have passed away, subject only to the change, if it could be effected, of giving a more general British education, instead of the present limited plan.

Mr. Lushington said, having had two of my sons at Hertford College, I feel that I am in justice bound to offer my opinion on this bill. The matter upon which it legislates is of very high importance. It concerns the qualifications of those who are to be successively intrusted with the happiness of a hundred millions of our native subjects. For this noble purpose the College of Hertford was instituted, and therefore those who think with me, that it has answered the benevolent objects of its foundation, notwithstanding the difficulties that have embarrassed its progress, must see with deep regret any departure from the principles and use of this establishment. The study of the Eastern languages was the primary purpose for which the College of Hertford was formed, and the proficiency of the students in this branch of learning is the test by which its merits ought to be tried. After a careful examination of this subject, both during the four years in which my sons were at Hertford, and since their arrival in Calcutta, aided by my own recollections of what is required from a civil servant in situations of great power and responsibility, I am convinced that the country owes to the principal and professors of that College, a large debt of gratitude for the able and efficient discharge of this and every other part of their important duties. It is true, that classical literature and sound principles of policy, morality, and justice, are taught there as they are in the schools and universities in different parts of the kingdom; but the College of Hertford was principally established for the cultivation of the Eastern languages; and the success of the institution must be adjudged upon that test. I know no mode of forming a judgment upon this point so pure and so impartial as the reports of the College Council in Calcutta, upon the acquirements of the Hertford students. In the College of Calcutta there can be no motive to applaud the Hertford student, unless he shall deserve it. The inclination of the native teachers would rather be to shew that the Hertford student brought little of Oriental Learning to the College of Calcutta, however much he might carry out of it.—But it is a fact no less honourable to the College of Hertford, than to the Professors of Calcutta, that several students have been pronounced, after a very short residence in India, perfectly qualified to enter upon the discharge of their important duties. One of these is, indeed, so remarkable, that I cannot deny myself the gratificatoin of doing an act of justice, by referring to it, although it is the case of my own son. He had been, for the period prescribed by law (four terms), at Hertford. He arrived in Calcutta on the 17th of May, and was examined early in June. The Governor-General, the visitor of the College, thus states the result:—

"College of Fort William, July 21, 1824.

"The Right Honourable the Visitor delivered the following discourse:—

"Mr. Lushington was admitted to the College, on the 26th of May last; and his attainments in Oriental languages, brought from the College of Hertford, or made during the voyage to India, are highly creditable to his talents and exertions. At the examinations in the following month of June, Mr. Lushington held the first place in Persian; and, in the short space of another month, he was reported by the examiners, to have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language, as, with the Persian, duly qualified him to enter on the public service.

"With reference to the date on which Mr. Lushington quitted the College of Fort William, this notice of his acquirements would be more properly included in the Report for the ensuing year, 1824-5; but I cannot deny myself the gratification with which I have viewed his honourable and successful exertions to qualify himself for the early discharge of his public duties."

One such instance as this (and there are many of the same character) is a decisive proof of the efficiency and success of the system pursued at Hertford. Indeed, I have, this very morning, had the happiness of learning that my second son, who entered the College at Calcutta in the middle of last October, was pronounced qualified in the Persian language for the service, by December; and a medal was given to him for his proficiency. With such happy fruits from this institution, I regret the necessity which has arisen for suspending the provisions of the law, rendering it imperative upon every writer to pass four terms at Hertford. This is, however, a necessity which cannot be controlled. The service must be supplied with a sufficient number of persons adequate to the good government of an empire of such unequalled magnitude; and it only remains for us to consider of the most likely means of securing to the Company's service, officers who shall in due time acquire the qualifications necessary for so great a purpose. In this spirit my right hon. friend has brought in his bill. It provides, that any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination, as, by rules and regulations to be framed and established, shall be required, may be appointed a writer, without passing four terms at Hertford College. Without knowing the nature of the rules by which the qualifications of the parties to be appointed are to be tried, it is impossible for the house to form a correct judgment; but I am quite aware that a full discretion must be given to those who are to be the judges of individual fitness for the service. There is, however, one broad principle which ought to be rigidly applied, and it is this—not to let any writer proceed to India who is not likely, from proficiency and age, to pass quickly through the college at Calcutta, or to avoid it entirely; for if the restraints upon admission into the service here are diminished, whilst those in Calcutta remain as they now exist, the consequences to the young men must be most ruinous, and full of disappointment to the Company. They will remain collected together in that luxurious and debt-alluring capital, and before the period of their qualification for the service arrives, many of them will be in a state of servile and disgraceful dependence upon native creditors. I am convinced there is no matter more vitally important to the prosperity of our affairs in India, than that this state of things should be immediately corrected, and absolutely prevented for the future. The remedy for this latter purpose seems to me perfectly simple, and easy of execution. Every writer, upon his arrival at Calcutta, should be immediately sent to some of the numerous out-stations, and he will then learn his duty and the language and customs of the country, free from those temptations to debt, idleness, and profligacy, which surround him in the capital. Reports of his progress, and specimens of his proficiency, should be made rigidly and impartially every month, by his immediate superior, and the Gov.-general. Thus the attainment of all those qualities which are required to form a good civil servant of the East-India Company will be effectually stimulated. There is no other point which I think deserving of consideration. The bill, as it now stands, repeals the law requiring a residence of four terms, or two years, at Hertford; but it does not extend to the persons going out to India, who have not been at Hertford, the benefit of the 47th of the King, which allowed the time passed at Hertford to be considered as time passed in Calcutta, or any other of the Company's settlements. Some provision of this nature will be found, I think, indispensable; for the pay of the Company's servants in their early period of service is extremely low, and disproportioned to their unavoidable expenses; and to this cause may be, in a great measure, attributed that state of dependence which is attended with disappointment to all their own hopes, and with great detriment to the Company.

The house afterwards went into a committee, when,

Sir Thomas Baring proposed a clause for providing that candidates for civil employment in India, who might, after two years' residence at the college at Fort William, pass their examination in a satisfactory manner, should be eligible for such service without being obliged to come over to England in order to qualify at Haileybury; which was rejected without a division.

East-India Naval Force bill.—On the question for the second reading of this bill,

Mr.

Mr. Bright took occasion to lament the utter ignorance which prevailed in England respecting the condition of our East-Indian dominions, although it might have been thought that so vast an empire, and a population of 100,000,000 of subjects, might claim a more lively interest than they had at any time appeared to possess among us. He had already called, and in vain, upon his Majesty's ministers to lay before the house some documents of an official character relative to the origin and operations and present state of the Burmese war. (*Hear, hear!*)—All that people in England at this moment knew of the progress and the events of that terrible struggle, in the result of which our Indian possessions were so immediately involved, they derived through those unofficial but most true communications—private letters, and intelligence of that sort. It was a fact that the very last papers respecting the course of the Burmese campaign, which were published in the *London Gazette*, were not official papers, (*Hear, hear!*)—but copies only, or extracts taken from copies, of private letters. (*Hear, hear! from Mr. Wynn.*) He objected to the bill, as divesting parliament of so much control over the affairs of India. Before such a bill passed, the affairs of the Company should be submitted to parliamentary examination.

Mr. Wynn observed, that the expenses of the war in India were paid out of the funds arising from the Company's territorial possessions. By the Company's charter, the Indian government were bound to support 20,000 troops in India; and if a war with any of the native powers should render an addition to that force necessary, the expenses of that additional force were also to be defrayed by the Company. But a naval force, for the purpose of aiding the military operations in that country, being a new feature in their mode of warfare, had not been contemplated in the charter; and therefore the present bill had been introduced for the purpose of regulating the method in which the expenses of that service were to be defrayed.

May 2.

Magistrates of New South Wales.—Sir M. W. Ridley prefaced his motion respecting the conduct of the magistrates of this colony by the following remarks. The hon. Secretary for the Colonial Department had already laid on the table several documents relative to the magistrates of New South Wales. There was nothing more important in any country than the pure administration of justice; and when the manners, habits, and character of the colonists of New South Wales were considered, the importance of that general principle was not diminished when applied to them. He would proceed to call the attention of the house to a presentment made by the grand jury of Paramatta, in August, 1825, in which they presented the state of the gaols, and went into some particulars of the mal-administration of justice on the part of the magistrates, to which he would now call the attention of the house. The first case was that of a man who was sentenced to receive 25 lashes daily, till he disclosed where a sum of money was secreted. After that proceeding the man was indicted; and though still protesting his innocence, he was sentenced to be transported to Port M'Quarrie for 12 months. Robert Johnson was sentenced to receive 25 lashes every morning, till he told where a pair of blue trowsers were hidden. He also was sent to Port M'Quarrie. He was happy to say that the Rev. Mr. Marsden, whose name had been introduced as concurring in these illegal sentences, had clearly exculpated himself from any share in the transaction, as it appeared he was at a considerable distance from the spot at the time it took place. After the papers were laid upon the table which he intended to move for, he should call upon the house to express its opinion upon the case which they could disclose, which would demonstrate to our colonies, in whatever part of the globe they were situated, that no infraction of the laws could take place without being observed, and visited with the censure of that house. He did not mean in the present stage of the proceeding to cast any reflection on the character of the Governor of New South Wales; he desired "to extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice;" but all he desired was a full and fair inquiry. He concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that a copy of the order to stay proceedings against the Justices of Paramatta in New South Wales, signed by Sir Thomas Brisbane, and dated the 11th October, 1825, be laid before the house. Also a copy of any presentment of the Grand Jurors of the Colony, in 1825, against any Justices, for illegal or cruel conduct in their offices. The motion, after a few words from Mr. Wilmot Horton and Mr. Bright, was agreed to.

May 8.

Lord Charles Somerset.—Mr. Beaumont presented a petition from Mr. Bishopp Burnett, complaining of the conduct of Lord C. Somerset, in the government of the Cape of Good Hope, and praying that Lieut. Col. Bird might be examined at the bar of the house, touching the charges against his lordship.

Mr. Wilmot Horton observed, that the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape contained an opinion very unfavourable to the petitioner. He should oppose any motion for the detention of Col. Bird in this country.

Lord E. Somerset said that it had been insinuated in the petition that Lord C. Somerset had thought proper to delay his return in order to avoid inquiry. He could, however, assure the House, that the Noble Lord had had no opportunity of leaving the Cape at an earlier period. He could not make his departure till the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor, which did not take place till the 12th of February. He had expressed the greatest anxiety to return, and no one could feel greater regret than himself that he had not yet arrived.

The hon. member (Mr. Beaumont) had not adverted to the law which is established at the Cape of Good Hope. Dutch law might not be so good as English law; but it was the duty of the Governor to administer the law as established. It was not for him to consider whether the law was good or bad. He had acted according to the opinion of his legal advisers; by his actions he was ready to stand. He courted the fullest inquiry, satisfied that every charge would be repelled, every insinuation crushed, and his character completely vindicated.

The petition was afterwards withdrawn owing to an informality.

May 9.

Mr. *J. S. Buckingham.*—Lord John Russell presented a petition from Mr. J. S. Buckingham, complaining of the treatment experienced by him from the government of India.

After some remarks from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Scarlett, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Astell, the petition was brought up, and Lord John Russell moved that it be referred to a select committee, to examine into the matter thereof, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House; which, after some observations by Dr. Phillimore and Col. Trant, was carried by a majority of three.

Slave Trade at the Mauritius.—Mr. T. Fowell Buxton moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether the Slave-Trade had prevailed at the Mauritius, to what extent, and the causes hereof. The hon. member entered into very copious details respecting the Slave-trade in this quarter and the state of the slaves in the island. He contended that the traffic continued, and offered to prove the fact by evidence in the committee. There had been ninety-nine decided disembarkations of slaves in the island, besides slave-ships captured, amounting to forty-four. These 143 vessels might probably contain 30,000 slaves. This fact afforded sufficient ground for the motion, but there were other facts. The imported slaves were mostly males, and whereas in the West-Indies, the aggregate slave population showed an excess of females; in Mauritius, the number of the male slaves was 41,000 and that of female slaves only 22,000. In the Seychelles there were five males to one female. It would be readily admitted that the great temptation to slave-trading was the growth of sugar; and, therefore, some imperfect confirmation of the increase of the slave-trade might be found in the increase of the growth of sugar. In 1810, very little sugar was grown at Mauritius; but in two or three years afterwards it exported half a million of pounds. In 1822 (the last year for which he had been able to procure any returns on the subject) the export of sugar from Mauritius was no less than 30,000,000 of pounds; so that between the years 1810 and 1822, the growth of sugar had increased sixty-fold in the island. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not, as might be at first supposed, that the Colonists had turned their attention exclusively to that from other articles, for they raised other articles of produce in an almost equally increased ratio. In 1813 the price of sugar was 30s. per cwt., and the island exported 50,000 cwt. In 1823, sugar was reduced to the ruinous price of 17s. per cwt., and yet it exported that year 230,000 cwt.; so that under such an enormous depreciation of price, the amount of this produce had, during the interval in question, been increased between four and five-fold. The hon. member, after an eloquent picture of the horrible character of the slave traffic, concluded by stating that he was afraid the conduct of this country furnished an apology to the world for the existence of the slave trade. When the government remonstrated with France on the subject, she might fairly tell them to look at home, and pointing to the Mauritius, might argue with justice, that greater cruelties were practised under the sanction of this country than any with which she could be charged. (*Hear!*) In what prostrate degradation, then, was this country placed, bound as it was by its interest, its honour, and its duty, to set an example to the world, that it should be proved not only criminal, but set up as the apologist for crimes in others! (*Hear hear!*) If the charges which he had brought forward were false, he would be content to be set down as the basest libeller that had ever existed; if they were true, he hoped that the authors of the cruelties which he had depicted would meet with their due punishment—not only the authors, but all those who had at all connived at them.—(*Hear, hear!*) If the present charges were to be overlooked, if the alleged facts were to be disregarded, then he, for one, would advise the house to give up all further legislation or interference in the slave-trade! (*Hear!*)

Sir R. Farquhar entered into a very minute justification of himself and his government against the accusations of the hon. member. He declared that he had exerted himself to the uttermost to put a stop to the trade, and it was his firm conviction, and that of other persons of high authority,

authority, that in Mauritius and its dependencies the slave-trade was no longer carried on. So far as his conduct or character might seem to be impugned by the motion, he was most anxious for the fullest inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Canning said, that as the hon. member (Mr. Fowell Buxton) had made this question one which affected the national honour, as he pledged himself to prove that the continuance of this detestable traffic had been encouraged or connived at by the local government; as it was thus an accusation against the country, rather than against individuals, he (Mr. Canning) thought that it would look ill in foreign countries if the motion for inquiry was rejected. He should upon that ground offer no opposition to it. (*Hear, hear!*)

May 19th.

Lord C. Somerset.—Lord E. Somerset inquired of the under Colonial Secretary if he was prepared to lay before the House the papers connected with the charges against his noble relative, who had now arrived in this country and was anxious to meet them.

Mr. Wilmot Horton intimated that the papers were not ready.

Mr. Beaumont complained of the want of disposition to prosecute this inquiry. If he had a seat in Parliament next session he should bring the subject before the House the first opportunity.

Currency of the Cape.—Mr. Baring presented a petition from Col. Bird, complaining of the alteration in the currency of the Cape of Good Hope. The hon. member condemned, in strong terms, the measure contemplated by ministers (for he hoped they had not decided upon it) of sending out a silver currency to replace the paper of the colony.

By accounts which had been furnished from an authority in whom he reposed every confidence, it appeared that the average value of the rix-dollar was

	s.	d.
From 1806 to 1810	3	6
1810 to 1814	2	6
1814 to 1821	1	10
1821 to 1825	1	6

The monstrous injustice of such a proceeding as that contemplated by Government, if it was meant to be adopted without any modification, would be apparent from this statement. His own notion was, that they ought to take something like a graduated scale of the engagements under which the holders of this paper might be at the period of the issue of the metallic currency, and allow for the depreciation according to the dates of their engagements. A great variety of cases had been stated to him, in which the total ruin of parties must be the consequence of the new measure, if it were not in some degree obviated by the adoption of such a principle as he spoke of.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the present was not the proper time for discussing the principle of the change of the currency. He should be quite prepared to justify the course which had been taken by his Majesty's Government in this matter; but it was desirable that the House should previously be put in possession of returns and documents necessary to show what this paper money really was; and he would take an opportunity of submitting a motion for the production of such papers accordingly. In the meantime, he hoped the House would not make up their minds quite so decidedly, as the hon. Gentleman had done, as to what he called the iniquity or injustice of the course which the Government had adopted. When the hon. gentleman (Mr. Baring) compared the paper-money at the Cape with the paper-money here, he compared things essentially different. The paper issued at the Cape of Good Hope, when issued, whether by the Dutch Government or by individuals there, was not made payable on demand, nor limited by law as to its amount, and, therefore, contained within itself all the principles of depreciation. Upon the same grounds, too, there never existed, on the part of his Majesty's Government, any actual obligation to pay that paper-money at all.—(*Hear, hear, from the Opposition.*)—These facts would appear from the documents he would hereafter move for, and without which it was impossible that this question could be properly or beneficially discussed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEDISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

The commercial convention concluded between Great Britain and Sweden, on the 18th March last, contains the following articles respecting the trade of Sweden with British India.

Article 8.—In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East-Indies, or now held by the East-India Company in virtue of their charter, his Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges, in all respects, to the subjects of his Swedish Majesty, as are or may be enjoyed under any treaty or acts of parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; subject to the laws, rules, regulations and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions.

Addi-

Additional Article.—As it may sometimes happen that a Swedish or Norwegian vessel, trading to the possessions held by the British East-India Company in the East-Indies, under the 8th article of the convention of this date, may find it expedient to dispose of the whole or part of her cargo, on her homeward-bound voyage, in other ports than those of Sweden and Norway, it is hereby agreed, that any such vessel may proceed, with such cargo, to any foreign place or port whatsoever, not being within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, and excepting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies.

A letter from Stockholm gives the following account of the prosperity of this branch of the Swedish commerce:—"Our commerce with the East-Indies, which is now carried on for the account of private persons, seems to be more flourishing than when it was carried on exclusively for the East-India Company. Within these few days the Syren, Capt. Mohen, has arrived in our roads, with a rich cargo from Batavia and Singapore. The Calcutta also returned lately from the same voyage; and the Preciosa, which has sailed from these seas, will be back this year."

DANISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 25:—Last Wednesday, the frigate Christianshavn, Capt. Stage, went off for China. This ship is the property of the Danish Asiatic Company; it caused a hard strife last summer between the directors and members of that Company before they agreed on fitting out this expedition, the third only since 1819.

SIR HUDSON LOWE.

The following communication from Smyrna, dated April 3, appears in a German paper:—"Sir Hudson Lowe, who is here on his way to India, was near falling by the hand of a fanatic Frenchman, who probably meant, according to his notions, to avenge his country. The French consular agent, Perry, got into the house where Sir Hudson Lowe resided; and finding the doors of the apartments shut, he broke them open, and destroyed all the effects of Sir Hudson Lowe, who was fortunately absent on board a ship. Perry was armed with a dagger, and in his blood-thirsty rage, declared aloud that he should find means to get at the murderer of Napoleon, his former master. He was arrested, and is now kept in strict confinement in the consulate. Since this event Sir Hudson has remained on board the English ship.

ARCHDEACON BARNES.

The Bishop of Exeter has conferred on the Rev. Geo. Barnes, D.D., late Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rectory of Sowton, in the county of Devon.

FRENCH OFFICERS IN THE EAST.

A Paris journal contains the following curious statement:—"A short time after the restoration, some French officers went and offered their services to foreign countries. Some of them having reached Persia, attached themselves to the eldest son of the present sovereign, and left the country on the death of that prince in 1822. Others, who were in greater number, entered the service of the hereditary prince, Abbas Mirza, for the purpose of training his troops in the European manner. They had all obtained a higher rank than they had in France. Their pay was pretty considerable, and they were in general satisfied with their situation. At the same time, some English officers were likewise in the service of Abbas Mirza, who likewise instructed in European tactics Persian soldiers, who were clothed in English cloth, armed with English muskets, and received all their accoutrements from England.

"England paid to Fit'h Ali Shah the last part of a military contribution which was due to him. It annexed, as a condition, the discharge of all the French officers, without any exception, and this condition was immediately executed.

"Almost all the French officers then returned to Europe, by way of Tiflis and Constantinople.

"Two of them only, a former aide-de-camp to Marshal Brune, and another officer of the army of Buonaparte, a native of the Duchy of Modena, resolved to go and offer their services to the King of Cabul, or to Runjeet Singh, chief of the Seiks at Lahore. Though watched by the English, whom they persuaded that they intended to embark in the Persian Gulf to return to France, they found means, on their arrival at Ispahan, to elude observation, and disguised as Georgians, proceeded toward Cabul. They were favoured in the execution of their project by the advantage which Mr. Ventura (said to be of Jewish origin) had of being able to speak the languages of the East so perfectly, as not to be distinguished from the natives of the country.

"A long time elapsed without any news being received of those two officers: only a report was spread that, on reaching the dominions of Runjeet Singh, they had been given over by him to the English East-India Company, which, it was said, had orders to embark them for France.

"It is, therefore, with great surprise

that a letter has been received from Tiflis, in the hand-writing of M. Allard de Saint Tropés himself, in which he announces that he is in Lahore, with Mr. Ventura—that they are very happy, loved and esteemed, and have the rank of general, with a pay amounting to 6,000 francs per month.

The country in which those two French officers are settled is quite unknown to geographers, and we have hardly any information concerning it, beyond that which was transmitted to us by the historians of Alexander, whose conquests ended with the Pundjub, which forms part of the dominions of Runjeet Singh. We may therefore hope to receive one day information concerning those countries, which will be important to science and to commerce, and cannot be indifferent to the English—the present possessors of India."

DEBTORS IN INDIA.

A petition from Mr. Henry Howell, a free merchant of India, presented to the House of Commons, April 25, calls the attention of Parliament to the hardships endured by prisoners confined for debt in the gaols of India, where (there being no bankrupt or insolvent laws) debtors are at the mercy of their creditors. It states that there are debtors in the gaol of Calcutta who have been confined from eight to fifteen years without hope of release; one man has declared that his prisoner should never leave the walls alive, unless he paid his debt. The extension of the British laws respecting debtors would, the petitioner states, protect the creditor as well as the debtor, since the property of an insolvent is often seized by one individual, to the exclusion of the rest of the creditors. The petition represents the state of the European debtor in the East-Indies as worse than that of a slave in the West-Indies, being cut off from his kindred, immured for life in a climate where confinement is peculiarly dangerous, and depending on charity for his daily meal.

AFRICAN MISSION.

The following extrac from a letter received from the Surgeon of H. M. ship *Brazen*, dated Badagry, 27th November 1825, appears in the *Aberdeen Journal*:—

"Our travellers, when at Cape Coast, purchased a large canoe to carry them up one of the creeks of the Formoso to Benin. When they arrived at Wydah, they had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Houston, the merchant who was instrumental in procuring permission for Belzoni to travel through Benin, he having just arrived from America. The mission was instructed by Government to request this gentleman's assistance, and if necessary, to appoint him their agent, with a suitable salary. Mr. Houston was reluctant to sacrifice his commercial prospects, but at length agreed to become their agent. From his knowledge of the country, and acquaintance with many of the native chiefs, he will be able to render very important services to the mission. He proposed their route from this place through the kingdom of Hio, as the most likely to be crowned with success; but thought it necessary to send a messenger to the capital to request permission of the King, an arrangement which would occupy the space of twenty days.—When the *Brazen* arrived at Wydah, Captain Clapperton and Mr. Dixon went on shore, to inquire if the messengers, which the King of Tohatoo promised to send to this place, had arrived.—They were received with great coolness by the King and a rich Brazilian named De Suzza, resident at his court, no doubt in consequence of liberating the slaves which belonged to the Spanish schooner. But they conducted their negociations with so much address, that they both declared themselves friendly to the mission, and invited them next morning to a grand breakfast, where the King of England's health was drank, with military honours, succeeded by the King of Dahomey's and other Chiefs, according to their supposed rank. De Suzza has so great influence among many of the African Princes, that he deposed the King of Popoe, who had offended him, and placed the next heir on the throne; and he has promised to do all in his power to forward the mission through Dahomey. He even offered to accompany Mr. Dixon to Abomey to request permission of the king. This was too favourable a proposal to reject; Mr. Dixon went on shore the same evening, with orders to proceed to the capital without delay, and return again to the coast to communicate the result of his visit to Captain Clapperton. Mr. Houston has just come off with the pleasing intelligence that there is no objection to their proceeding through Badagry to Hio, and thence to Niffy, a large town on the banks of the Niger, not many days journey from Sokatoo, where Captain Clapperton terminated his last journey. Captain Clapperton intends despatching a messenger to-morrow morning, to instruct Mr. Dixon to proceed through the kingdom of Dahomey to Sokatoo. On leaving England, the mission thought the greatest obstacle to their proceeding from the sea-coast, would arise from the influence of the Portuguese and Spanish at the native courts. It shows, therefore, how admirably adapted the members of the mission must be to accomplish their perilous undertaking, to have conducted their arrangements so ably at the outset, as to convert the greatest obstacle to their progress into a protection and support to them in their adventurous journey. A more worthy persevering character than Captain Clapperton could not have been sent out, or one more likely to accomplish the important objects of the mission. Every step has hitherto succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Two tracts of country, containing extensive kingdoms scarcely known by name in Europe, will be traversed by the divided mission, if the unhealthiness of the climate do not arrest their progress. Even in this respect they are fortunate; the rainy season is now over, and the country comparatively healthy. Captain Clapperton has perfectly recovered from the consequences of his last journey, and is now in excellent health and spirits, as are all his companions.—They commence their peregrinations to-morrow morning."

Accounts have reached Cape Coast of the death of Capt. Pearce, R.N., and Dr. Morrison, the companions of Capt. Clapperton, who had reached Soudan, 160 miles in the interior, nearly in lat. 8 north, and was, by the last advices received of him, descending the north of the Kong Mountains on his route to Timbuctoo.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint A. Baxter, Esq. to the office of Attorney General in the colony of New South Wales, and James Holland, Esq., late Attorney General of the Bermuda Islands, to be Solicitor General and Commissioner of the Court of Requests in the same colony, in the stead of J. Stephens, Esq., promoted to be a Puisne Judge.

LOSS OF THE PERSEVERANCE.

The free-trader Perseverance, Best, was lost on the Whale Rock, working out of Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th March—Passengers and crew saved.

ARCHDEACON OF BOMBAY.

The Rev. John Hawtayne, some time since appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta, is now appointed Archdeacon of the Presidency of Bombay.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. Capt. H. Master, from h. p., to be capt., v. T. D. Burrowes, who exch., rec. dif. (27 Apr.); Corn. E. Harvey to be lieut. by purch., v. Richardson prom (4 May).

13th Light Drags. Capt. T. P. Lang, from 8th F., to be capt., v. Maitland, who exch. (20 Apr.)

16th Light Drags. Lieut. J. Douglass, from 81st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Smyth prom. (22 Apr.)

2d Foot. Lieut. G. C. Mundy to be capt. by purch., v. Ford prom. (13 May); Ens. S. N. Fisher to be lieut by purch., v. Mundy (13 May); C. Mac Mahon to be ens., v. Torrens dec. (10 Sept. 25); M. W. Lomax to be ens. by purch., v. Fisher (13 May); Assist.surg. D. Campbell to be surg., v. Alexander app. to 6th Drags. (27 Apr.); Assist. surg. W. M. Wilkins, from Ceyl. Regt., to be assist.surg., v. Ralph dec. (20 Apr.)

3d Foot. Lieut. S. Ridd, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. Wheatstone app. to 53d F. (13 Apr.); Lieut. E. W. Antrobus, from h. p. 13th F., to be lieut., v. Ashhurst, whose app. has not taken place (27 Mar.)

6th Foot. Assist.surg. to forces P. Campbell to be assist.surg., v. Hood, whose app. has been cancelled (20 Apr.)

13th Foot. 2d-Lieut. C. White, from Ceyl.Regt., to be ens., v. Pearson dec. (13 Apr.); Hosp. Mate P. Brodie to be assist.surg., v. Henderson prom. in 87th F. (20 Apr.)

14th Foot. Brev. Maj. M. Everard, to be maj., v. Tidy prom. in 44th F.; Lieut. H. B. Armstrong to be capt., v. Everard; Ens. B. V. Layard to be lieut., v. Armstrong, and Lieut. J. Grant to be adj., v. Armstrong (all 4 May).

16th Foot. T. Douglass to be ens. by purch., v. Kellett prom. (22d Apr.); Ens. W. F. Hannagan, from h. p. 76th F., to be ens., v. J. M'Intosh, who exch., rec. dif. (20 Apr.)

30th Foot. Ens. C. H. Marechaux to be lieut., v. Gregg dec.; and E. R. Gregg to be Ens., v. Marechaux (both 6 Apr.)

40th Foot. Hosp. Assist. J. Mackenzie to be assist. surg. (12 Apr.)

41st Foot. Ens. J. G. Inglis, from 54th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Gray, who rets. (22 Apr.)

44th Foot. Ens. A. A. Browne, from 13th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Hawkins prom. in 89th F. (13 Apr.); Brev. Lieut. Col. F. S. Tidy, from 14th Ft. to be lieut. col., v. dec. (4 May.)

46th Foot. J. Lacy to be ens., v. Cumming dec. (20 Apr.)

47th Foot. Lieut. C. Walker, from h. p. 4th F., to be lieut., v. R. Cochrane, who exch. (27 Apr.)

54th Foot. Ens. R. Burton to be lieut. by purch., v. Crofton, who rets. (12 Apr.); Lieut. F. Tincombe, from h. p. 30th F., to be lieut., v. Thomas app. to 26th F. (13th Apr.); C. Daintry to be ens. by purch., v. Inglis prom. in 41st F. (22 Apr.); Lieut. J. Gray to be capt., v. Grindley dec. (20 Apr.): Ens. G. Holt to be lieut., v. Considine dec. (12 Sept. 25); Ens. R. Dodd, from h. p. 20th F., to be ens., v. Holt (29 Apr.)

78th Foot. F. Montgomery to be ens. by purch., v. Holyoake prom.; and Hosp. Assist. J. Thomson to be assist. surg. (both 13 Apr.); Ens. T. M. Wilson to be lieut. by purch., v. Vassall prom.; and T. Wingate to be ens. by purch., v. Wilson (both 13 May); Ens. J. E. N. Bull to be ad., v. Cooper, who res. adjtcy. only (4 May).

83d Foot. Qu. Mast. J. Stubbs to be adj., with rank of ens., v. Swinburne prom.; and Serj. J. Rusher to be qu. mast., v. Stubbs (both 20 Apr.)

87th Foot. C. Urquhart to be ens. by purch., v. Ramsay prom. (13 Apr.)

89th Foot. Lieut. W. Gorse, from h. p. 3d W. I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Palmer app. to 65th F. (22 Apr.); Lieut. T. W. Stroud, from h. p., to be lieut., v. W. Butler, whose app. has not taken place (27 Apr.); Assist.surg. J. Henderson, from 13th F., to be surg., v. R. Daun, who rets. on h. p. (20 Apr.); Ens. Gray to be lieut., v. Olpherts dec. (4 May); Ens. J. Dewes to be ens., v. La Roche, whose app. has not taken place (3 May); C. Lee to be ens., v. Gray (4 May).

Ceylon Regt. 2d-Lieut. H. V. Kempen to be 1st-lieut., by pur. v. Dempsey, who rets. (22 Apr.); W. Hope to be 2d-lieut., v. H. H. White dec. (12 Apr.); J. Deaken to be 2d-lieut., v. C. White app. to 13th F. (13 Apr.); 2d-Lieut. T. W. Rogers to be 1st-lieut., v. Lord W. Montagu prom.; and J. Edwards to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Rogers (both 4 May).

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Capt. W. Kelley, 40th F.; Lieut. W. R. Knevett, 11th L. Dr.; Lieut. H. Green, 67th F.; Capt. G. Price, 46th F.; Capt. W. H. Burroughs, 68th F. (all 13 May); Ens. J. L. Clarke, 44th F. (20 May).

East-India Volunteers. Capt. H. Johnson to be adj., v. Dickenson, who resigns (17 Mar.); Lieut. W. A. Hunt to be capt., v. Johnson app. adj.; Ens. E. Parish to be lieut., v. Hunt; and G. Tre-

vor to be ens., v. R. C. Codrington, who resigns (all 24 Apr.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 26. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—27. *Hythe*, Wilson, from China 6th Jan.; at Deal—also *Borneo*, Ross, from Sumatra; off Dover.—29. *Lowther Castle*, Barber, from China 16th Jan.; and *Fort William*, Neish, from Bengal: at Deal.—*May* 2. *Margaret*, Simpson, from Batavia 20th Dec.; at Cowes.—9. *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, from China 6th Jan.; off the Start.—12. *Melish*, Cole, from Bengal 28th Dec., and Madras 17th Jan.; also *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, from Bombay 5th Jan.; both off Weymouth.—12. *Society Castle*, Newell, from China 17th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—12. *Woodlark*, Horsley, from Manilla 13th Nov., and Singapore; off the Lizard.—15. *Atlas*, Hine, from China 15th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—16. *Royal George*, Rennolds, from Bengal; off Plymouth.—22. *Woodford*, Chapman, from Bengal 16th Dec., and Madras 7th Jan.; also *Childe Harold*, West, from Bengal 23d Dec., and Madras 24th Jan.; both off Dover.—22. *Harrop*, Peach, from N. S. Wales; off Hastings.—22. *Octavia*, Russell, from Manilla 1?0 days; off Portsmouth.—26. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspoole, from China 16th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—28. *Guildford*, Mangles, from Madras—also *Lonach*, Driscoll, from Bombay.

Departures.

April 29. *General Harris*, Staunton, for China; from Deal;—also *Lady Hallard*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—30. *Canning*, Broughton, and *William Fairlie*, Blair, both for China; also *Bonavista*, Towns, for Penang and Singapore; from Deal.—*May* 3. *Orwell*, Farrer, for China; from Deal.—4. *London*, Sotheby, for China; also *Earl of Liverpool*, Ward, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Orpheus*, Duff, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—6. *City of Edinburgh*, Milne, for Madras and Bengal; *Alexander*, Richardson, for Mauritius and Ceylon; and *England*, Reay, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—8. *Harriet*, Wilson, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Medora*, Clendon, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—11. *Timandra* Wray, for Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Emulous* (steamer), for Bengal; from Plymouth.—17. *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, for Madras and Bengal; and *Boyne*, Miller, for Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Marquiss of Huntley*, Ascouth, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—21. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Rose*, Marquis, and *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—23. *Abberton*, Percival, for Bengal; from Deal—also *Recovery*, Chapman, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, and *Morley*, Halliday, both for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Hythe, from China: Lieut. Col. Johnson, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Chesney, Bengal Artillery; Mrs. Chesney and two children; Mrs. Toosey, widow, from Penang; Mr. E. Jacob, second officer of the late H. C. ship Royal George; Mr. J. Cole, from St. Helena.

Per Lowther Castle, from China: Mr. S. Ball; Mr. G. J. Thompson, 4th officer of the late ship Royal George; four discharged soldiers from St. Helena.

Per Borneo, from the Cape: Mr. Phillips; Mr. Maynard.

Per Margaret, from Batavia: Capt. Sweet, late of the ship Hope.

Per Fort William, from Bengal: Mrs. Neish; Miss Dawnay; Mrs. Low and three children; Mr. Peggs; Dr. Starks; Lieut. Col. Garnor; three servants.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Mrs. Flower; Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Jeffreys; Mrs. Spey; Mrs. Tate; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Fallon (late Miss Gilder); Mr. Morgan; Mr. R. Boyd; Mr. W. B. Anderson, Madras C. S.; Rev. Mr. Jeffreys; Mr. A. Bell; Maj. Spey, Madras N.I; Capt. Mantell, ditto; Mr. Tanner, Bombay marine; Mr. Fallon;—Children: Misses Flower, S. Boyd, H. Tate, M. Tate, F. Tate, M. Spey, and C. Tanner; Masters W. Boyd, J. Taylor, R. Taylor, G. T. Taylor, and H. Jeffreys.

Per Vansittart, from China: J. F. N. Daniell, Esq.; Mrs. Daniell and child.

Per Atlas, from China, and Cape of Good Hope: His Exc. Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape; Lady Somerset; Miss Somerset; Master P. Somerset; 13 servants; Mr. Shaw, Bombay C. S.; Mr. Thompson, merchant at the Cape; Ens. Mills, 55th regt.; Mr. P. Brink, Dep. Colonial Secretary at the Cape.

Per Scaleby Castle, from China: Capt. C. S. Timins, late of the Royal George; Mr. A. Thomson, surgeon, ditto; Mr. F. Palmer, purser, ditto; Lieut. J. Edwards, H. M. 31st regt.; Mr. J. Salter, merchant from Bombay.

Per Woodford, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Dill; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Blair; Mrs. Hudleston; Mrs. Roy; Mrs. Kemble; Mrs. Bayley; Mrs. Jones and three children; Mrs. Chambers; Mrs. Wood; R. Clarke, Esq.; W. Blair, Esq.; Capt. Maitland and Capt. Bishop, Company's service; Colonel Mackenzie, C.B.; M. Strachan, Esq.; Lieut. Clarke; Lieut. Nicollay; Dr. Todd, Bengal service; two Misses Hill; two Misses Clarke; two Misses Blair; Misses Huddleston, Roy, Cadell, and Bushby; two Masters Chambers; three Masters Clarke; two Masters Agnew; Masters Hill, Roy, Kemble and Wood; 13 servants.

Per Woodlark, from Singapore and St. Helena: Mrs. Hagartye and four children; Mr. James Barry; Mrs. Barry and daughter.

Per Palambang, from Batavia: Mrs. G. Elliot.

Per Childe Harold, from Bengal and Madras: Brig. Gen. MacKellar; Brig. Gen. MacCreagh; Lieut. Clarke, H. M. 54th Foot; Lieut. Corte, ditto; Lieut. Brown, 41st Foot; Capt. Webster, Company's service; W. Huddleston, Esq.; Lieut. Watson and Lieut. Owen, Company's service; Mr. Christie, H.M. 13th Drags; 30 invalids from Madras.

Per Buckinghamshire, from China, Cape, and St. Helena: J. Fowler, Esq.; General Le Hera; F. J. De Payna, Esq.; Mr. Thorold, late of the Royal George; Mr. Tighe, late of the Lowther Castle; Mrs. Colebrooke and family; Mr. and Mrs. Hemming and family; Lieut. Teasdale, H.M. 13th Lt. Drags.; Lieut. Troward, H.M. 55th Foot; Mr. J. Greetham, and Mr. Ives, of the late ship Perseverance; Mr. Partridge, formerly of the ship Lord Lowther.

Per Guildford, from Madras: Mrs. Major Wallace; Capt. Hyslop, Madras Cav.; Rev. Mr. Biddy, Dr. Levitt, 47th; Lieut. Pictet, Royals; Lieut. Roberts, 48th; Lieut. Hunter, Madras Inf.; and Mr. Closey.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Lady Raffles, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Farran, Miss Farran, and Lieut. Charles and Mrs. Farran, for Madras; Capt. and Mrs. McQueen, Madras Cavalry; Lieut. Butler; Lieut. Walker, Madras Cavalry; two Misses Griffin, two Misses Brown, Mrs. Turner, and Miss Hughes; Messrs. Farran, Murray, Martin, Cotterill, Andrews, Morgan, Gardner, Jones, Lucas, Wilkinson, Hollowaes, Woodford, Gibson, and Hollings, cadets.

Per Abberton, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. Swettenham, Bengal cavalry; Lieut. Col. Garrard, Madras engineers; Lieut. Simkin, H.M. 40th regt.; Mrs. Simkin and three children; Lieut. Pattoun, H.M.'s 54th regt.; Mrs. Pattoun; Lieut. Williamson, Bengal infantry; Mrs. Williamson; Miss Goodall; Dr. Bell, assist. surg.; Mr. Roe, ditto; Mr. Watson, ditto; Lieut. Arbuthnot, Madras cavalry; Mr. Khullet, Persian Moonshee; Messrs. Horsley, Crispin, Stokes, and Winneys, cadets from Haileybury.

Per Rose, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Tickle; Mrs. Stokes; Mrs. Baumgardt; Misses Kier, Innes, Babington, Clint, and Tickle; Messrs. Garrows and Taylor; Lieut. Col. Baumgardt; Mr. Hall; Capt. Mc Donald; Rev. J. Tucker; Messrs. Cathcart, Davidson, Robertson, and Whittam; Lieut. Andrews, H.M. 30th regt.; Lieuts. Thornburgh, Clark, and Burton, H.M. 54th regt.; Ensign Mouncey, H.M. 30th regt.; Ensigns Dixon, Johnson, and Barton, H. M. 54th regt.; Messrs. Mills, Mc Donald, Sherwood, Pender, Cooke, Wheeler, Gordon, Campbell, Trapaud, Tickle, Biddulph, and Coates, cadets; Master and Miss Taylor.

Per Recovery, for Bombay: Lieut. Col. Place, H.M. 2d Foot; Lieut. Col. Thomas, H.M. 20th Foot; Ens. Horn ditto; Capt. Clark, H.M. 6th Foot; Mrs. Clark and infant; Capt. Goodiff, 20th Bombay N.I.; Mr. Goodiff; Lieut. Johnson, Bombay army; Lieut. Jacob, Bombay artillery; Mr. Hill, Bombay bar; Mr. Blane, Civil Service; Messrs. Eckford, Hewitt, and Stewart, Surgeons; Mr. Rowland and Lady; Messrs. Thomas, Morrison, Bellasis, and E. Faikney, cadets.

Per Prince Regent, for Madras and Bengal: General and Mrs. Pine, and three daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. and Miss Gowan; Mrs. and Miss Macleane; Misses Mumbee, White, Harriott, and Lys; Mrs. Mitchell; Capt. Garnault; S. Money, Esq., Civil Service; S. Smith, Esq., ditto; Lieut. Sheriff; Lieut. Lys; Messrs. Hart, Duncan, and Ladd, assist. surgeons; Messrs. Whitelock, Lys, Wood, O'Neil, Wallace, Danney, Macleane, Grove, McNabb, Lang, Kennedy, Maitland, Bryce, and Williams, cadets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At sea, on board the Fort William, Neish, from Calcutta, Mrs. Low, of a son; and on *March* 29, Mrs. Neish, of a son, still-born.

April 26. At Sheerness, the lady of L. St. Leger Carey, Esq., of H.M.'s 67th foot, of a son.

May 4. At Wimbledon, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

18. At Hadley, Middlesex, the lady of John Aitken, Esq., of a son.

23. In Euston Square, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

— At Fulham, the lady of George Raikes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Dublin, J. Radcliffe, Esq., to Miss H. Wall, niece of the late Gen. Conyngham, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. At Bath, C. Keating, Esq., of the Madras military service, to Emma, third daughter of J. Hall, Esq.

April 18. At Madeira, J. D. Webster Gordon, Esq., to Theodsia Arabella, only daughter of Col. T. Pollock, C. B., of the Madras establishment.

22. At St. Andrew's Church, J. H. Esses, Esq., of Acton, Middlesex, to Miss Margaret Cooper, sister to the late Lieut. J. Cooper, Bengal native infantry.

24. At Carlisle, Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart., of Donodie Castle, county Kildare, and 1st King's Dragoon Guards, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. Hodgson, Bengal establishment.

25. At Paris, H. Harvey, Esq., of St. Audries, in Somersetshire, to Agnes, daughter of A. Ramsay, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service of Bombay.

27. At Greenock, James Boyd, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Isabella, second daughter of John Pringle, Esq., Greenock.

29. At St. Mark's Church, Lambeth, Lieut. C. Farran, 14th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Emily Spence.

May 2. At the Isle of Wight, Maj. J. T. Morisset, 48th foot, to Emily, eldest daughter of J. Vaux, Esq., of Ryde.

— At Kingston Church, Portsea, D. G. Meadows, M.D., son of Capt. D. Meadows, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Sidney Cox, daughter of the late Capt. Cox, of the 1st foot.

5. At Aldenham Church, Herts, F. Allen, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, to Charlotte, 2d daughter of the late B. Mason, Esq., of the E. I. Company's civil service.

11. At South Brent, Capt. E. Herring, 57th regt. Bengal N.I., to Ann Mary, eldest daughter of W. Lee, Esq., of Glazehrook House, Devon.

15. At Edinburgh, T. Borland, Esq., writer, Kilmarnock, to Ann Bruce, only daughter of the late F. Strachan, Esq., Madras civil service.

17. H. Carleton, Esq., captain in the Bengal army, to Eliza, second daughter of John Cossart, Esq.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Capt. Cumming, to Miss J. Lane, niece of the late Sir E. Impey.

— At Reading, W. Rowland, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late J. Taylor, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 21. At St. Aubin's, Jersey, Major John Morin, 2d Grenadier Regt. Bombay establishment.

April 16. At Nuthill, county of Fife, in his 82d year, John Bruce, Esq., author of "Annals of the East-India Company," "Plans for the Government of British India," "Report on the Renewal of the East-India Company's Charter, 1794," and several other valuable works.

27. Jane, only daughter of Alex. Macdonald, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Park Road, Regent's Park.

May 3. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Balderston, 44th Bengal N.I., in his 24d year.

9. In George Street, Portman Square, Alex. Russell, Esq., late member of the Medical Board in Bengal.

22. At Bayswater, in his 46th year, W. Evans, Esq., of Baker Street, Portman Square, and superintendent of the Baggage Department, East-India House.

23. At Warfield, Berks, aged 84, Sarah, relict of the late Samuel de Castro, Esq., of Highbury Place, Islington, and formerly of Madras.

Lately. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lieut. Col. Nicholl, late of the 97th foot, aged 49.

— At Kempsey, near Worcester Lieut. Col. Little, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Rome, Lieut. W. Fraser, H.M.'s 44th foot.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 *June—Prompt* 25 *August.*

Company's and Licensed. — Damaged Cotton Wool.

For Sale 6 *June—Prompt* 1 *September.*

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,450,000 lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lb; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 14 *June—Prompt* 8 *September.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Baftoes—Bandannoes—Sannoes—Mammoodies—Gurrahs—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—China Crapes and Silks—Wrought Silks—Silk Piece Goods—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Madras Handkerchiefs.

For Sale 19 *June—Prompt* 6 *October*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China, Bengal, and Persian Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Hythe*, *Farquharson*, *Lowther Castle*, *Vansittart*, *Scaleby Castle*, and *Atlas*, from *China*; and the *Minerva*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Pepper.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Bengal Raw Silks—Bengal Silks—Nankeens—Rice—Indigo—Saltpetre—Lac Dye—Munjeet—Cubebs—Tortoiseshell—Seed Coral—Coral Beads—Ivory—Paper—Fans—China Ink—Mats—Bamboos—Whanghees—Black Canes—China Canes—Wines—Sherry.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1826.						
Madras & Bengal	June 3	Atlas	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	Francis Hunt	City Canal	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	Ports. —	Hope	455	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	E. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
Madras, Penang, & Singapore	4	Rockingham	427	Thomas Barkworth	A. Fotheringham	City Canal	Robert Brooks, Old Broad Street.
	21	Lallah Rookh	306	Hugh Stewart	Hugh Stewart	City Canal	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Lime-st.
Bengal	5	Frances	250	Robert Arnold	Robert Heard	City Canal	Robert K. Wade, London-street.
	17	Laburnum	251	John Tate	John Tate	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, Birchin-lane.
	—	Symmetry	385	William Tindell	Samuel Smith	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	20	Reaper	350	Robert Ceely	William Broad	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
	Graves. 25						
	Ports. July 1	Madras	527	Henry Blanshard	Charles Beach	E. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	Graves. June 25						
	Ports. July 1	Carnbrae Castle	650	Huddart and Co.	Thomas Davey	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	June 30	James Sibbald	647	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	E. I. Docks	Henry Blanshard.
	—	Sophia	530	Palmers, M'Killop, & Co.	James Barclay	City Canal	Barber and Neate, Birchin-lane.
	Graves. —						
	Ports. July 5	Coromandel	643	Plummer and Co.	Thomas Boyes	W. I. Docks	Edward and A. Rule, Lime-street.
	15	Lady Flora	756	Robert J. Fayrer	Robert J. Fayrer	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie.
	June 10	Royal George	477	John Barry	Stephens. Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
Bombay	3	Hannah	500	Inglis, Forbes, and Co.	Thomas Shepherd	City Canal	William Abercrombie.
	10	Britannia	280	Stephen Peck	Thomas G. Walker	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	July 10	Cambridge	768	George Palmer	James Barber	E. I. Docks	Barber and Neate.
Penang & Singapore	June 20	Fairy	200	Christopher Bolton	Matthew Wilburne	City Canal	Buckles and Co.
Singapore and Manilla	4	Corsair	360	Capt. and Co.	David Petrie	City Canal	James Bonar, Adam's-court.
Singapore	Aug. 1	Margaret	400	Thorntons and West	William Simpson	Deptford	Edmund Read.
Batavia	June 15	Rosella	250	Smalls and Lane	Charles S. Evans	City Canal	John Pirie and Co.
Ceylon	3	Batavia	380	Thorntons and West	Philip Blair	Deptford	Edmund Read.
	16	Ceylon	300	John Bently	Francis Davison	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
Cape & Mauritius	5	Ellen	220	Ralph Fenwick	Charles Camper	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Mauritius	—	Ionia	230	Richard and C. Buck	Thomas Furnell	Liverpool	Cookes and Long.
Cape	10	Cleveland	385	John Barry	William Havelock	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
New South Wales	4	Hebe	200	Thomas Hughes	Henry Elsdon	Lon. Docks	L. Swainson.
V. D. Land and N. S. Wales	5	Magnet	200	Robert Cheesement	John Todd	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co. [Cornhill.
	4	Hugh Crawford	366	John Campbell	William Langdon	Lon. Docks	John Campbell, White Lion Court,
	July 1	Cumberland	270	Robert Carns	Robert Carns	Lon. Docks	Edward and A. Rule.

20th May 1826.

SHIPS CHARTERED by the Hon. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

SEASON, 1825—1826.

Destination.	Came Afloat.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Commanders.	To sail from Gravesend.
Madras & Bengal	April 17	Lady Raffles	649	James Cotsell, Lucas Percival, Thomas Ward, Esqrs.	James Cotsell	May 17, 1826
Bengal	May 18	Alberton	451	Wm. Bawtree, Esq.	William L. Pope	—
		Florentia	432	Henry J. Moor, Esq.	Robert R. Brown	—
China and Quebec	—	Malcolm	645	Rob. W. Eyles, Esq.	Wm. Wiseman	—
	—	Asia	536	Geo. Mackinnon, Esq.	James Eyles	June 18
	—	Ann and America	587	Joseph Somes, Esq.	Thomas F. Sisted	—
China and Halifax	—	Lord Amherst	506	Johnston & Mea.	Henry Ford	—
New South Wales and China	Mar. 25	England	430	Thomas Ward, Esq.	John Reay	May 1
	April 19	Boyne	619	George Green, Esq.	William L. Pope	20
	June 5	Moffatt	821	Thomas Ward, Esq.	Robert R. Brown	July 5
	—	Isabella	579	Chalmers & Guthrie	Wm. Wiseman	—
	—	Winchelsea	1331	William Moffat, Esq.	James Kellaway	—
	—	Princess Amelia	1342	Robert Williams, Esq.	Wm. Adamson	—
China	—	Asia	525	C. A. Hacket, Esq.	—	—

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1825-26, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Probable Gravesend.	To sail from the Nore.	When Sailed
												1825.	1825.	1825	1826.
1	Abercrombie Robinson	1331	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	A. C. Proctor	G. Frampton	H. Shepherd	T. Colledge	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	23 Nov	29 Dec.	13 Jan.
1	Edinburgh	1326	Henry Bonham	Henry Bax	G. A. Bond	D. Marshall	P. Bonham	George Waller	T. L. Matthews	W. J. Shepherd					11 do.
3	Berwickshire	1332	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	R. C. Fowler	T. M. Storr	Alex. Fraser	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	Bengal & China			1826.	19 do.
4	Thames	1330	Henry Blanshard	Wm. Haviside	J. Cruickshank	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Geo. Steward	Henry Perrin	Tim. Heald		24 do.	8 Dec.	13 Jan.	20 do.
1	Lord Lowther	1332	Henry Blanshard	Charles Steward	Wm. Evans	W. Freeman	B. Bailey	H W W. Parker	Robt. Martin	Edw. King	St. Helena, Bombay, & China				19 do.
6	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffith	Boulter J. Bell	O. Richardson	Henry Arnot	J. L. Wardell					3 Mar 8 do.
3	Sir David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	J. O. M'Taggart	W. Ticehurst	Robt. Scott	D. J. Ward	John Rose	David Scott	Thos. A. Gibb	Bengal & China	9 Dec.	23 do.	26 do.	19 Feb.
3	Macqueen	1332	John Campbell	James Walker	James Sexton	Wm. Marquis	F. Macqueen	John Pitcairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson					3 Apr.
5	Dunira	1325	George Palmer	M. Hamilton	J. Shute	N. de St. Croix	J. Rickett	R. Buckle	F. Burlin	W. Dickinson					10 Mar
5	Thomas Coutts	1334	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	E. Markham	J. Elphinstone	Richard Chant	J. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman	Bombay & China				8 do.
3	Duchess of Atholl	1330	W. E. Ferrers	Ed. M. Daniell	T. J. Dyer	Henry Cole	W. Harrod	Chas. G. Clyde	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton				1826.	17 do.
7	Lady Melville	1257	O. Wigram	Richard Clifford	R. H. Rhind	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	R. Manners	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	Bengal & China	23 Dec	7 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 do.
1	George the Fourth	1329	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	W. Pulham	A. Broadhurst	G. Creighton	Henry Smith	E. Turner	J. W. Graham	St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China.				19 do.
7	Marquis Camden	1286	Thomas Larkins	Gilson R. Fox	Philip Herbert	John Fenn	T. B. Daniel	H. J. Wolfe	Thos. Cron	T Collingwood		1826.			10 do.
7	Castle Huntly	1311	J. H. Gledstanes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	J. Dalrymple	J. Campbell	Henry Wright	Madras & China	7 Jan.	21 do.	26 do.	11 do.
8	Marquis of Huntly	1279	J. Mac Taggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Thos. Leach	D. Sampson	R. M. Isacke	A. P. Castoballe	John Simpson	W. M. Harper					4 May
5	London	1332	Company's Ship	J. B. Sotheby	T. Smith	Amb. Rivers	W K. Packman	W. Pigott	David Forrest	Pat. Stewart					3 do.
5	Orwell	1335	Matthew Isacke	W. E. Farrer	P. H. Burt	James Wilson	Robt. Tabor	J. R. Pidding	W. Bremner	W. M'Killigin	China	7 Mar.	22 Mar	27 Apr.	30 Apr.
3	William Fairlie	1348	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	Wm. Pascoe	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	J. P. Schroder	George Comb	Peter Milne					29 do.
5	Canning	1326	Company's Ship	B. Broughton	P. Baylis	T. B. Penfold	F. G. Moore	John Graham	F. Kierman	Wm. Ainslie					do.
7	General Harris	1280	James Sims	Joseph Stanton	J. Gisborne	S. Newdick	C W Loveridge	R. Saunders	Robt. Harvey	J. H. Lanyon					29 do.
8	Prince Regent	958	Henry Bonham	Henry Hosmer	R. H. Treherne	F. Boulthee	H. Harris	Richard Boys	Robert Greig	Alex. Crowe					17 May
8	Rose	1024	Thomas Milroy	Thos. Marquis	R. Pitcher	F. W. Barton	J. A. Senhouse	Charles White	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy	Madras & Bengal	22 Mar.	7 Apr.	11 May	23 do.
8	Marchioness of Ely	955	O. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Williams	M. Murray	Edward Voss	Wm. Scott	H. Beveridge					22 do.
8	Asia	958	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	H. Sterndale	L. R. Pearce	John Miller	G. M. Abbott	S. Sterndale	Robt. Guild	Bengal	21 Apr.	6 May	9 June	

PRICE CURRENT OF EAST-INDIA PRODUCE, May 26, 1826.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cochineal ..... lb	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	Turmeric, Bengal ..cwt.	1 0 0 to 1 10
Coffee, Java ..... cwt.		—— China	1 15 0 — 2 0
—— Cheribon	2 6 0 — 2 16 0	Zedoary	
—— Sumatra	1 19 0 — 2 3 0	Galls, in Sorts	
—— Bourbon		—— Blue	5 0 0
—— Mocha	3 10 0 — 6 0 0	Indigo, Fine Blue ..... lb	
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Blue and Violet ..	
—— Madras	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Purple and Violet	
—— Bengal	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Fine Purple	0 10 7
—— Bourbon	0 0 9 — 0 1 0	—— Good to fine Violet	0 9 0 — 0 10 5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		—— Mid. to ord. shipping ..	0 5 6 — 0 8 0
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	15 0 0 — 17 0 0	—— Consuming Qualities ..	0 4 0 — 0 6 6
Anniseeds, Star	3 10 0	—— Madras Extra Fine	0 7 6 — 0 7 10
Borax, Refined	2 2 0	—— Do. Fine and Good ..	0 5 6 — 0 6 6
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2 0 0	—— Do. Ordinary & Low ..	0 3 0 — 0 4 6
Camphire, unrefined	8 0 0 — 9 10 0	—— Oude Fine	0 5 3 — 0 6 9
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 4 0 — 0 5 0	—— Good and Middling	0 3 6 — 0 4 6
—— Ceylon	0 1 0 — 0 1 3	—— Ordinary	0 2 9 — 0 3 3
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	5 0 0 — 7 0 0	—— Bad and Trash	0 0 9 — 0 2 0
—— Lignea	4 10 0 — 6 0 0	—— Middling ord. & bad ..	
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 1 3	Rice, White ..... cwt.	0 13 0 — 0 16 0
China Root ..... cwt.	1 8 0 — 1 10 0	Safflower	1 0 0 — 6 0 0
Coculus Indicus	2 10 0 — 3 0 0	Sago	1 0 0 — 2 0 0
Columbo Root	5 0 0 — 6 0 0	Saltpetre, Refined	
Dragon's Blood	5 0 0 — 25 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	0 11 1
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0 — 10 0 0	—— Novi	0 14 1 — 0 19 1
—— Arabic	1 0 0 — 4 0 0	—— Ditto White	0 13 1 — 0 19 4
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0 — 6 0 0	—— China	0 14 1 — 0 16 3
—— Benjamin	40 0 0 — 50 0 0	—— Organzine	1 3 0 — 1 6 0
—— Animi	3 0 0 — 8 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon ..... lb	
—— Galoanum		—— Cloves	
—— Gambogium	15 0 0 — 16 0 0	—— Mace	
—— Myrrh	3 0 0 — 16 0 0	—— Nutmegs	
—— Olibanum	2 0 0 — 4 10 0	—— Ginger ..... cwt.	
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 0 9 — 0 2 0	—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	
—— Dye	0 3 6 — 0 5 0	—— —— White	
—— Shell, Block .... cwt.	2 10 0 — 5 0 0	Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1 5 0 — 1 8 0
—— Shivered	3 0 0 — 5 0 0	—— White	1 9 0 — 1 16 0
—— Stick	2 0 0 — 3 0 0	—— Brown	
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 9 0 — 0 16 0	—— Siam and China	1 5 0 — 1 13 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0 12 0 — 0 13 0	Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 6 — 0 1 9
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 5 — 0 0 6	—— Congou	0 2 3 — 0 3 2
—— Cinnamon	0 7 0 — 0 8 0	—— Souchong	0 3 10 — 0 4 11
—— Cloves ..... lb		—— Campoi	0 2 9 — 0 3 4
—— Mace	0 0 2 — 0 0 4	—— Twankay	0 3 3 — 0 3 10
—— Nutmegs	0 2 4 — 0 2 6	—— Pekoe	
Opium		—— Hyson Skin	0 2 8 — 0 3 4
Rhubarb	0 1 6 — 0 4 0	—— Hyson	0 4 1 — 0 5 4
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 10 0	—— Gunpowder	
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6 — 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell	1 5 0 — 2 10 0
Turmeric, Java .... cwt.	1 10 0 — 1 15 0	Wood, Sanders Red .. ton	8 0 0 — 9 0 0

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 21st of April to the 21st of May 1826.

April	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	201 2	78½ ⅛	79½ ⅜	86⅜	94½ 5⅛	19½ 3-16	85½ ⅜	227 8	6 7p	9 11p	79⅝ ⅜
22	200	78½ ⅛	79⅜ ¼	—	94⅜ 5	19½ 3-16	85⅜ ⅜	—	6 9p	10 11p	79 ⅜
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	200 1	78½ ⅛	79½ ⅛	86½	94⅛ 5⅛	19½ 3-16	85⅜ ⅛	227	7 8p	10 12p	79½ ⅛
27	200 1	78½ ⅛	79 ¼	86	94⅛ 5	19⅛ 3-16	85⅛ ⅜	226½ 7½	7 8p	10 11p	79 ¼
28	200 ½	78 ¼	78⅜ 9	85⅞	94½ 95	19⅛	85⅛	227½	7 8p	9 10p	78⅝ 9⅛
29	199½	77½ ⅛	78⅛	85½ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛	18 13-16 19	—	226	4 6p	7 9p	78⅜ ⅛
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	198 199	76⅛ ⅛	77⅛ ⅛	83½	93½ ½	18 7-16 9-16	82½ 3⅛	—	7 8p	9 10p	77½ ⅛
3	—	76⅛ 7	77⅛ 7⅛	84	93½ ½	18⅛ ⅛	83⅛ ⅛	—	8p	9 10p	77⅛ ⅛
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	199 200	76⅛ 7⅛	77⅛ ⅛	84⅛	94⅛ 93⅛	18 9-16 ⅛	83½ ⅛	229	8 10p	9 11p	77⅜ ⅛
6	199 200	77⅛	77⅛ ⅛	83⅛ 4	94⅛ ⅛	18⅛ ½	83⅞	229	9 10p	9 11p	77⅛ 78⅛
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	199½ 200	77½	77⅛ 8⅛	83½ 84	94⅛ 94⅜	18⅜ 11-16	—	228½ 9	9p	9 11p	77⅜ 8⅛
9	—	77⅛ ⅛	77⅛ 8⅛	84½	94⅜	18⅜ 11-16	83⅜ 4	229½	9 10p	9 11p	78⅛
10	200½ 1	77⅜ ¼	78⅛ ⅛	84⅜ ⅛	94⅜ ⅛	18⅜ ⅛	84½	229	9 10p	10 11p	78⅛ ⅛
11	—	77⅜ 8⅛	78⅛ ⅛	85⅛	94⅜ 5	18⅜ ⅛	84⅛ ⅛	—	8 9p	9 11p	78⅜ 79
12	—	77⅛ 78	78⅛ ⅛	85⅛	94⅛ 5	18 13-16 ¼	84½ ⅛	231	8 9p	9 11p	78½ ⅛
13	—	77⅛ ⅛	78⅛ ⅛	—	94⅛ ⅛	18⅛ 13-16	84⅛ ⅛	232	8 10p	9 11p	78⅜ ⅛
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	200⅛	77½ ⅛	78⅛ ¼	84½	94½ ⅛	18 11-16 13-16	84⅛ ⅛	235 ⅛	9 10p	9 10p	78⅜ ⅛
18	200 1⅛	77⅛ ⅛	78⅛ ¼	84⅛	94⅛ ⅛	18⅛ ⅛	84⅛ ⅛	—	9 10p	9 10p	78½ ¼
19	200 ⅛	76⅞ ⅛	77⅛ ⅜	84⅛	94⅛ ⅛	18½ ⅛	83⅜	—	8 10p	8 10p	77⅞ ⅜
20	200	77⅛	77⅛ ⅜	83⅛ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛	18½ ⅛	—	—	0 9p	8 9p	77⅛ ⅜
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Exton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

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LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

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